UNAO:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XXXVIII

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

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GAZETTEER OF UNAO.

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PREFACE.

The space allotted to Unao in the old Oudh Gazetteer was very meagre. The material was mainly taken from the report of the first regular settlement by its author, Mr. G. B. Maconochie, and from the 'Chronicles of Oonao' by Sir C. A. Elliott. In compiling the new Gazetteer frequent reference has been made to these two publications; but the Oudh Gazetteer has become almost wholly obsolete, and it was necessary to work on entirely new lines. I am deeply indebted to the valuable Settlement Report of Mr. W. H. Moreland, I.C.S., a large portion of which has been incorporated in this volume. I must also express my thanks to Mr. R. P. Dewhurst, I.C.S., and to Mr. H. O. W. Robarts, I.C.S., who have supplied me with many useful notes and corrections. The early history has been contributed by Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S.

Naini Tal:
September 1903.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF UNAO.

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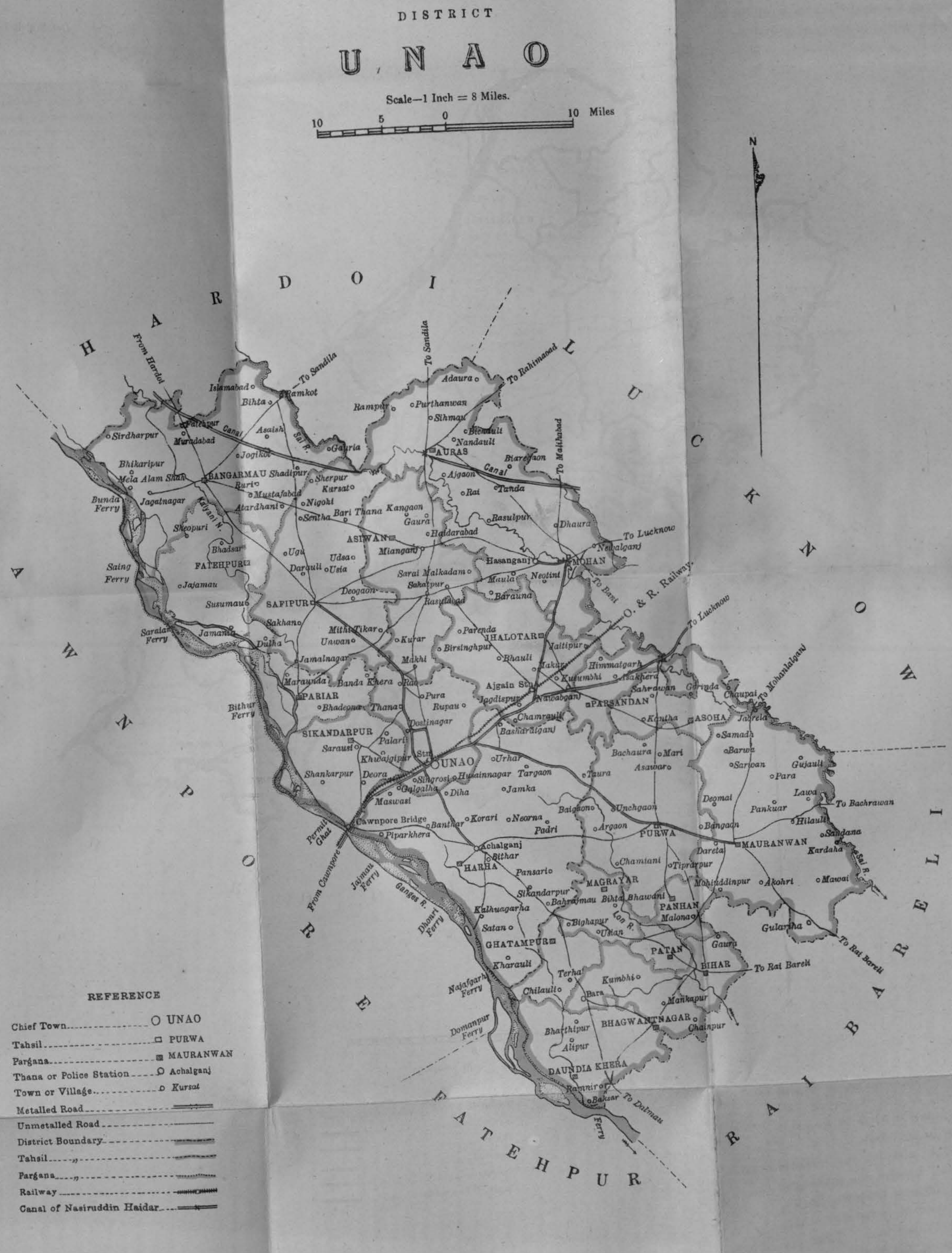
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ABBREVIATIONS.

J. R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

A. S. N. I.—Archæological Survey of Northern India.



DISTRICT
UNAO
Scale—1 Inch = 8 Miles.
10 5 0 10 Miles
N
HARDOI
LUCKNOW
CAWNPORE
FATEHPUR
RAI BARELI
From Hardoi
To Sandila
To Rahimabad
To Malihabad
To Lucknow
To Bani
O. & R. Railway.
To Mohanlalganj
To Bachrawan
To Rai Bareli
To Dalmau
From Cawnpore
Ganges R.
Sai R.
Kalyani N.
Lon R.
Canal
Islamabad
Bihta
Ramkot
Sirdharpur
Fatehpur
Muradabad
Asaish
Jogikot
Bhikaripur
Mela Alam Shah
BANGARMAU
Shadipur
Sherpur
Kursat
Bunda Ferry
Jagatnagar
Buri
Mustafabad
Atardhani
Nigohi
Sentha
Sheopuri
Bhadsar
FATEHPUR
Saing Ferry
Jajamau
Susumau
SAFIPUR
Sakhan
Sarai Ferry
Jamania
Dulha
Ugu
Darguli
Udsa
Usia
ASIWAN
Miangan
Bari Thana
Kangaon
Gaura
Haidarabad
Rampur
Purthanwan
Sihmau
Adaura
Bichauli
Nandauli
AURAS
Biaregaon
Ajgaon
Rai
Tanda
Basulpur
Dhaura
Newalganj
Hasanganj
MOHAN
Maula
Neotini
Barauna
Sarai Malkadam
Sahatpur
Rasulabad
Deogaon
Mithi Tikar
Unwan
Kurar
Parenda
JHALOTAR
Birsinghpur
Jaitipur
Bhauli
Makhi
Jamalnagar
Marauda
Banda Khera
Rao
PARIAR
Bhadeona
Thana
Pura
Rupau
Ajgain Stn.
Jagdispur
Nawabganj
PARSANDAN
Kusumbhi
Himmatgarh
Sahrawan
Gorinda
Chaupai
Kantha
ASOHA
Jabrela
Samadh
Barwa
Sarwan
Gujauli
Para
Lawa
Hilauli
Sandana
Kardaha
Mawai
Bithur Ferry
SIKANDARPUR
Sarausi
Palari
Dostinagar
Khwajgipur
Stn.
UNAO
Urhar
Chamrauli
Basharatganj
Bachaura
Mari
Asawaro
Taura
Shankarpur
Deora
Singrosi
Husainnagar
Targaon
Galgalha
Diha
Jamka
Maswasi
Permit Ghat
Cawnpore Bridge
Banthar
Korari
Neorna
Padri
Baighono
Unchgaon
Argaon
PURWA
Degmai
Pankuar
Bangaon
Dareta
MAURANWAN
Piparkhera
Achalganj
Bithar
HARHA
Pansari
Chamiani
Tiprarpur
Mohiuddinpur
Akohri
Jajmau Ferry
Sikandarpur
MAGRAYAR
Bahramau
Bihta
Bhawani
PANHAN
Malona
Kalhuagarha
Dhouri Ferry
Bighapur
Unan
Gularha
Satan
GHATAMPUR
Gaura
PATAN
BIHAR
Kharauli
Terha
Kumbhi
Najafgarh Ferry
Chilauli
Bara
Mankapur
Domanpur Ferry
Bharthipur
BHAGWANTNAGAR
Chainpur
Alipur
DAUNDIA KHERA
Ramnirou
Baksar
Ferry
REFERENCE
Chief Town — UNAO
Tahsil — PURWA
Pargana — MAURANWAN
Thana or Police Station — Achalganj
Town or Village — Kursat
Metalled Road
Unmetalled Road
District Boundary
Tahsil „
Pargana „
Railway
Canal of Nasiruddin Haidar

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

UNAO, a district on the south-west borders of Oudh, is bounded on the north by Hardoi, on the east by Lucknow, on the south by Rai Bareli, all of which belong to the Lucknow division, and on the west by the river Ganges, which separates it from the Cawnpore and Fatehpur districts. It lies between 26° 8′ and 27° 2′ north latitude, and 80° 3′ and 81° 3′ east longitude, and has an area of 1,737 square miles: a small district of no great natural wealth and of little interest or importance. Boundaries and area.

The district contains no towns of any size, nor any markets of great standing. At the last census, besides the municipal town of Unao with its population of 13,109, only one town, Purwa, possessed over 10,000 persons, while there were but five others containing a population of over 5,000 inhabitants. These are Safipur, Mauranwan, Asiwan, Bangarmau and Mohan. Besides these there are three small towns administered under Act XX of 1856, Moradabad, Bhagwantnagar and Newalganj. Of the remaining 1,633 villages, no fewer than 1,421 had a population of less than 1,000 persons, while 151 possessed between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants, and only 61 over 2,000 persons. Of the larger villages few consist of a compact site, most of them being made up of scattered hamlets. The tendency of cultivators to leave the main village and to live close to their holdings is in operation, but not to the same extent as in the neighbouring district of Rai Bareli. There are on an average three sites to a village, and many landowners invest small amounts of capital in founding hamlets, hoping to be repaid by the rise of rents and the extension of cultivation in their vicinity. The average area of the villages is large, amounting to 756 acres, which contrasts remarkably with the smaller villages of eastern Oudh. This is Towns and villages.

due to the fact of their having been owned by small communities who were compelled in self-defence to collect themselves and their dependents into one homestead for mutual protection. Since annexation and the advent of more peaceful times numerous partitions have taken place, and the cultivators sure of protection have left the parent villages with the cessation of the necessity for mutual help. As usual, most of the houses are of mud, which suggests a false idea of great poverty. During the Nawabi the mere appearance of prosperity itself attracted notice, and the people in order to save themselves from spoliation allowed their habitations to fall into disrepair, and refrained from wearing clothes which might give an idea of wealth.

Topography.

In its general aspect, the district may be divided into two main divisions—the lowlands or tarai, lying along the banks of the Ganges; and the uplands, which extend eastwards from the high bank.

Tarai.

All along the immediate banks of the river lies a stretch of alluvial land which is constantly subject to inundations. Beyond this tract, which is directly subject to fluvial action, lies a stretch of lowland, containing a small population, with large areas unfit for cultivation and with a constant liability to disastrous floods—a tract which can only be described as extremely precarious. In the northern parganas of Bangarmau and Fatehpur Chaurasi, the portion of the tarai which is not subject to actual diluvion is liable to suffer from floods, which in years of excessive rainfall have caused infinite damage to the autumn crops. On the other hand, the spring crops in this tract are generally of an excellent description; irrigation is practically unnecessary, or where necessary, can be very easily effected, the water lying close to the surface. Further south, in the parganas of Pariar and Sikandarpur, we find a similar stretch of tarai, but rather wider than in the north. The greater part of Pariar consists of lowlying land along the Ganges, cut up by side channels of the river and liable to constant change. Eight villages along the banks of the river are directly subject to fluvial action and are held under a quinquennial settlement. The same applies to Sikandarpur, of which about one-third is alluvial. In pargana Unao the tarai is much narrower—a fact which doubtless influenced the selection of the site

for the railway bridge over the river. From the railway crossing the high bank sweeps back in both directions, and beyond the alluvial villages there is a considerable tract which is from time to time liable to flooding. In Unao and Harha there are extensive stretches of waste land covered with coarse grass, tamarisk and babuls. The autumn harvest is precarious, and for this reason the rabi covers a decidedly more extensive area. In the Baiswara parganas to the south of the district the tarai is of a similar nature, sparsely populated, with wide grass plains separating the blocks of cultivation, with large areas covered with babul trees and liable to floods from the Ganges. The whole of the lowland is rendered precarious by the possibility of inundation whenever there is a sudden rise in the river, and in most years the kharíf crop is a doubtful speculation.

The tarai is separated from the uplands by the old high bank of the river, which is in most cases well defined. Immediately underneath this bank we generally find a line of swampy depressions along which the Kalyani flows in tahsíl Safipur and the Naurahi in Purwa. In the Unao tahsíl the rise from the level of the tarai is usually very gradual, and it is seldom easy to say exactly where the line should be drawn. The bank runs from north to south in an irregular course and is by no means parallel to the present channel of the Ganges. On the top of the bank the soil is generally of a very inferior quality, light and sandy and deficient in means of irrigation. The high bank.

Stretching eastwards from the high bank lies the upland portion of the district, which extends as far as the valley of the Sai. The surface is gently undulating, ridges of high and somewhat sandy soil giving place to wide depressions in which clay prevails. In the deeper of these depressions lakes of a more or less permanent character are to be found, while in the others there are shallow swamps, which dry up in hot weather and are of little use except for rice cultivation. The country is well wooded, as in Lucknow, and in the upland portion of the Baiswara, which comprises the southern parganas of the district, there are continuous stretches of groves which literally cover miles of ground. Another conspicuous feature of the country consists of the wide expanses of arid *úsar*, which in so many The uplands.

parts form the bulk of the waste land. In the Safipur tahsíl the surface is decidedly uneven, and in the north the soils are light and sandy, especially towards the Hardoi border. The southern portion consists of a good loam which extends into the south and east of Mohan, where, however, it is disfigured by large plains of barren *úsar* and considerable stretches of hard clay soil. In the north and west of Mohan the surface is distinctly undulating, the soil being light and in the higher portions extremely sandy; at the same time there is a relative absence of wholly barren land. In Unao the upland is somewhat flat and there are none of these ridges of high sandy soil which form so marked a feature of the other portions of the district. The soil is a light loam alternating with a hard dark clay in the shallow depressions which resembles that of the south of Mohan. The Purwa tahsíl is extremely varied in its physical characteristics. In the north the surface is flat and marked by enormous stretches of *úsar*, while in the south the land is gently undulating and the soil of striking fertility. Along the eastern boundary there are some extensive sheets of water, especially in pargana Mauranwan.

Sai valley.

In the extreme east we come to the valley of the Sai. This depression is most marked in the north of the Mohan tahsíl, where floods on that river occasionally do considerable damage. With a succession of wet years the water-level rises and the villages along its course suffer from waterlogging and efflorescence of *reh*. In the Purwa tahsíl the channel of the river is deeper and better defined, and the tarai area is comparatively small.

Ganges river.

The only great river of Unao is the Ganges, which form the western and southern boundary of the district. It is not, however, put to much use, either as a highway for the conveyance of produce or for irrigation. It is bridged both for railway and cart traffic opposite Cawnpore on the road and rail from Unao and Lucknow, and this bridge constitutes, for practical purposes, the only thoroughfare across the river. There are, indeed, several ferries, but these only serve the purpose of pedestrians and pilgrims, and none of them can be considered in any sense a trade route. The river does not lend itself to irrigation. The small drainage channels or *sotas*, which in some parganas run inland for a considerable distance, occasionally provide water for the

crops sown on the lowlying alluvial land; but as a rule the river is useless owing to the height of the bank and the consequent number of lifts that would be required to raise the water to the level of the fields. In other cases the cultivated land lies at a great distance from the river, and the water would have to be conveyed through the sand that flanks the river, where it would be greatly wasted, if not altogether absorbed. The main channel of the stream is constantly liable to change, and the cultivation in its immediate neighbourhood is consequently of a fluctuating nature. The variation in the channel is most marked in the south of the district. Its course lies generally from north-west to south-east; but there are several sharp bends, such as those at Jajamau and Aurangabad in the Safipur tahsíl, at Shankarpur in Unao, and at Serhupur in Daundia Khera: at the last place the river sharply turns to the east, and at Daundia Khera it runs close under the old high bank past the ferry at Baksar.

Sai river.

Next in importance is the Sai, which for a large portion of its course forms the northern and eastern boundary of the district. It rises in Hardoi and from Roshanabad in the extreme north to Kursat it separates pargana Bangarmau from the Sandíla tahsíl; thence it flows in an irregular course through pargana Auras Mohan to Mohan, where it turns south and from that point separates Unao from Lucknow, with the exception of a few villages of Gorinda-Parsandan and Asoha, which lie to the east of the river. It leaves pargana Mauranwan in the extreme south-east at Sarai Mubarakpur and enters the Rai Bareli district. The river holds water all the year round, but is fordable at many places soon after the cessation of the rains. It is bridged at Mohan and Bani by fine old native structures of masonry, and also by the railway bridge and the new bridge at Jabraila in the north of pargana Mauranwan. The valley of the Sai consists chiefly of a firm clay; the river is the cause of frequent floods and after a succession of wet years does a great deal of damage.

Other streams.

The other rivers of the district are unimportant streams which generally run dry during the hot weather. They hold water during the greater part of the year and are somewhat extensively used for the purposes of irrigation, the flow being regular

and equalized by earthen dams which are erected at fixed places. The rules under which these dams are maintained and regulated have been carefully recorded in the administration papers of the villages interested. In a dry season water becomes so valuable that unless rules were distinctly laid down these dams would be a never-ending source of dispute and quarrel.

Kalyani. The Kalyani rises in Hardoi and enters the district at Lahramau in the north of Bangarmau; thence it flows in an ill-defined, irregular course through that pargana and Fatehpur-Chaurasi into the Ganges at Maraunda. Its channel lies generally under the high bank. It is a narrow sluggish stream, of little use for irrigation, but causing considerable damage when it overflows its banks, which invariably occurs after any unusual rainfall. There are no bridges over the river, but it is readily fordable at all seasons.

Tinai. Of much the same size as the Kalyani is the Tinai, which rises in the Kutkari jhíl at Asiwan and passes down through the parganas of Asiwan-Rasulabad and Pariar. This stream is generally dry except during and immediately after rain. It is entirely useless for the purposes of irrigation as the banks are high and steep, so that the cost of raising water to the fields would altogether absorb the profit derived from it. It ultimately joins the Ganges by means of the numerous side channels of that river in pargana Pariar. It has a small tributary known as the Aurai, which rises in the south-east of the Asiwan-Rasulabad pargana and joins the Tinai after a short course.

Loni. The Loni is a small stream which rises in the Pawai tank in the Unao pargana and flows in a south-easterly direction into the Purwa tahsíl, which it enters about the middle of its western border. It traverses the tahsíl in the same direction and eventually falls into the Ganges near Khajurgaon in the Rai Bareli district. A short distance north-west of the village of Bihar it is joined by the Khorahi, an even more diminutive stream, which rises near Asoha and thence flows south through pargana Purwa. Both of these dry up comparatively early in the cold weather, and as their beds lie deep below the level of the surrounding country, they are useless for purposes of irrigation. In places, excellent crops of rice are grown in the bed of

the Loni and on its banks, but elsewhere its course is marked by ravines, which are sometimes surprisingly extensive, considering the insignificant nature of the stream.

Lastly, we have the Naurahi or Gurdhoi, which rises in a series of swamps in pargana Harha and flows beneath the old high bank of the Ganges through Ghatampur and Daundia Khera to join the river at Baksar. This also is practically useless for purposes of irrigation, but is sometimes liable to floods, rendering the kharíf crops along its course very precarious. **Naurahi.**

The only canal in the district is the useless work constructed by King Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, which enters the north of Bangarmau at the village of Sultanpur and thence running in a south-easterly direction joins the Sai at Kursat. It leaves the river again at the village of Ajgaon near Auras and thence runs into the Kakori pargana of Lucknow. Mr. Maconochie writes: "the original idea was to join the Ganges and the Gumti, but the levels were so infamously taken and the money granted so misappropriated, that after spending lakhs of treasure and injuring more or less every village through which the canal was driven, the King found himself as far off as ever from the object he desired. Its bed shelters wild beasts and bad characters in the dry weather, and drains off all the water from the adjacent villages in the rains, thus not merely depriving the land of the water which would otherwise fertilize it, but causing a continual cutting and ravining away of all the neighbouring fields."* Not only has it entirely failed as a highway and means of irrigation, but it obstructs all communication with the Hardoi district and adds enormously to the expense of keeping the roads in repair. It is possible that this old work may after all be put to some use, as it has been proposed to use part of it as an escape for the projected Sarda canal. **Canals.**

The district possesses an unusual number of swamps and lakes of great size and value, particularly in the south and east. Many of these hold water all the year round, and afford ample facilities in ordinary years for irrigation to the villages bordering upon them. Fish abound in them, and the waternut or *singhára* is very extensively grown, as also in almost every **Lakes.**

* Settlement Report, p. 4.

pond in the district: both these items constitute a considerable source of revenue to the land-owners, the former being carried to the great markets of Lucknow and Cawnpore, while the latter finds a ready sale in the neighbouring towns and villages. The largest lakes are the Kundra Samundar near Jhalotar; the lake near Nawabganj; the wide stretch of water near Kantha, and the long chain of jhíls in pargana Mauranwan. In the Safipur tahsíl the more important tanks are those at Mawai-Bhari and Kursat, and the Harial Tal near Mustafabad. In Mohan, besides the Kundra Samundar at Mawai, there are the Kulli Bani and Jalesar tanks near Ajgain and the Basaha jhíl in the same neighbourhood; in the west there are the Katgari jhíl near Asiwan and the Amarpur water. In the north and east there are only small and very shallow tanks, which dry up with any deficiency of rainfall. In the Unao tahsíl there are no lakes of any size or importance, but a number of very shallow depressions, which are under water during the rains and yield excellent crops of rice. In Purwa they are numerous. There is a well marked tract running the whole length of the tahsíl and studded throughout its course with tanks and jhíls; these comprise the tanks at Kantha, Bhadain, Unchgaon Qila, Mirri, Zorawarganj and Sarwan, the Barhna tank near Sagauli, the Mohna and Sukrar jhíls near Mauranwan, and several others on the Rai Bareli borders. Besides these there are the tanks at Sahrawan, the Kubha tank at Bhagwantnagar, the Barela jhíl on the Rai Bareli border and several small scattered swamps in the tarai. Those at Kantha, Sagauli and Barela hold water all the year round, while the others generally supply irrigation for the rabi crops, although they are liable to dry up in years of drought.

Soils. The district is of average but not exceptional fertility; the cultivated land is usually fertile and the best land is of a high quality, but at the same time there are considerable stretches of inferior soil, light sandy *bhur*, which is peculiarly susceptible to drought and on this account to be regarded as generally precarious. The soil is for the most part a fertile loam of light texture and similar to that which prevails throughout Oudh. Clay is found in places, while elsewhere,

and especially in the west and north, there is a high proportion of sand. Here and there salt earth is to be found, but the manufacture of salt would not be profitable owing to the deficiency in quality and extent. At the last settlement the natural classification of soil under the heads of *dumat* or loam, *mattiyar* or clay, and *bhur* or sand was employed, with the addition of a fourth conventional class known as *goind*, which comprises the highly cultivated and manured land in the immediate vicinity of the homestead. The three natural classes are continuous, but the separation was simple, as the cultivators generally recognised *mattiyar* and *bhur*, so that all land which did not come under one head or the other was entered as *dumat*. For the whole district the percentage of *goind* is 18·63, the figure being highest in the Purwa tahsíl, where it amounts to no less than 23·52 per cent. Loam comprises 48·46 per cent. and clay 16·71 per cent.; *bhur* occupies the remaining 16·2 per cent. The largest areas of clay soil are to be found in the Unao tahsíl, and especially in pargana Sikandarpur and in the south and east of Mohan. Much of this consists of a dark hard clay locally known as *bijarhar*, which is found in the neighbourhood of *úsar* and occupies the depressions in the surface of the country. In years of seasonable rainfall this soil yields excellent crops of rice, but the tract is entirely dependent on the monsoon. Besides rice, no other crop can be grown with the exception of gram of a poor quality. The largest areas of *bhur* or sandy soil are to be found in Asoha, where it covers 38·62 per cent. of the cultivation. There is a great deal in the Safipur tahsíl, and especially in the parganas of Bangarmau and Fatehpur-Chaurasi. A large amount of sand is to be found in the north of Mohan, and also in pargana Gorinda-Parsandan, where it amounts to over 29 per cent.

Waste lands.

The extent of barren waste is a striking characteristic of the district. It amounts in all to 236,290 acres or over 20 per cent. of the total area. The proportion is greatest in the Purwa tahsíl, but it is large everywhere. Of this area, however, over 36 per cent. is under water or occupied by sites, buildings and roads; this leaves slightly over 150,000 acres of actually barren land. The latter consists mainly of large *úsar* plains

which not infrequently stretch continuously for many miles. These plains are found chiefly in the central parganas and notably in the north of Purwa tahsíl. Mr. Maconochie wrote in 1865: "Nothing will grow upon them, except here and there a weird-looking babul tree. During the rainy months, it is true, the village cattle pick up a scanty pasturage, but even this fails shortly after the rain ceases to fall, the grass withering away. Whether these plains will ever be brought into cultivation remains to be proved. The people of the district think not, and though, as population increases and pressure for land is felt, many parts now declared unculturable may be brought under the plough, I do not think the present generation will see much progress made towards their general cultivation; and certainly it would be most unsafe to take the possibility of their cultivation into consideration in judging of the assessment. I believe the only chance of doing anything would be by extensive subsoil drainage to carry off the alkali and at the same time adding plenty of manure to supply the requisite mould; but these would require both time and capital. So long, therefore, as money can be invested profitably in undertakings yielding a safe and rapid return, no man will ever embark in the doubtful experiment of reclaiming *úsar*." * Sir William Sleeman, when passing through Unao, wrote: "Some people said the worst of the *úsar* could be cultivated; others denied it. All agreed that any but the worst can be reclaimed by flooding for two or three years, cross-ploughing, manuring and irrigating. All the soil is liable to become *úsar* if neglected or left fallow for a few years. Certainly *úsar* prevails near the high roads where the peasantry are exposed to the rapacity of the king's troops; and this tends to confirm the notion that tillage is necessary in certain soils to check the tendency of salts to superabundance."† Nothing has been done in this direction by private enterprise; but in 1898 Government ventured upon the experiment of taking up a reserve at Abbaspur near Unao, to be used for the propagation of babul trees, the growth of which is especially important, as the Cawnpore tanneries have almost exhausted

* Settlement Report, p. 8.

† Tour through Oude, Vol. I, p. 277.

the supply of bark in the neighbouring districts. The experiment has for the most part proved a failure. An analysis of the soil on the surface showed no indication of *reh*, and the trees were planted. At first they seemed to flourish, but latterly most of them have died. The reason apparently is that in this case the *reh* lies at a short depth below the surface—an unusual phenomenon, which has not been observed elsewhere.

Precarious tracts. The precarious tracts of the district fall under two heads—those which are liable to suffer from drought, and those in which there is a danger of waterlogging. The former comprise several scattered villages in different parts of the district which constantly suffer from a deficiency of means of irrigation. Most of them lie on the central bhur tract which runs from Asiwan to Hasanganj. This stretch of country suffers with peculiar acuteness in years of deficient rainfall and consequently felt severely the effects of the famine of 1897. The tract is fully assessed, for the nature of the soil renders constant rest necessary, so that the area of fallow in each year must show a somewhat large proportion to the total cultivation. The danger of flooding is more serious and there are three tracts so liable. The first occupies portions of the parganas of Sikandarpur, Pariar and Unao, the largest number of villages lying in Sikandarpur. In old days the Ganges flowed considerably nearer Pariar than at present, and it appears that a large branch of the river must have come round under the villages of Rau and Thana. Instead of flowing ahead in a fairly even sweep, this branch was thrown back by the high ground on which stand the villages of Sarosi and Sikandarpur and joined the main stream near Mirzapur. In time of flood this old bed is still filled, and the uplands of pargana Sikandarpur then form a promontory running out from the main uplands of the district with water on both sides. The tract liable to depression is the lower portion of this old bed and the villages on the slopes of this promontory. Deterioration has probably been caused by the railway embankment which obstructs the flow of the flood water. The second tract consists of a number of villages lying along the Kalyani nadi. This stream emerges into a somewhat intricate series of swamps and channels a little above Pariar, where it joins the Ganges.

As already mentioned, it is not a continuous stream, its course being marked by swampy depressions, so that in places it fails to serve the purposes of a drain. The water-level was raised in this tract by the heavy rains of 1894 and the preceding years, and it appears possible that the deterioration was also due in part to the effect of the railway embankment. The third tract lies in pargana Mohan in the valley of the Sai. With a succession of wet years the water-level rises and all the villages lying along its course are apt to suffer. At the last settlement the whole tract was in a very depressed condition from this cause, and there was in consequence but little increase in the revenue, while in some villages short-term settlements were made. This depression appears to have lasted some seven or eight years, but with the return of seasons of lighter rainfall the villages all recovered. A similar phenomenon is said to have occurred about the year 1872. Reference has already been made to the lowlying rice lands of Jhalotar-Ajgain and Gorinda-Parsandan. The villages in which there is a large proportion of the clay known as *bijarhar* require constant watching as they are entirely dependent on the character of the rainfall. In the case of those villages which suffer from deficient irrigation the only remedy consists in providing additional facilities for the supply of water; but the majority of the landlords can do no more than meet the demand made upon them and are not at present in a position to indulge in expenditure on improvements.

Groves

The area under groves in 1902 was returned at 64,497 acres or 5·5 per cent. of the total area of the district. Of this nearly 30,000 acres lie in the Purwa tahsíl and a large portion of the remainder in pargana Harha, although almost every pargana of the district has a fair proportion of grove land. At the last settlement groves had increased by only 5 per cent. since 1865. Mr. Moreland writes: "The small increase shown is the result of two opposing tendencies. Increase is favoured by the universal desire to possess this form of property: according to the custom of the district, once a cultivator has obtained a grove he is entitled to retain it free of all rent so long as he remains in the village, and has power to mortgage or sell his rights to the trees and to occupy the soil. The landlord retains the right of

ownership in the soil, but can exercise it only when the trees of the grove have been cut down or the tenant has absconded. The high value placed on these rights by the tenants was clearly demonstrated by the enormous number of cases concerning the entry of groves brought during the settlement and the keenness with which they were contested. Small land-owners are equally fond of having a grove, and very many new groves have been planted by these classes. On the other hand, large areas of the best land which at last settlement were occupied by groves have been brought under cultivation, especially in the neighbourhood of populous places occupied by large proprietary bodies where the competition for land has made it more profitable to cut down the trees and let the land to tenants. In this way the groves near towns, such as Asiwan, Mohan or Neotini, have been almost entirely brought under the plough."* Besides these artificially planted groves, which consist chiefly of mango and mahua trees, there are no woods now left in the district. The few that remained after reoccupation were made into grants, and have now been cleared; a little dhák jungle here and there is alone left to show where dense forests once stood.

The mineral products of the district are naturally few, as the geology of Unao exposes nothing but the ordinary Gangetic alluvium; stone is consequently entirely absent, the only minerals being kankar and *reh*. The latter is an impure carbonate of soda that appears as a white efflorescence on the *úsar* plains and in the saturated tarai of the smaller rivers; it is inimical to cultivation and is a sure sign of barren soil. *Reh* is of very little use: it is sometimes employed in the manufacture of native glass, or else is collected by Dhobis, who use it for washing in place of soap. Kankar is found all over the district, generally in the nodular form; it is chiefly used as a road metal and for ballast on the railways, a large amount being exported annually to Cawnpore. The cost of quarrying kankar is one rupee per 100 cubic feet, and eight annas for cleaning and two annas for stacking on the roadside. The cost of carriage is Re. 1-12-0 per 100 cubic feet on the first mile, and eight annas for every additional mile. **Minerals.**

* Final Report, p. 14.

Building materials.

All the stone used for building has to be imported from Chunár or Mirzapur, and costs Rs. 2-8-0 per cubic foot. It is consequently very seldom employed. Bricks are manufactured by contractors at one or two places, but chiefly in the vicinity of Unao. They are made in two sizes, one being square and 12″ by 12″ by 2″ in dimension, and the other 9″ by 4½″ by 3″. The latter are more commonly used, and are made in three qualities, the price ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 4 per hundred. The square country bricks are merely sun-dried and cost Rs. 3 per hundred. Bricks are not much used for building, most of the houses being of mud. Brick houses are generally confined to Unao and the old Muhammadan towns. Lime is generally imported from Cawnpore, at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per maund, and very little is manufactured locally from kankar. The best timbers for building are sál and asna, but neither of these grows in the district and have to be imported from either Bahramghat in Bara Banki or Cawnpore. Sál logs cost Rs. 3-8-0 per cubic foot, and asna Rs. 2-8-0. They are consequently too expensive for ordinary use, and recourse is generally had to the woods of the country, such as mahua, mango and shisham. These are available everywhere. The cost varies considerably: shisham is the best and also the dearest, costing as a rule Rs. 2 per cubic foot, while mahua fetches Re. 1-8-0, and mango, which is a very inferior timber, runs to about Re. 1-4-0 per cubic foot. These prices were supplied by the District Surveyor in 1901.

Fauna.

The wild animals of the district are few and unimportant. Nilgai and blackbuck occur in fair numbers in most parts, but they are not sufficiently numerous to cause much damage to the crops. Wolves are the only destructive carnivora, and appear to be common. The usual rewards are paid for their destruction, and the average number of claims paid is about ten annually. They very seldom cause the death of human beings. The average mortality due to wild animals for the five years ending 1901 was fifteen, but in the last year out of ten persons killed, no less than nine of the casualties were due to the bites of mad jackals and the tenth to a wild pig. Jackals are of course ubiquitous, and pig are found in large

numbers, and particularly in the khádir of the Ganges. In the extreme south of the district, near the river in pargana Daundia Khera, there are a few herds of wild cattle, which roam at will in the lowlying lands, and are a source of constant danger to the crops, which are frequently guarded by deep ditches. Snakes are numerous, but no reward is paid for their destruction. The average number of deaths from snake-bite is about 75 annually.

Fisheries. Fish are consumed as food by the bulk of the population, and in some parts are employed as manure for the fields during the rains. There is not, however, any great demand for fish: they are caught and trapped by Kahars, Koris, Lodhs and Pasis. At the 1901 census there were only 152 fishermen and dealers with their dependents in the district, but this does not in any way represent the actual numbers, for the lower agricultural classes frequently betake themselves to fishing during the season in addition to their ordinary occupation. Dr. Day estimated that there were 2,000 fishermen in the Purwa tahsíl alone.* The chief fisheries are the Ganges and other rivers, and the large tanks in the Purwa tahsíl. The fish are taken by means of the rod and line, net and funnel-shaped basket known as a *tápa* and made of reeds and rushes. The fish are frequently trapped in the irrigated fields during the rains, and large numbers of very small fish are thus destroyed. The smallest mesh of net used is about half an inch.

Cattle. The domestic animals of the district are of the usual inferior type that we find throughout the south of Oudh. In 1866 the Settlement Officer wrote: "Though small in size, they appear to answer all the purposes required of them, and hitherto the people have had no inducement to improve them. The ploughs and *purs* which they have to work are small and light; and though they may be incapable of dragging a heavily-laden cart any great distance, they easily convey manure to the out fields and the grain to the nearest market; this is all their owners require or expect of them, and therefore no attempt has been made by the people to improve the breed. Not long ago

* Dr. Francis Day's Freshwater Fish of India, paras. 290 and 294.

an effort was made by the introduction of two Hansi bulls to improve the breed, but the people declined to use them, on the plea that they were too large and heavy for their small cows; for a commencement, the introduction of a small breed would probably succeed better; the present standard must be raised considerably before a cross with the larger and finer kind of stock can be effected."* Since these words were written nothing further has been done; there are no persons who keep bulls for breeding purposes, nor any who take an interest in the matter. The better animals are imported, being brought from the fairs held at Dehli, Hissar, Agra, Muttra and Makanpur, both by private purchasers and dealers. There was formerly a large cattle market at Thana, about eight miles from Unao, but it is now of little importance. Small local markets are also held at Ramdin Khera in pargana Bangarmau and at Kursat in Safipur, but none of the cattle fairs in the district are of any consequence.

Stock census. The number of working cattle at the first regular settlement was estimated at 202,000, which gave a plough duty of about six acres. At the last settlement the number was returned at 193,512, which gave an average of one plough and a pair of bullocks to 6·13 acres of cultivation—a figure which does not denote cultivation of the highest class. In the closely cultivated tracts in the east of Oudh the average area per plough seldom exceeds five acres; and in Partabgarh, for instance, it is only 4·34 acres. A regular stock census was taken in August 1899. It was then ascertained that there were in the district 198,527 bullocks and bulls, and 20,434 male buffaloes, giving a total of 218,961 working animals. This was considerably in excess of the settlement figures, but at the same time the number of ploughs had increased from 92,586 to 99,186, so that the plough duty remained almost the same. It must be understood that all the cattle shown in this statement are not available for the plough. Besides plough-cattle, the figures include cart-bullocks, pack-animals, and animals unfit for work. The number of cattle to each plough is 2·21, so that there is certainly no available surplus. At the same census there were

* Settlement Report, p. 15.

110,806 cows and 73,760 cow-buffaloes, which gives a very fair average for the district. They are kept for dairy purposes, ghí being largely made for exportation as well as for local consumption. That made at Bhauli in pargana Jhalotar-Ajgain is the most esteemed and sought after. The quality of the cattle cannot be very good, for there are no true pasture lands in the district. In those villages where waste abounds, the cattle not actually at work are turned out to pick up what they can during the day, receiving a feed of chopped straw on their return at night; where there is no waste land, they are perforce entirely stall-fed.

Other animals. There is very little horse-breeding in the district, and the ponies, which numbered 15,917 in 1899, are of the usual wretched description; they are chiefly employed as pack-animals, and are underfed and overladen. Goats are only kept for domestic purposes and are found in fair numbers everywhere. Sheep are found all over the district, but are not bred to any extent: the total number at the census was 46,817, which is about the general average for Oudh. In pargana Fatehpur-Chaurasi alone are there flocks of any size; they are chiefly reared for the Cawnpore markets, whither they are taken to be fattened, but the breed is small and inferior.

Cattle disease. Cattle disease is not so prevalent in Unao as in the northern districts of Oudh, and there have been no serious outbreaks of recent years. The figures are notoriously unreliable, but they serve the purpose of a general guide. These returns are taken from the annual Revenue Administration reports of the district, but they are very incomplete. The average deaths reported from 1894 to 1903 numbered 3,544 annually, but whereas the loss of 9,359 cattle was reported in 1894 and 8,873 in the following year, the average from 1896 to 1900 was 3,164, and from 1900 onwards only 462 annually. In April 1902 the services of a Veterinary Assistant were placed at the disposal of the District Board, and in November 1903 he reported that foot-and-mouth disease was the only contagious disease prevalent in the district, although no deaths are given under this head in any year, those which occurred being probably entered under "other causes." It would seem that rinderpest was very destructive in 1894, 1895 and again in

1899 and 1900. Dysentery is always responsible for a large proportion of the mortality. Next comes anthrax, the deaths from which averaged about 500 annually up to 1898, but since that date the column is blank. Glanders appears spasmodically, and pleuro-pneumonia in only one year, 1899, when it carried off 532 animals. The question of the prevalence or otherwise of cattle disease is always a very difficult one; that it exists in Unao is undoubted, but in what forms and to what extent is largely a matter for conjecture.

Climate. The climate of Unao presents no unusual features, and resembles that of the rest of the southern portion of Oudh. The district is generally healthy, and the range of the thermometer is as a rule from 65° to 103° in the shade during the hot season, and from 46° to 79° in the cold weather. From November to May the range of temperature is considerable, being well over twenty degrees, and over thirty degrees in February. No meteorological observations, however, are taken in the district, except those of the rainfall, which is recorded at each of the tahsíl headquarters. The temperature is very much the same as in Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Rainfall. The average annual rainfall for the whole district, as calculated from the figures of 35 years, from 1866 to 1901, is 34·69 inches. The averages for each period of five years, however, present some remarkable fluctuations. There was a cycle of wet years between 1870 and 1875, when the average fall was 40·38 inches, but for the next ten years the average was only 26 inches, and in 1880 no more than 12 inches of rain fell, producing a local scarcity as in the adjoining district of Lucknow. From 1886 to 1890 the average rose to 38·2 inches, while in the following five years, which were everywhere characterized by unusually heavy rains, the figure was no less than 44·14 inches. The greatest fall ever recorded was 75·7, and next to this comes 1870 with 63·2 inches, and 1894 with an average of 55·33 inches, this year being very wet everywhere, and floods occurring in all directions. Unusually low figures occurred in the years 1861, 1868, 1880 and 1896; in the last year the district received an average fall of 18·75 inches, or little more than half the normal rain. From 1892 to 1897 the

rainfall in each year varied by more than 23 per cent. from the average. The distribution, too, varies in different parts of the district. As in Lucknow, the rainfall is greater in the neighbourhood of the chief river, those parganas which lie in the watershed of the Ganges receiving as a rule much more rain than the inland tracts. In the last famine of 1897, the part of the district which suffered most was the north of pargana Auras-Mohan, which is furthest removed from the influence of the Ganges.

Health. The tables given in the appendix show the number of births and deaths recorded in the district since 1891, and also the number of deaths from the more important causes.* The rates thereby obtained are only approximate, inasmuch as they were calculated from 1891 to 1901 on the figures of the census taken in the former year, and as there was a very material increase in the population during that decade, the error is necessarily considerable. The returns may be considered as fairly accurate, although of course they are ultimately dependent on the zeal and conscientiousness of the village chaukidars. The present system of record was inaugurated in 1872, and is a great improvement on the old method, as prior to that date there was no check upon the village officials at all, the latter reporting the deaths as they occurred at the police-station, where the officer in charge entered it in his diary, which was submitted at regular intervals to headquarters where the returns were compiled. The uselessness of such returns is obvious when we find that the average annual death-rate up to 1873 was only 16·6 per mille. Taking the average from 1891 to 1902, we obtain an annual birth-rate, subject to the limitation already laid down, of 36·72 per mille, and a corresponding death-rate of 30·76. In 1894, when cholera raged throughout the district, the death-rate rose to the unusual figure of 49·71 per mille; and again in the famine year of 1897 it was no less than 43. Both these years were followed by an unusually low birth-rate, but otherwise we find few noticeable variations.

Fever. Turning to the main causes of death, we find that as usual fever occupies the most prominent position. The average annual

* Appendix, Tables III and IV.

number of deaths recorded as due to fever from 1891 to 1902 is 23,362 or 79·4 per cent. of the total registered mortality. The worst year was 1897, with 36,077 deaths occurring in a dry year, but at a time when the vitality of the population was lowered by privation; and next to this year comes 1894, a wet and very unhealthy year, with 33,781 deaths from fever. The figures vary with the season, but it cannot be said that there has been any general improvement during the past decade. The Unao drainage scheme, constructed as a famine relief work, has brought about a marked improvement in the health of the town and civil station, but elsewhere little has been done to improve the sanitary condition of the district.

Cholera. Cholera is seldom absent from the district, and since 1891 it has only failed to appear in two years. The average annual mortality from 1891 to 1903 amounts to 1,328 or 4·1 per cent. of the total number of deaths recorded; but this figure cannot be regarded as normal, as cholera is not endemic, but only appears occasionally in an epidemic form. The disease generally commences in April or May, reaches its height about August, then declines and disappears at the end of the year. There was a severe outbreak in 1891, when 2,881 persons died, and in the following year it reappeared and carried off nearly a thousand souls. This, however, was entirely eclipsed in 1894, when cholera of a very severe type broke out in July and spread to all parts of the district. The epidemic raged till September and was particularly virulent in the towns of Unao and Purwa. The number of deaths recorded reached the appalling figure of 8,342. Among these was Mr. Penney, the Deputy Commissioner. During the following three years it remained in the district, but entirely disappeared in 1898 and 1899. There was another epidemic in 1901, when cholera claimed over 1,500 victims.

Small-pox. Small-pox is never entirely absent from the district, but its ravages have been greatly reduced by the spread of vaccination. Occasionally it breaks out in a violent epidemic form, notably in 1896, when 3,672 persons died of this disease. In the following year, too, the number of deaths was 939, but on no other occasion since 1890 has the death-roll exceeded 50 persons. Vaccination has made considerable progress of late years

in this district. The staff consists of an Assistant Superintendent and 13 vaccinators. The average number of successful primary operations, from 1892 to 1901, was 22,467 annually and the improvement may be estimated from the fact that in the first year the total was only 10,285 as against 27,607 vaccinations in 1901. At the same time the proportion of protected persons to the total population is low, amounting to less than 19 per cent.—a figure that compares very unfavourably with those of the other districts of the Lucknow division.

Other diseases.

The other diseases call for little comment. Dysentery is a fairly constant factor in the death-rate, and accounts for some 300 deaths annually. This disease is endemic and usually of malarious origin, prevailing in the same places and during the same months as ague. Plague appeared in 1897, but there was only one imported case, and the district remained free till the cold weather of 1902-1903, when it also visited Lucknow and Cawnpore.

Infirmities.

The table of infirmities shown in the Census Report presents no features of peculiar interest. In 1901 there were altogether 3,736 persons afflicted—a figure which closely corresponds with those of the adjoining districts. Of these, 2,932 were blind, 419 deaf-mutes, 263 lepers and 122 insane. The proportion of blind persons is fairly high, and the prevalence of this affliction may be in part ascribed both to fever and small-pox. The other figures are in no way unusual. Leprosy is now ascribed to a fish diet, and if the theory is correct, it is by no means controverted by the presence of the disease in Unao, where fish forms a fairly regular part of the food consumed by about half the population.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Cultivated area.

In the appendix to this volume a statement will be found showing the cultivated area in each pargana of the district in 1902, the latest year of record.* It will there be seen that the total area under cultivation is 648,387 acres, or 56·7 per cent. of the total area of the district. At the time of the first regular settlement the proportion was only 51 per cent. while at the same time nearly 22 per cent. was recorded as barren and 27 per cent. as culturable, but not cultivated. Writing in 1863, Mr. Maconochie, the Settlement Officer, remarked :—"There is no reason that the cultivated area should not be largely increased; at present the average area per plough is not what it is estimated can be fairly worked by one ; I believe an addition of an acre per plough would not impair the agriculture in any way, while it would add 74,000 acres to the cultivation of the district, at once."† During the currency of the settlement, in spite of a number of bad seasons, a considerable extension of cultivation was effected. In the year of verification of the last settlement it was found that the cultivated area had risen to 53·7 per cent. of the total area; if, however, instead of the single year we take the average of the previous five years, we find a much larger increase. The cause of this divergence is to be found partly in land being purposely left out of cultivation to escape assessment, and partly in the exceptionally wet seasons which prevailed while the present settlement was carried out. That the cultivation of the year of verification was not normal is proved by the fact that since the settlement there has been a still more rapid increase, for in 1902 cultivation extended over no less than 56·7

* Appendix, Table V. | † Settlement Report, p. 58.

per cent. of the whole area of the district. At the same time, this increase is actually larger than it appears, as a very considerable tract has suffered from deterioration since 1894, necessitating large reductions of the revenue demand. The increase has been greatest in the Unao and Purwa tahsíls, and least in Safipur, where the precarious nature of the low-lands militates against any rapid and permanent extension of cultivation.

Culturable waste. The waste land of the district has already been dealt with in the preceding chapter. The culturable area is still large, amounting in 1902, to 261,524 acres or 22·8 per cent. Of this, however, no less than 64,500 acres consist of grove lands and 14,300 acres of new fallow, so that the actual area classed as capable of cultivation, but not cultivated, is only 182,700 acres. The proportion is fairly equally distributed throughout all tahsíls of the district, those parganas which have the largest areas of culturable waste being Auras-Mohan, Harha and Bangarmau. There has been a large decrease in the culturable area during the past ten years, for at the last settlement it amounted to no less than 25·88 per cent. This is chiefly due to extended cultivation and also to new groves. In 1895 it was observed that there had been a decrease of over 28 per cent. in the culturable waste since the first regular settlement. This was attributed to the same cause and also to the fact that some land hitherto classed as culturable was then recorded as barren. Mr. Moreland writes:—"I am not sure that this transfer was carried as far as it should: much of the land still classed as culturable looks to me, I confess, almost hopeless, though it may be possible to get a paying crop out of it in the event of a further rise in prices. There is, however, a large extent of really culturable land in the tarai tract; hitherto it has not been brought under the plough owing to danger from floods and the want of cultivators. Residence in these tracts is not generally liked as they are unhealthy and inconvenient of access, and much of the cultivation is in the hands of castes such as Kewats and Mallahs, who naturally keep near the river. It seems probable that, if population continues to increase and new industries do not spring up, this land may in time come under cultivation. Apart from this there is little room for any profitable extension in the

district."* Much of the old fallow, too, can hardly be called culturable, since it for the most part consists of land which has been abandoned because it did not yield a profitable return and is not likely to be again cultivated.

Double-cropping.

The most noticeable development of recent years has been the extension of the double-cropped area. At the first regular settlement this was returned at only 10,969 acres, while on the average of the five years prior to the last settlement the area was 137,567 acres, or about one-fourth of the total cultivated area of the district. To some extent the large increase shown is probably due to the imperfect record of the former assessment, but making every deduction for this the fact remains that the double-cropped area has largely increased. That this is not only a temporary phenomenon is manifest from the fact that in 1902 the area bearing a double crop had risen to 171,963 acres, or 26·5 per cent. of the cultivation. This increase is closely connected with the variations in the relative importance of the principal crops, which will be dealt with later. It is worthy of note, however, that whereas in the western districts of the United Provinces the double-cropped land is almost wholly confined to those soils which possess ample means of irrigation, in Unao by far the greater part of this area is unirrigated. It may be observed, however, that the greatest areas of *do-fasli* land are in those parganas which contain a large proportion of tarai, in which the soil contains sufficient moisture to give good spring crops without artificial irrigation. Generally speaking, the greater proportion of the double-cropped area represents the rice lands on which a second crop of gram or peas is often raised, while the rest consists of the best land which, with a full supply of water and manure, appears to produce two crops a year for a considerable period without showing any signs of exhaustion.

Cultivation.

The prevailing system of agriculture in Unao in no way differs from that common to the surrounding districts, and consequently it is hardly necessary to enter into a detailed description. We find the usual harvests known by the usual names. As usual in Oudh, the later kharíf crops are generally known

* Final Report, p. 14.

as the *henwat.* The *zaid* or intermediate crops are of not much importance, the average area cultivated in this harvest since 1898 being less than 6,500 acres. The supply of manure is derived from the ordinary village refuse heap, except on lands held by Kachhis and Kurmis, where the manure is often carefully prepared from the materials available with every possible economy. In the neighbourhood of those towns in which a system of scavenging has been introduced there is no difficulty in disposing of the night-soil and refuse, which are readily bought by the cultivators, and on the whole it may be said that the demand exceeds the supply. Artificial manures are unknown, and liquid manure is generally wasted.

Kharíf crops.

At the time of the first regular settlement the area sown in the kharíf was very much less than that of the rabi harvest, the difference amounting to over 18 per cent.; it was very much more marked in all parts of the district except the Purwa tahsíl, where there has always been a preponderance on the part of the kharíf. Since that date, however, the relative positions of the two harvests have undergone a material change. At the last settlement the two areas were approximately equal, and in the five years preceding the year of verification the difference only amounted to somewhat over three per cent. in favour of the rabi. This was attributed in some degree to the extension of the system of double-cropping, although the enormously increased area under rice was due to the breaking up of poorer land which is fit for this crop only. Connected with the former is the tendency to diminish the area under wheat and to substitute for that crop maize followed by pulses, or cotton or millets sown together with arhar: as the last crop is harvested in the spring, its sowing is practically equivalent to double-cropping. Since the settlement this tendency has developed to a remarkable extent. Taking the average of the five years ending 1902, we find that the kharíf harvest largely exceeds the rabi in area, with the exception of the Safipur tahsíl alone; the difference amounts to an average of over 25,300 acres or over seven per cent., while in Mohan it is over 20 per cent. Mr. Moreland writes:—"The immediate result of this change of system is to give a double outturn, but the system is generally

condemned as tending to exhaust the soil. I question, however, whether there is reason to believe that such is the case: if the soil is being impoverished it is almost certainly due to the extraction of nitrogen, the deficiency of which is the most unfavourable feature of the soils of Northern India. Now it is a well-known fact that certain leguminous plants are enabled to obtain nitrogen from the air and therefore their cultivation tends if anything to enrich rather than deprive the soil of this element. It will be noticed that in the system of double-cropping carried on in this district some form of pulse enters into almost every combination, gram or peas being most generally sown (whether alone or mixed with barley) as the spring crop, and arhar being commonly sown with cotton or millets. These pulses—gram, peas, and arhar—are closely allied to the leguminous plants whose power of assimilating atmospheric nitrogen has been established, and though the power of Indian pulses to act in a similar way has not been experimentally proved, it is at least highly probable.* If these pulses do in fact assimilate atmospheric nitrogen, there can be no doubt that the new system is more economical than the continued growth of wheat, and in any case there are at present no sufficient grounds for condemning it as exhausting the soil. In this connection I may give the following extract from a letter which Dr. J. W. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, has kindly permitted me to make use of: "I do not know of any one who has made definite experiments with either gram or arhar; but so far as experiments have been with plants of the same natural order, they show conclusively that the leguminosæ do assimilate atmospheric nitrogen, and one would naturally expect to find that these crops do likewise. It is a fact that the soils of India are very much in need of nitrogen, or I should say that the amount they contain is extremely small when compared with European soils. Consequently I should not hesitate to express the opinion that cotton with arhar or maize, followed by gram, would not exhaust the soil more than wheat, and it may be that it is more economical cropping than the latter."†

* *Cf.* para. 60 of Dr. J. A. Voelcker's "Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture."

† Final Report, p. 16.

Rice

Rice covers a larger area than any other kharíf crop, amounting to 24·64 per cent. of the harvest. The largest areas under rice are in the Mohan and Purwa tahsíls. There has been a very remarkable increase in the rice area since 1865, for in that year it only covered 39,196 acres, or 15·5 per cent. of the kharíf harvest, whereas at the last settlement it had risen to over 100,000 acres or 29·7 per cent., and since that date has shown a still further extension, although the proportionate increase in other crops has been more rapid. This expansion of the rice area has not been effected at the cost of any other crop, but has been obtained by the extension of cultivation to lands which had hitherto remained untilled.

Millets.

Almost equally large is the area under juar, which amounts to 23·2 per cent. of the kharíf harvest for the whole district. Over two-thirds of the crop are grown in the Unao and Purwa tahsíls, while in Mohan the area is comparatively small. Juar is usually mixed with arhar and is grown in the better soils; in those tracts where there is a larger proportion of sand its place is generally taken by bajra which also is commonly sown together with arhar. Thus bajra covers a larger area than any other kharíf crop in both the Mohan and Safipur tahsíls, the former especially having a larger amount of inferior soil. There has been a considerable decrease in the area occupied by juar and bajra of late years, for at the first regular settlement they together covered over 56 per cent. of the kharíf harvest; this had sunk to 42·25 per cent. at the last settlement, while the average during the past five years is very little higher.

Maize.

Their place has largely been taken by maize, a crop which has increased in popularity and to an extraordinary extent of late years. In 1865 it covered less than 3,000 acres, whereas in 1902 it had increased to over 45,300 acres, more than half of which is to be found in the Safipur tahsíl alone. It is noticeable that its cultivation is not popular in Purwa, where there are less than 500 acres under this crop.

Other crops.

The cultivation of cotton has also made substantial progress. Mr. Maconochie stated that—"Cotton does not appear to succeed well. During the American war, when prices ranged high, a good deal was grown; but as prices fell off its cultivation

declined, and I do not think it will ever become a favourite staple." The figures of his settlement show that the area under cotton was then only 7,222 acres or 2·86 per cent. of the kharíf harvest. During the following thirty years it increased to an average of over 28,000 acres for the five years preceding the last revision, and covered nearly eight per cent. of the cultivated area. The increase was most noticeable in the Mohan and Safipur tahsíls. The area constantly varies from year to year according to the state of the market; but the crop is a valuable one and its increase is a favourable sign. Another crop which has made considerable progress is sugarcane. This covered over 16,000 acres in 1895, having nearly doubled its area since the former settlement. It is chiefly grown in the Purwa tahsíl, but the most rapid increase has been in pargana Bangarmau. Indigo has practically disappeared from the district and its total extinction seems only the matter of time. The remaining crops which are grouped together as "miscellaneous" show a distinct decrease; this is due to the fact that a much smaller area is now devoted in the kharíf to kodon and the other small millets.

Turning to the rabi crops we find, as has been already noticed, a striking diminution in the area of wheat. In 1865 no less than 83,645 acres were under wheat alone and over 38,000 acres were sown with wheat along with other crops, the two together covering over 40 per cent. of the total rabi harvest. At the last settlement the area under pure wheat had fallen to 66,000 acres or 19·26 per cent., and that of wheat in combination to 37,000 acres or 10·77 per cent. During the subsequent years there has been a slight improvement, the area under pure wheat rising to 22·67 per cent. and that of wheat mixed with barley to 14·37 per cent. The area under wheat alone is largest in Mohan, and of wheat in combination in Purwa. Generally speaking, there is still a strong tendency in favour of mixed crops, which would tend to show that but little attention is paid to the export trade. Barley sown alone covered only ten per cent. of the rabi area, while in combination with gram it amounts to no less than 31·43 per cent., this being notably the case in the Unao tahsíl. Gram is sown by itself to a large

Rabi crops.

extent in every part of the district, the average proportion being 12·22 per cent. Of the remaining rabi crops the only one deserving of mention is poppy. This has grown in favour of late years and now shows an average of over 5,000 acres annually. At the first regular settlement there was no opium cultivation in the district. In 1888 cultivation of the poppy was still prohibited in the Baiswara parganas, Pariar, Sikandarpur and Harha. In the last three cultivation was resumed in the succeeding year, but in the Baiswara the prohibition is still in force. It is worth noting that the yield of opium per acre in this district is exceptionally high and it may be predicted that the crop will rapidly grow in favour.

Irrigation.

Irrigation in this district is conducted by means of wells, tanks and other sources, the latter consisting chiefly of the small streams in the interior. In the matter of the supply of water the condition of the district as a whole is fairly satisfactory. The riverside lands generally retain moisture sufficient to produce good spring crops without irrigation; on the uplands the large number of lakes and swamps and the evenness of their distribution provide a supply for a large proportion of the cultivated area; a certain amount of water is obtained from the Sai and the smaller streams, and where surface water is not available wells are readily made. At the time of the first settlement the irrigated area amounted to 51·61 per cent. of the cultivation, the proportion being highest in Purwa and Unao and lowest in Safipur. It seems that the irrigated area of the old records is really the area which in the opinion of the amíns should occasionally receive irrigation; whereas the present figures show the area actually irrigated in each year. At the last settlement the irrigated area was only 40·73 per cent. of the cultivation. This apparent decrease is due to a difference in the method of preparing the statistics. It would have been more satisfactory if the average figures for a period of years had been taken; but this suggestion was made too late; and although the figures for a single year are somewhat misleading on account of variations in the seasons, they are sufficiently precise to show that in ordinary years the district possesses an adequate water supply. Putting aside the best lands which

are highly manured and yield two crops in each year, the prevailing rotation of crops only requires irrigation once in two years. If all land was under this rotation a figure of 50 per cent. would indicate a sufficiency of irrigation. There are, however, large areas which are not irrigated in the Ganges valley, where the soil retains its moisture long enough to give good spring crops; at the same time the extensive areas of rice land must be placed on the same footing. This crop is very frequently irrigated, but it has not been the custom in this district to record this fact, and all land bearing rice only has been classed as dry. Allowing for these two classes of land, it will be seen that throughout the district there is an adequate supply of water except in single villages or small groups, in which water is hard to procure owing to the sandy nature of the sub-soil or some similar cause. The number of these villages is not, however, great, and they have already been referred to in dealing with the precarious tracts. We may take the year 1902, the last for which figures are available, as fairly typical. The irrigated area then amounted to 230,958 acres or over 37 per cent. of the cultivation. That a much greater area could be irrigated if necessary will be seen from the extent to which the various sources of irrigation were employed in that year.

Wells.

An examination of these sources is most important in considering the security of the district; wells are the surest method of protection, as tanks and streams supply least water when most needed. Mr. Moreland writes: "It will be seen that of the total irrigated area (at the settlement of 1895) 45·13 per cent. is supplied from wells, the balance from tanks and and rivers; while at the last settlement the percentage was 64·78. The falling off is due partly to errors in the old record and partly to the series of wet seasons to which a reference has already been made, and which appear to have had a threefold effect. In the first place artificial irrigation is rendered in some cases unnecessary; in the second place, the level of the tanks and rivers is raised so that more land can be profitably irrigated from these sources; and in the third place, the rise of the water level causes unprotected earthen wells to collapse. The difference in the figures is therefore accidental and does not give

rise to the inference that in years of drought the district is protected to a less extent than was formerly the case. The opposite is in fact true: at the last settlement there were 3,992 masonry wells in existence, while 8,068 have been constructed in the interval, so that there are 12,060 wells in the district, and there has been a substantial advance in this important matter. In addition to the masonry wells it is certain that in the event of a dry season temporary wells can be successfully made in these tracts where the water level is at present too high; on the whole it may be said that the water-supply of the district is adequate in ordinary years, but that the construction of more masonry wells is very desirable in order to protect against the recurrence of years of deficient rainfall."* In nearly every pargana of the district earthen unprotected wells are easily dug at a comparatively small cost, the average price in the upper lands being from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6. and the wells lasting from two to six years. This is the general average of the district, as in many places they last much longer, while in others they fall in as soon as the rains commence. The depth of water from the surface of the ground varies considerably, but the average may be set down at twenty feet, while as a rule the well contains about ten feet of water. There are considerable tracts in which it is necessary to line the wells throughout with masonry, and this area is wont to increase after a series of wet seasons. At the same time, however, the injurious effects of such seasons on the cultivators is greatly lessened by the simultaneous extension of the lakes and swamps, giving a largely increased supply of surface water. In 1902 the area irrigated from wells was 137,807 acres, or over 59 per cent. of the irrigated area. This figure was obtained after a series of comparatively dry years; but it should be observed that the conditions of irrigation have distinctly changed since the famine of 1897, which gave a great impetus to the construction of wells all over the district. The number of masonry wells now available for irrigation is returned at 18,830, but of these less than 12,000 were actually employed in 1902. The number is largest in the Purwa tahsíl and smallest in Safipur. Besides these, there are over 1,500 wells of half masonry

* Final Report, p. 15.

in all parts of the district, but especially in Purwa and Unao. The unprotected wells numbered 39,400 and are fairly equally distributed throughout the entire area. Wells are ordinarily worked by a bullock-run, though in cases where the water is not far from the surface many cultivators prefer to substitute labourers for bullocks as being more efficient and able to irrigate a larger area in a given time. Most of the labour is supplied by the cultivator's family, but the common custom is for the cultivators to unite together and help each other in turn to irrigate their fields. Where water is close to the surface the ordinary form of lever lift is in general use.

The number of tanks available for irrigation is returned at 17,234, but of these less than half were employed in 1902. Recourse is made to them chiefly in the Mohan and Purwa tahsíls; in all 78,274 acres were thus watered, or 30 per cent. of the total irrigated area. The other sources are responsible for the remaining eleven per cent. The area so irrigated varies greatly in different parts of the district: in many parganas the streams are either not used or only used to a very small extent. The Sai is the most important, as the largest areas irrigated from other sources are in the parganas of Auras-Mohan and Mauranwan. In Bangarmau and Fatehpur-Chaurasi the Kalyani is used somewhat extensively, while the Loni, Tinai and Gurdhoi are available in the south and south-west. Tanks.

The district having been for a long time fairly protected by means of well irrigation is not affected by minor droughts; at the same time it has not escaped from the famines which have visited the province of Oudh from time to time. There are practically no records regarding the earlier famines in this district, but it may generally be assumed that they occurred at the same time and in the same degree as in the adjoining district of Lucknow. We merely know that Unao was seriously affected by the famines of 1769, 1783 and 1838. After annexation the droughts of 1861, 1865 and 1869 occasioned a rise in prices which led to considerable distress. In 1865 the price of wheat rose to an average of 16·65 sérs to the rupee, while in the following year it was even higher, the average for wheat being 15·18 sérs and of barley 21·5. In Famines.

1873 and 1874 grain was at a very high rate owing to bad harvests and the exports to Bengal. Wheat rose to an average of 16·38 sérs—a figure which at that time meant real scarcity. The average prices, however, are of little use as a guide, as they varied at different seasons of the year. As in other districts, prices are at their highest in January and February, before the spring harvest is reaped, and again in July and August, before the cutting of the autumn crops. Barley is the cheapest grain in the latter period, and kodon and bajra in the former; famine is only to be apprehended when the prices of these cheapest grains rise above a certain figure. The ordinary food of the people consists of the cheaper grains of maize, rice and kodon in the five months ending with March, and of peas, barley, gram and pulses during the rest of the year. If any of these grains rise in price, it will be abandoned for a cheaper and inferior kind.

1877. A more serious famine occurred in 1877 and 1878, although it was less felt in the south-east of the district than elsewhere in the Lucknow division. There was some distress in August 1877, but at the commencement a considerable proportion of the population had something to fall back upon. Relief works were opened on the 2nd of October 1877, and continued in operation throughout the cold weather, closing in the last week of March 1878. The maximum attendance in any one week was recorded for that ending the 14th of March, when 44,371 persons were employed. The works consisted of the collection of metal on the provincial road and improving the local roads, especially that from Unao to Bihar and Purwa. The people suffered considerably throughout the cold weather, and especially in Auras-Mohan. In February four poor-houses were opened at the tahsíl headquarters, but that at Unao alone was of any size, the average attendance being 304 persons. When harvesting operations commenced a rapid fall occurred in the demand for relief. The works were deserted and closed, and the attendance in poor-houses dwindled down to 178. It was found impossible, however, to close the central poor-house, though throughout May and June the number remained stationary at about sixty persons, almost all of whom were

physically incapable of work of any kind. The outturn of the rabi harvest was up to the average on the higher lands, but inferior in the low and outlying tracts. In the beginning of May the price of wheat ranged from 11 to 15 sérs and no marked fall in prices occurred. Symptoms of distress reappeared in parts of the district at the beginning of June, and relief works were started at Sheikhpur and at Bihar; the latter however, was only kept open for a few days. The numbers increased towards the end of July, and in the middle of August, 1878, the daily average number of persons employed was about 1,400. It seems that many well-to-do labourers attended the works, for with the introduction of a reduced scale of wages on the 20th of August the attendance fell off rapidly, and the works were closed in the last week of September. The poor-house at Unao was closed in the middle of December, 1878, by which time its necessity had entirely disappeared.

The scanty rainfall of 1880 occasioned some scarcity, but 1897. there was no necessity for any famine operations in the district. From that year forward the harvests were at least up to the average till 1896, when famine again visited the district. The distress was most severely felt in those tracts where well irrigation was deficient, the district at that time being very unevenly protected in this respect. It was most severe in the northern part of Harha, Sikandarpur, parts of Jhalotar-Ajgain, the northern villages of Safipur, the upper circles of Bangarmau and Fatehpur-Chaurasi, the north of Auras-Mohan, and parts of Asoha, Purwa and Mauranwan, and the upland villages of Ghatampur and Daundia Khera. Generally speaking, the Baiswara parganas escaped, but elsewhere there was an almost equal failure of the kharíf crops. In the succeeding rabi harvest the cultivated area was seriously contracted, and the outturn was estimated at only 42 per cent. of the normal. Relief works were started all over the district, the first being the improvement of the road from Pariar to Hasanganj commenced on the 15th of December, 1896. Other works were opened from time to time until May, 1897, the most important being the drainage scheme for the town of Unao and the

improvement of the roads from Auras to Mohan, from Mohan to Bangarmau, and from Bihar to Purwa and Nawabganj. These works remained open throughout the first half of 1897 and the last was closed on the 7th of August. At the end of December, 1896, the number of persons on relief was 6,247; during January there was a rapid increase, the numbers rising to 34,773 at the end of the month. The increase was maintained throughout February, and on the last day of that month the number stood at nearly 49,000. From that date they began to decline, and on the 24th of April 1897 there were less than 5,000 persons in receipt of relief. After the rabi harvest, however, they again rose rapidly, and at the end of May the figure was given as 20,632. The numbers declined during the month of June and still more noticeably in July, the total at the end of that month being only 427. At the end of August all relief stopped. By way of further relief suspension of the revenue demand was sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 7,79,024; of this over two-thirds were for the kharíf harvest of 1897, and the bulk of the remainder for the following rabi. Of these suspensions over two lakhs of rupees were ultimately remitted—a sum equivalent to 13·44 per cent. of the total demand of the district.

Prices.

Closely connected with the history of famines is that of prices. Generally speaking, it would seem that prices are higher in Unao than in other parts of Oudh, this being due to the neighbourhood of the great marts of Cawnpore and Lucknow, the former especially being an important centre of the export trade in grain. Unfortunately there are for this district no reliable statistics of the retail prices of agricultural produce, those that exist being very fragmentary and in many cases obviously incorrect. Mr. Moreland, who went into the subject at great length, came to the conclusion that a more accurate record might be found in the average of prices for the four surrounding districts of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Hardoi and Rai Bareli. He was of the opinion that the proximity of Cawnpore and the Ganges only influenced prices up to and from a few years after annexation, and that provision could be made for the difference by taking the average of two rural and two urban districts.

In this manner he obtained a table of average prices since 1861 of the four principal staples—wheat, barley, rice and juar—which between them occupy nearly four-fifths of the cultivated area of the district. It must be noted, however, that the prices thus obtained are generally much cheaper than those recorded by Mr. Maconochie in 1874 and also than the retail prices which have ruled at Unao since 1890. It is possible that the state of the Unao market does not fairly represent the state of the district as a whole, as it is on the line of rail and therefore must be influenced by the export trade. As the figures for single years are apt to be misleading owing to accidental causes, the history of prices will be more accurately observed by grouping them in quinquennial periods. The result thus obtained was that from 1861 to 1870 prices rose by 29·1 per cent. From 1871 to 1875 there was a considerable fall in prices, the total rise since 1861 being only 13·3 per cent. During the next five years they again rose slightly, the average in 1880 being 18·2 per cent. above that of 1861. From 1881 to 1885 prices ruled very low, the difference between the averages of 1885 and 1861 being no more than 8·3 per cent. From 1886 onwards there was a very rapid rise in prices, and in 1894, the year of settlement, the average was no less than 39·4 per cent. above that of 1861. The rise is illustrated by the fact that while from 1861 to 1865 as much as 25 sérs of grain could be bought for a rupee, in the four years ending 1894 the amount obtainable was only 18 sérs. It will be seen that prices were very high from 1866 to 1870—a fact which is due to the scarcity in 1869, when prices touched the highest point hitherto recorded. Allowing for this exceptional year, it appears that there was a distinct rise of prices commencing from about 1864, which maintained itself with the usual fluctuations till 1880; after that year there appears to have been some tendency towards a fall, but in 1887 a marked rise set in, which has continued to the present time. In 1901 it was estimated that the normal prices were 14·2 sérs for wheat, 19 sérs for barley, 19·25 sérs for juar and 12 sérs for common rice. The present averages are, however, again upset by the inclusion of the famine year of 1897, as the average for wheat was then less than nine sérs and barley and juar about ten sérs each.

Mr. Moreland writes: "There can be little doubt that the rise of prices established in the decade 1861—1870 was due to the opening out of the province in the early years of British rule. Communications were extended and protection was afforded to life and property; it thus became possible to trade in security over large areas, and with an increased supply of currency, the demand for, and price of, agricultural produce naturally rose. The origin of the second and more marked rise in prices must be sought elsewhere, as there is no corresponding development in the period of its occurrence. To a certain extent it is to be found in the excessively wet seasons of the last five or six years, but the main cause is generally held to be connected with the fall in the gold value of silver. The question is one which can hardly be treated adequately within the limits of this report, as it would require an examination of statistics for the whole of India or rather for the whole world, and I pass on to the question whether prices are likely to maintain their present level. It seems on the whole probable that the earlier rise in prices has been established permanently, and that the level will never fall to that which prevailed thirty years ago. As to the rise which commenced in 1886-87, there appears to be more room for hesitation, as bad seasons are not likely to continue and it is to be hoped that the gold value of silver will rise; there are thus grounds for thinking that whatever be the cause of the second rise in prices it may not be maintained in its entirety."* It must be noted, however, that these remarks have lost much of their force at the present day. At the time of the settlement the value of the rupee had not been fixed, and it yet remains to be seen whether the permanent artificial rate of exchange will have any lasting favourable influence on the prices. The hope that this may be so certainly finds little support from the figures of the past few years.

Weights and measures.

There is nothing at all peculiar about the weights and measures in use in the district. For measuring land the ordinary standard bígha is invariably employed, this being equivalent, as everywhere, to 3,025 square yards. This was the bígha in use during Nawábi times, and this fact probably accounts for the

* Final Report, p. 21.

entire absence of any local measure of area. For measures of weight, too, the ordinary standard is the Government sér of 80 tolas or 14,400 grains. Besides this, there is a local *pakka* sér of 96 tolas or 17,280 grains, which is sometimes used. This large sér is also found in Rai Bareli and appears to have been originally derived from a weight of 100 Lucknow rupees of 173 grains each. When the native coinage went out of use, the Banias, with their natural tendency to reduce weights when possible, would at once substitute 96 of the new rupees for the old weight, and thus effect a modest saving in every sér.

Interest.

The prevailing rates of interest are very much the same as in the adjoining districts. As a general rule it may be stated that in small transactions, where ornaments are given in pawn, the rate is six pies per rupee per mensem, or 37·5 per cent. per annum. Sometimes, however, the rate falls as low as three pies per rupee, or 18·75 per cent., while the common rate of one rupee per cent. per mensem is also frequently met with. Where real property is mortgaged, the usual rate is somewhat less, amounting generally to 12 annas per cent. per mensem, or 8 per cent. per annum. For larger transactions recourse is readily made to the banking houses of Lucknow, Cawnpore and this district. In former days the great banking firm was that of Chandan Lal at Mauranwan, whose family rose to wealth and influence through money-lending; but soon after annexation the family withdrew largely from trade and lived chiefly on their estates. Their place was taken by several Cawnpore houses who established agents at Unao. At the last census of 1901 there were over five thousand bankers and bankers' clerks; most of these represent the ordinary village mahájan, but there are about a dozen large banking firms of Brahmans with headquarters in the Bihar and Ghátampur parganas and branches in various parts of eastern Bengal and Chhota Nágpur. Loans are most frequently made in grain, the cultivators being largely dependent on the Banias for seed. Such advances are usually repaid in kind, and as the grain is borrowed when its price is highest and returned when it is cheapest, the lenders generally contrive to get an exorbitant percentage out of the cultivators. It is a ruinous system, but the only remedy is increased providence

on the part of the landowners and their tenants. The price of land varies and statistics of sales are notoriously unreliable for striking an average, as so much depends on the peculiar conditions of each transaction. Generally speaking, it may be said that in buying villages and land a return is looked for which will bring in from five to seven per cent. on the outlay.

Trade. Unao is a purely agricultural district, and trade is limited to supplying the ordinary wants of the inhabitants. In 1865 the Settlement Officer wrote: "The commerce of the district is small, and chiefly carried on by traders resident at Mauranwan, Purwa, Bangarmau, Muradabad, and some of the small ganjes scattered through the district. The principal exports are grain of all kinds, gur, ghí and tobacco, a little indigo and saltpetre. The latter is almost entirely shipped to Calcutta. The other articles are, for the most part, sent across the Ganges, either to Cawnpore, Bilhaur or Fatehgarh. The chief imports are European cloth, salt, iron, cotton, spices and similar necessaries required for the consumption of a rural population."* No data were then available from which reliable figures could be obtained for estimating the amount of these exports and imports; and the same remark applies to-day. Thirty years later Mr. Moreland states: "It has not been possible to obtain any figures showing the whole amount of traffic in the district, and the following must be taken merely as indications of the general flow of trade. The rail-borne traffic at Ajgain and Unao for the last four years (1892 to 1895) shows an annual export of 1,700 tons of general merchandize against an import of 610 tons. Railway stores show the large export of 835 tons a year. The statistics available do not show what classes of goods are dealt in; but I learn that the exports of goods are almost entirely grain, while the railway stores consist principally of kankar for ballast. The figures for general merchandize would show a larger excess of exports but for the very heavy imports of grain made in 1894, to meet the partial failure of the autumn crops. These figures take no account of the large volume of trade that goes by road to Cawnpore and to the various stations in the Lucknow district; no figures for this are available, but the traffic to

* Settlement Report, p. 20.

Cawnpore is very great."* The railway of late years has very largely supplanted the road-borne traffic. In 1873 the export of general merchandize from Unao and Ajgain was only 190 tons, as against an import of 98 tons. It cannot be said, however, that the opening of the railway or of any roads has had any marked effect on the prosperity of the towns and markets in this district. For all practical purposes the grain trade is the only trade of Unao, and this is almost entirely an export trade, the bulk of the superfluous produce of the district being still conveyed by carts, not by railway, to Cawnpore.

Manufactures. The manufactures of the district are of singularly little importance. Not only is there no handicraft peculiar to Unao, but no single reference is made to this district in any of the monographs on the various industries of the province. In former days there were large indigo and salt works at different places, but these were closed at annexation. Indigo was extensively grown in the parganas of Harha, Bangarmau and part of Safipur. There were two large factories during Nawabi rule—one near the Ganges in Harha, and the other at Miyanganj established by Miyan Almas Ali Khan; both went to ruin in the latter days of Oudh rule, and the people ceased growing the plant. After annexation a factory was started at Muradabad; but this, too, has dropped out of existence with the general decline in the trade, and now very little indigo is grown in the district. Saltpetre was manufactured up to 1877 by a Lucknow firm, but the owner in that year left Lucknow and the house was broken up. At the present time the chief manufacture of the district is that of brass and copper utensils. These are made at Bhagwantnagar and Newalganj, both of which places have a considerable local reputation, and also at Muradabad, whence they are exported to the neighbouring bazárs of the Hardoi district. Country cloth is made for local consumption at several places, especially Newalganj, but the outturn is not large. In the villages of Bidhun in tahsíl Unao and at Jamalnagar in Safipur printed cotton floor-cloths, quilts and bedding are manufactured and sold at the adjoining markets of Mallanwan, Madhoganj and Sandíla in Hardoi.

* Final Report, p. 2.

Markets. The markets are numerous and well distributed over the district, but individually they are of no great size. Besides the open markets at the different bazárs, there are numerous smaller ones held once or twice a week at all the chief villages in each pargana for the convenience of the neighbouring villagers, who there dispose of their surplus produce and supply themselves with their few necessaries. A list of all the markets, showing the day or days on which they are held, will be found in the appendix. "Formerly the principal marts were held at the bathing fairs at Pariar and other places on the Ganges and the fair at Kusumbhi; but now, though the fairs have lost little of their popularity as religious and social institutions, the amount of trade is almost nominal. It is a generally recognised fact that the importance of such fairs diminishes as the country is developed and facilities are multiplied for obtaining goods at numerous fixed marts; Unao has reached this stage of progress; but there are as yet few signs of the next step, the supersession of markets held on fixed days by shops and places of business open daily throughout the year."*

Fairs. There are several fairs and religious gatherings of some importance held in the district; but their popularity appears to have decreased of late years in most cases. A list of them will be found in the appendix to this volume. The largest is that at Pariar, the headquarters of the pargana of that name in the Unao tahsíl. The principal object is bathing in the Ganges, but it is also the largest commercial fair of the district, a considerable business being carried on in cloth, blankets and other articles. It is held at the full moon of Kártik and lasts for about a week, although formerly it covered a period extending over ten or fifteen days. The attendance is usually somewhat less than 100,000 persons, but thirty years ago twice that number assembled, and in Nawábi days most of the Hindu nobles resorted hither. A small proportion of pilgrims come by rail to Bithur in the Cawnpore district, and thence cross the river to Pariar. Contemporaneously with this fair, other assemblages occur at Kulhuagarha on the banks of the Ganges in pargana Harha, and at Nanamaughat in the Safipur tahsíl. The attendance at each of

* Final Report, p. 2.

these is about 50,000 persons, but the former was once of very much greater importance: it is only patronized by people from the neighbourhood and is almost wholly religious in character, although formerly a fair amount of trade was carried on. A very popular fair is the Kusahri, held at the village of Kusumbhi in the Mohan tahsíl. It occurs on the full moon of Baisakh, and lasts for a week, attracting some 70,000 people, of whom about 10,000 are estimated to arrive by railway at Ajgain station. The fair is held in honour of Debi, and is mainly of a religious character, although some trade in cloth and other articles is carried on. The worshippers ask some boon of the Goddess, and in the event of its being granted sacrifice a goat at the next annual gathering. Lastly, we may mention the fairs known as Takya Muhabbat Shah, which are held at Patan in the Purwa tahsíl in March and December and last for a few days. These fairs are attended by some 80,000 persons, who assemble in honour of the Faqir Muhabbat Shah and also to deal in cloth, blankets, silk and the like. In 1875 the estimated average attendance was nearly twice the present number. There are in reality no shrines of note or famous places of pilgrimage in the district. In almost every pargana there are temples with some local interest attached to them, but none which require special remark, unless perhaps the temples at Pariar, which being, situated on the banks of the Ganges and opposite Bithur, have borrowed some of the reputed sanctity of the latter locality. None the less, the number of fairs, great and small, held in the Unao district is unusually large, as will be seen from the list. Most of them are, however, too insignificant to call for any remark. It will be noticed that in the Purwa and Mohan tahsíls the fairs are not very numerous, but in Safipur especially there is a very great number of unimportant fairs attended by only a few hundred persons.

Railways.

The district is fairly well provided with means of communication. There is only one line of railway within its limits, the Cawnpore-Lucknow branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which runs through the centre and has stations at Cawnpore bridge, Unao and Ajgain. The land was applied for

early in 1864, and handed over to the railway authorities after payment of compensation to the zamíndárs by August of the same year. The engineering works were completed, and the line opened for traffic in May 1867. Parallel to this runs the metre-gauge line of the same system which was opened in April 1897. The total length of this railway through the district is 26 miles. On the broad-gauge line three trains run daily each way, and two trains daily in each direction on the metre-gauge. The only important bridge on the railway is that over the Ganges; it is 2,572 feet in length, and consists of 23 spans of 100 feet, two spans of 96 feet and two spans of 40 feet. It was opened on the 15th of July 1875. The main line of the same railway passes close along the north-eastern border of the district in pargana Malihabad of Lucknow, and affords a ready means of communication to those parts.

Provincial roads. The roads of the district fall under two main heads, provincial and local, the former being managed by the Public Works Department and the latter by the District Board. A list of all the roads of the district, specifying their length and class, will be found in the appendix. The provincial roads are two in number. The first is the Oudh Trunk road from Lucknow to Cawnpore and Fyzabad. It passes through the station of Unao and the old tahsíl headquarters of Nawabganj. Its total length from the north bank of the Ganges to the boundary of the Lucknow district is 29 miles 6 furlongs; and the average cost of maintenance Rs. 234 per mile annually. This road was constructed during Nawabi times, by Wajid Ali Shah, the last king of Oudh, and up to the mutiny was the only metalled road of any length within the province. It formed the route taken by General Havelock when advancing to the relief of Lucknow in 1857, and on it were fought some of his severest actions. There is a dâk bungalow on this road at Unao, inspection bungalows at Nawábganj and Mansukhera on the banks of the Ganges, and encamping-grounds at Unao and Nawábganj. The other road of this class is a short feeder road of less than half a mile in length leading to the Ajgain railway station.

Local roads. The local roads are divided into four classes. These are known as first class roads, metalled, bridged and drained

throughout; second class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout; third class roads, unmetalled, banked and surfaced, but not drained; and fourth class roads, unmetalled, banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained. The metalled roads are maintained by the Public Works Department at the expense of the District Board. In 1903 they had a total aggregate length of 71 miles 2 furlongs, the cost of their maintenance being Rs. 224 per mile. The second class roads are 165 miles in length and the yearly amount allotted for their repair, including bridges and culverts, gives an approximate average cost of Rs. 25 a mile. The third class roads are 203 miles 5 furlongs in length and are maintained at an approximate average cost of Rs. 15 per mile. The fourth class roads are only six in number, and have a total length of 41 miles; they are only to be described as fair weather roads, the average cost of maintenance being Rs. 6 per mile. In addition to these aligned roads, there are numerous cart tracks leading everywhere across the district, these form a sufficient means of communication for certainly eight months of the year. Owing to the nature of the country the whole district can be traversed with considerable facility at any time between the months of October and June.

Metalled roads.

The first class local roads, excluding those within the station of Unao, which have an aggregate length of 4 miles 4 furlongs, are five in number. The longest of these is that from Unao to Rai Bareli, which leaves the provincial road about four miles east of Unao and runs through Purwa and Mauranwan. This is now metalled as far as Mauranwan, but was till recently a second class road. Its completion will probably be taken in hand shortly. Through Unao passes the old Nawábi road from Hardoi to Dalmau and Allahabad, which was known as an imperial highway at an early date. The portion from Unao to Hardoi is metalled as far as Safipur, a distance of 17 miles; the remainder, from Safipur to Bangarmau and Hardoi, is still of the second class. The traffic is heavy and the surface is indifferent; the portion between Safipur and Bangarmau is almost impassable during the rains, so much so that persons coming from Unao prefer to cross the Ganges and to travel by rail from Bilhaur in the Cawnpore district. The southern portion of this road

from Unao to Dalmau is metalled as far as Bikrampur on the southern boundary of pargana Harha. It is in excellent condition, the traffic being comparatively light. The metalling of this road from Achalganj to Bikrampur was only completed in 1903. The fourth road of this class is that from Ajgain on the provincial road to Mohan and the tahsíli station of Hasanganj. This is 14 miles in length and has been recently metalled. The last consists of a small portion, three miles in length, of the road from Unao to Sandíla. The metalling only extends as far as the Government babúl plantation at Abbaspur, three miles north of Unao.

Unmetalled roads. Of the second class roads the most important is the continuation of the last-named road from Abbaspur to Rasulabad, Auras and Sandila. It was constructed in 1864 and is a largely frequented highway. There is an inspection bungalow at Auras. Next comes the remainder of the road from Unao and Safipur to Bangarmau, Muradabad and Hardoi. From Bikrampur, on the southern continuation of this road, the remainder of the road to Dalmau is unmetalled. A similar branch takes off at Bikrampur and leads to Rai Bareli through Patan and Bihar. The two are joined by a cross-road from Bihar to Baksar on the Ganges, which was constructed in 1864. For the remaining roads reference may be made to the map and the list given in the appendix. The old road from Pariar to Rasulabad, Mohan and Lucknow was formerly of considerable importance and was a well-known highway in Nawábi times. It was embellished by spacious saráis, markets and handsome bridges and wells, built by the wealthy Lucknow officials to perpetuate their names and memories. The bridges and many of the wells remain, but the markets, deserted by the traffic which now passes along the railway and the main road to Cawnpore, lie in ruins. Close to the Lucknow border is Tikaitganj built by Maharaja Tikait Rai, the minister of Asaf-uddaula. Further west, the bridge over the ravine leading into Maharajganj and the market were built by Raja Bal Kishan, and the adjoining market by Newal Rai, the Naib of Safdar Jang. Similarly the bazár of Miyanganj was built by Miyan Almas Ali Khan, the finance minister of Asaf-ud-daula and Saadat Ali Khan. All these

places have greatly decayed and are now of diminished importance.

A list of the ferries in the district will be found in the appendix. They are managed by the Cawnpore authorities, and the District Board of Unao receives no income from this source except from the small ferry over the Sai at Inayatpur in pargana Auras-Mohan. The chief means of transit across the Ganges is the railway bridge at Cawnpore; but besides this there are public ferries at several places, the chief being those at Nanamau, Baksar, Pariarghat, Ruppur, Sarayan and Akbarpur Saing. All along the river the fishermen keep small boats in which they convey passengers across the Ganges; and in many places during the hot weather the river becomes fordable, but few persons ever venture upon the passage. **Ferries.**

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

THE first regular census of the district was taken in 1869, but as at that time the district had not yet assumed its present form we have to compile the totals from those of the old district and of the parganas that were subsequently added to it. We thus obtain a population of 945,955 persons, with an average density, estimated on the present area, of 544 persons to the square mile. This was the first census taken in Oudh, and consequently may be considered as only fairly accurate. The people viewed the undertaking with suspicion, but this did not lead to the concealment of females that was so marked in the northern districts. Census of 1869.

The next enumeration was that of 1881, when the census of Unao was taken simultaneously with that of the rest of India. It was then ascertained that the district contained a total population of 899,069 persons. This showed a very surprising decrease, which amounted to no less than 46,886 persons: a similar phenomenon was observed in the adjoining districts of Lucknow and Rai Bareli. This decrease, so far as it was actual and not merely apparent,* may primarily be attributed to scarcity, bad harvests occurring in 1874, 1877, 1878 and 1880; these naturally had a retarding effect on the population, which was further enhanced by severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox, and the terrible outbreak of fever which visited the district in 1879. The density had shrunk to only 514·7 persons to the square mile—a figure which strikingly illustrates the state of depression then existing. Census of 1881.

* It has been suggested that the rules for the 1869 census were faulty and that they often resulted in double enumeration.

Census of 1891. From 1881 onwards there has been a material improvement. During the following decade the district enjoyed great prosperity, with good harvests and sufficient rainfall. The population at the census of 1891 was recorded as 953,636, showing an increase of no less than 54,567 persons, while the density rose to 536·4 to the square mile. That this increase was due to the absence of natural calamities is evident from the fact that the population increased rapidly at the same time in every district in Oudh, the province being generally in a most flourishing state.

Census of 1901. The last census was that taken on the 1st of March 1901. The population was then returned at 976,639 persons—the highest figure hitherto recorded. The increase since 1891 was well maintained, but not at the same rate as in the previous decade. The cholera epidemic of 1894 and the famine of 1897 exercised a retarding influence, but this was compensated by the fair conditions of other years. The density rose to 563·4 persons to the square mile—a figure which places Unao seventh in point of density among the districts of Oudh and third in the Lucknow division. The increase was not caused to any extent by immigration, for no less than 98·54 per cent. of the population were born in Unao or the adjoining districts, while on the other hand there had been considerable emigration, the percentage of emigrants to the population born in the district being no less than 10·72—a figure that was only exceeded in Lucknow and Hardoi of all the districts of Oudh.

Sex. Of the total population at the last census, 499,015 were males and 477,634 females; the disproportion between the sexes amounts to a defect of 4·3 per cent. on the part of females. This is no unusual feature, for the defect is very much greater in the adjoining districts of Hardoi and Lucknow, although in Rai Bareli, as throughout the east of Oudh, we find an actual excess of females. At one time, no doubt, female infanticide was very widely practised in this district, and of late years there has been a material increase in the number of females. In 1881 there were only 94·5 females to every 100 males; ten years later the proportion had risen to 94·8 per cent. and now it is nearly 96. The district occupies an intermediate position between the Duáb, where males are proportionately much more

numerous, and the eastern districts, in which we find a considerable excess of females. In the Purwa tahsíl females are actually more numerous than males, the difference amounting to 5,670. In Unao males exceed females by nearly 5,000, while in Mohan and Safipur the difference is far greater, amounting to about 11,000. The disproportion is far more marked in the case of Hindus than of Musalmans, the difference amounting to 4·71 per cent. in the case of the former and 1·7 9 per cent. of the latter—a fact which would of itself afford a presumption of infanticide. We find, however, that the number of Hindu females under ten years of age is very nearly equal to that of the males; between ten and 20 the disproportion is marked, but it disappears again between 20 and 40, becoming most noticeable between the ages of 40 and 60. It would thus seem that the practice no longer exists, although possibly it has left its traces, as Darwin suggested, in some influence of heredity.

Classifying the whole population by religions, there were at the last census 898,014 Hindus, 78,278 Musalmans, 190 Aryas, 136 Christians, 12 Sikhs, eight Jains and one Buddhist. The last three call for no further comment; the Sikhs are policemen, and the Jains traders, but they have made no settlement in the district. Hindus thus number 91·95 per cent., Musalmans 8·02, Christians ·01 and Aryas ·02 per cent. The number of Musalmans is lower than in any district of Oudh, although Unao is very closely approached in this respect by Rai Bareli. At the same time, we find in this district a remarkable instance of the phenomenon elsewhere observed, that the rate of increase is very much greater on the part of Musalmans than of Hindus. Since 1881 the proportion of the former has increased from 7·64 to 8·02 per cent., while the Hindus show a proportionate decrease, from 92·35 to 91·95 per cent. This is entirely due to natural development, for the Musalman religion has made no progress, and there has been no attempt whatever at propagandism in the district. Probably the reason elsewhere assigned holds good in this case also, that the Musalmans do not include among their numbers so large a proportion of the very poor as do the Hindus, while a more ample diet tends to greater fertility. Religion.

Christians.

Christianity has not made much progress in Unao. Of the 136 Christians enumerated in 1901, 25 were Europeans, five Eurasians and 106 natives. In 1881 the number of Native Christians was only 14, rising to 65 in 1891. Of the present number, ten belong to the Church of England and nine are Roman Catholics, the remainder being American Episcopal Methodists. There is no Anglican church in Unao, the station being visited four times a year from Cawnpore, and no work has been done in the district by any of the missionary societies under the auspices of the Church of England. In 1882 operations were commenced by a local preacher of the American Mission, but in the following three years only one convert was baptized. In 1885 one, and in 1886 six baptisms were made, and in the latter year a small school was opened at Purwa. In 1887 evangelistic work was begun at Safipur and Nawabganj, and there were 13 baptisms in all. Since that date a school has been continuously open at Unao, under the management of a resident pastor. There are now six boys' and one girls' school in the district, but in 1903 the total Native Christian community was estimated at 180 persons. The mission is visited four times a year by the Presiding Elder of Hardoi.

Aryas.

The Arya Samáj was first promulgated at Bigahpur in this district during the lifetime of the founder, Swami Dayanand Saraswati. It has, however, made little progress; in 1891 there were 123 Aryas, and at the last census the number had risen to 190. There are two lodges at Nawabganj and Unao, the latter having been started in 1896; but adherents of the Samáj are to be found scattered in villages all over the district, such as Bigahpur, Dubepur, Pandari, Rawatpur and Perha. The Samáj maintains a school at Rawatpur. Of the Aryas, 154 are Brahmans, the remainder being Rajputs, Banias and others. At the last census one was a Bahelia, the only Arya member of this caste in the whole of the United Provinces.

Musalmans.

The Musalmans of Unao are for the most part the descendants of the invaders who at various times streamed into Oudh, an account of whom will be found in the historical portion of this volume. As the main armies passed on, strong garrisons were left to protect their rear and to keep open

communication with Dehli. The invaders fixed upon their head-quarters, planted groves, built houses, and took wives from the women of the country, so that gradually the camp became a town. The chiefs acquired estates by various means, while their sons entered the service of the Subahdars of Oudh. The other Musalmans are descended from converted Hindus, who changed their creed, either to save their ancestral property from confiscation, or to acquire that of their neighbours; they are found scattered about the villages of the district, whereas the original Musalmans reside chiefly in the old *qasbas*. The latter, as might be expected from dwellers in towns, are as a rule brighter and more intelligent than Hindus; but at the same time they are more deceitful and intriguing. In many of their customs they have become Hinduised, and, leaving off the strict practice of their written laws, have adopted customs more suited to their state and the times in which they live. With regard to the others, Mr. Maconochie writes: "Among the avowedly new Muhammadans who turned from Hinduism but a few generations ago, such as the zamíndárs of Rainapur, Umramau, Seora of pargana Jhalotar, and of Rikam in pargana Purwa, Hindu customs are carried on to an even greater extent; daughters are rigorously excluded from all participation in their father's property, sons inherit according to the custom of the Hindu clan from which they sprang; and in some instances, as in the case of the zamíndárs of Makdudpur, the practice of the rite of circumcision alone distinguishes them from the surrounding heathen population; they seldom or never repeat prayers, they wear Hindu clothing and call themselves by Hindu names; in fact they are at heart Hindus, and as far as practicable keep up their old manners and traditions."* The Musalmans own about 14 per cent. of the district, their largest possessions being in Auras-Mohan, Safipur, Bangarmau, Unao and Asiwan-Rasulabad. The chief Musalman landholders are the taluqdars of Kakrali and Jalalpur in Hardoi, and of Miyanganj and Unao in this district. As usual, the great majority of all the Musalmans of the district call themselves Sunnis; at the last census there were, however, 7,205 Shias, which gives a

* Settlement Report, p. 25.

proportion that is in excess of the provincial average, and the total number is only exceeded in the great Shia centres of Lucknow and Fyzabad.

Musalman castes.

Of the whole Muhammadan population at the last census, 17,329, or 22 per cent., were Sheikhs, chiefly of the Siddiqi subdivision, with a fair proportion of Qurreshis. Next come Patháns, with 13,571 representatives, or 13 per cent. These belong to many subdivisions, but notably the Ghori, the members of this clan being more numerous than in any other district of Oudh: others are the Yusufzais, Warakzais, who again are unusually numerous, Kakars, Lodis and Bangash. Saiyids amounted to 3,529 persons, a small proportionate number; they are chiefly of the Rizwi, Husaini and Zaidi subdivisions. Mughals, too, are scarce; there were only 743, nearly half of whom are Chaghtais. The converted Rajputs numbered 3,446 persons, a singularly small figure for this part of Oudh; they belong to many clans, the Sengars, Dikhits and Bais predominating. The other Musalman castes call for no special mention. The Julahas and Behnas, who are primarily cotton-carders and weavers, but who also betake themselves freely to agriculture, are the most numerous, with a total of 12,800 souls. Next come Faqírs, with 7,758 persons, but besides these there are no others with five thousand representatives. Qassábs, Manihárs, and Darzis each number over 2,000 persons, and Kunjras and Gaddis come next, with over 1,000. The others are of many castes, but no one of them possesses any peculiar interest or importance.

Brahmans.

First and foremost among the Hindus come the Brahmans, with 121,442 representatives, or 13·5 per cent. of the total Hindu population. The Brahmans are the second largest landholders in the district, holding 19 per cent. of the total area; they have considerable estates in every pargana, but notably in Harha, Purwa, Safipur and Mauranwan. They include among their numbers the taluqdars of Sissaindi, Bithar, Kardaha and Jagdispur, as well as several considerable landowners who are originally bankers by profession and reside chiefly in the Purwa tahsíl. Almost all the Brahmans belong to the Kanyakubja or Kanaujia subdivision. Some of the best known families are those of

Muradabad, Ugu, Shakurabad and Hafizabad; they are noted for the high dowries they demand in marriage and for the harsh treatment extended to their sons' wives. Brahmans are found as cultivators everywhere, but especially in pargana Harha and the Purwa tahsíl; they are husbandmen of an inferior stamp, but they generally hold at a favoured rate.

The Rajputs numbered 74,359 souls, or 8·2 per cent. of the Hindu population. Their numbers are only exceeded in Hardoi and Fyzabad of all the Oudh districts. As throughout the west of Oudh, so in Unao, do we find a remarkable disproportion between the sexes in the Rajputs, males numbering no less than 40,221. The Rajputs are by far the largest landowners of Unao, and hold 45 per cent. of the entire area. They own the greater part of the Purwa and Mohan tahsíls, and are also predominant in every other pargana except Safipur. Their tenant holdings, on the other hand, are proportionately small, as all the Rajputs, and especially the Bais, affect to despise cultivation and generally work their fields with hired labour. They always hold at favoured rates, paying on an average only Rs. 5·13 per acre. The clans are numerous, no less than ten having over 2,000 representatives. The chief are the Bais, who belong to the south of the district: most of them claim to belong to the great family of Tilokchand, but there are several others. The history of the Bais, as of the other clans, will be found in the account of the taluqdars and in the historical chapter. The Bais number 10,540 persons, and then come the Chauhans with 9,693, and the Dikhits, with 8,315. The other important sects are the Janwars, Chandels, Gautams, Raikwars, Parihars, Sengars, and Gaurs. Besides these, the Gaharwars, Gaurs, Kachwahas, Rathors and Bisens have each over 1,000 members. **Rajputs.**

In addition to the true Rajputs, we find one or two clans who are said to have been raised to this dignity by the great Tilokchand of Baiswara. Such are the Mahrors, who hold a portion of Harha. Their own story goes that their ancestor, Sheoraj Singh, came to this part of the country in consequence of his relationship with Tilokchand, and that he settled in Beorajmau and colonized the adjacent territory; on the other **Mahrors.**

hand, the tradition current in the district is that when Tilokchand was defeated by the Patháns of Malihabad in Lucknow his followers fled and left him to his fate. The bearers of his litter, however, beat off his pursuers and carried him in safety from the field; for their bravery he made them Rajputs on the spot, changing their name from Mahra or Kahar to Mahror. The change has been accepted and they now intermarry with the smaller clans.

Rawats. So, too, the Rawats of pargana Harha are said to be descended from an illegitimate son of an Ahirin, Rawat being one of the Ahir subdivisions. They themselves, however, assert that they are pure Bais, and state that about 300 years ago the aboriginal Sunars rose and massacred the whole family during festivities at Bithar, except one woman who escaped and found protection with an Ahir. In return for this service she called her son, who was born shortly afterwards, Rawat Beni Singh. This man entered the service of the Emperor at Dehli, and later on received permission to recover his ancestral estate from the Sunars whom he entirely extirpated, and then re-established himself in the old home of the family. Elliot states that the Rawats are a recognised subdivision of the Bais.*

Vaishyas. Continuing with the Vaishyas, we find that Banias numbered 14,746, Khattris 396, and Kayasths 10,262. The Banias are not of much importance in this district, and are for the most part small traders and money-lenders. Their landed possessions are comparatively small, amounting to 13,540 acres at the last settlement. Their chief estates are in Bangarmau, Harha and Auras-Mohan. The Banias of Unao are almost all Dusars, with a few Umars and Agarwals. These Dusars rank low among Banias, admit widow marriage, and are said to be a sub-caste of Umars. They are more numerous in Unao than elsewhere, but are largely found in the adjoining districts of Cawnpore, Hardoi, Lucknow and Rai Bareli. The Khattris, though few in number, are of considerable importance; they mainly belong to the great Mauranwan family, and are the fourth largest landowners in the district, holding at the last settlement 87,822 acres. Next to them come the Kayasths with 36,368 acres, chiefly in the

* W. Crooke, Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, I., 123.

Purwa and Mohan tahsíls. The Kayasths are chiefly of the Sribastab subdivision, while the rest are Nigams and Asthanas. The Nigam or Unaiya branch is supposed to have its origin in this district, and are certainly very numerous here as compared with other parts of the province. There is said to have been some change in their condition of late years. They have abolished the old system of *kardao* in the marriages of their sons and daughters. They no longer serve meat in marriage feasts, and as a rule they abstain from drinking on such occasions.

Turning to the lower castes of Hindus, we come first to the Chamars, who numbered 103,052 persons, or 11·4 per cent. of the total Hindu population. This caste occurs in large numbers everywhere, but calls for little remark. They occupy almost the lowest position in the social scale and are employed chiefly as field labourers. As agriculturists they are not of a high order; they hold a fair proportion of the land as ordinary tenants, but more frequently perhaps they work for hire on the lands of the high caste tenants, such as Brahmans and Rajputs, who are too proud to handle the plough themselves. **Chamars.**

Next come the Ahirs, numbering 92,743 persons, or 10·3 per cent. Although their hereditary calling is that of herdsmen, they chiefly betake themselves to agriculture, a profession which they follow with some success. As tenants they pay an average rate of Rs. 5·69 per acre, and are found throughout the district, but especially in the Mohan tahsíl. They are generally said to be the descendants of the old proprietors of the soil, as in Lucknow and Hardoi. Originally they appear to have been a pastoral race, herding their cattle in the forests which then covered the country, and raising a scanty crop of grain in the clearings round their villages. In Rai Bareli the Ahirs are said to be the modern representatives of the original Bhars, but whether this is so or not, they seem to have been dispossessed by the Rajput immigrants. They still have considerable landed possessions, amounting at the time of the last settlement to over 15,000 acres; three-fourths of this lie in the Mohan tahsíl, and the rest in Safipur and the parganas of Harha, Ghatampur, Panhan and Purwa. **Ahirs.**

Pasis. Very similar to the Ahirs are the Pasis, but the latter possess an inferior reputation, although under a settled government they have much improved and have given up to a large extent their old life of crime for agriculture. They numbered 89,170 persons, or 9·9 per cent. of the Hindus at the last census. They own very little land, but are chiefly tenants or field labourers; as cultivators they are of a very ordinary stamp and pay the same average rent as the Ahirs. To this caste belong the bulk of the village chaukidars, this being their hereditary vocation. During the Nawabi they formed a large proportion of the fighting retainers of the petty chiefs and were frequently notorious for their crime and turbulence.

Lodhs. The Lodhs numbered 89,640 persons, or ten per cent. of the Hindu population, a higher figure than in any other district of the United Provinces. They, too, are said to have been among the earliest inhabitants of the district. They are cultivators of a high order, hard working and industrious; they pay an average rent of Rs. 5·91 per acre, but the rate varies greatly in different parts, ranging from only Rs. 4·79 in tahsíl Safipur to Rs. 6·29 in Purwa. As tenants they hold about 11·5 per cent. of the cultivated area and are found in largest numbers in the parganas of Mauranwan, Harha, Jhalotar-Ajgain and Unao. The other superior cultivators are the Kurmis and Kachhis or Muraos. The Kurmis. first numbered 19,176 persons in 1901, and though not so predominant as in some districts of Oudh are generally considered the best tenants. This is evident from the fact that they pay a higher average rent than any other caste; at the time of settlement it was Rs. 7·83 per acre for the whole district, although in Safipur it was only Rs. 6·52, whereas in the better soil of Purwa it averaged Rs. 8·63. The Kurmis are most numerous in the parganas of Bangarmau, Purwa and Mauranwan. They own about 13,000 acres of land, more than half of which is in Bangarmau, and the bulk of the remainder in Safipur, Ghatampur Kachhis. and Magrayar. The Kachhis and Muraos numbered 35,960 persons, a very fair average; they are market gardeners and chiefly confine themselves to the superior crops. They hold about six per cent. of the cultivation as tenants, their largest holdings being in Mauranwan, Auras-Mohan and Bangarmau. As a

rule they hold the best land, and consequently pay very high rents. The average rate for Kachhis for the whole district is Rs. 7·4 per acre, but this would be much higher were it not that in Mauranwan they only pay Rs. 5·52, which is less than any other caste.*

Other castes. The remaining Hindu castes are of no interest or importance and require no detailed mention, as none of them are peculiar to Unao, nor do they, except in a few cases, occur in any unusual numbers. The most numerous are the Gádariyas, Nais, Koris and Telis, all of whom have over 2,000 representatives and follow agriculture in addition to their proper professions. Next come Dhobis, the traditional owners of the Unao tahsíl, Barhais, Faqirs, Kumhars and Kahars, each caste numbering over 10,000 persons at the last census. The Tambolis come next, with 9,066 representatives; they are numerous throughout the Lucknow division, but nowhere do they occur in larger numbers than Unao. Their special calling is the cultivation of *pán*, and large quantities of this are exported to Lucknow, Cawnpore and elsewhere. Malis or gardeners numbered 6,629 persons, a higher figure than in any other part of Oudh. The only others deserving mention are the Thatheras or brass-founders, who only occur in larger numbers in Gonda; they carry on a thriving industry in Bhagwantnagar, Newalganj and elsewhere, but they have only 1,348 representatives. Lastly, we have the Kadheras, numbering 4,606 persons, a figure which is not exceeded in any other district. They seem to be a subcaste of Mallahs or boatmen, but though they are only found in the riverain tracts they seem to have given up their original vocation and to have betaken themselves entirely to agriculture; they are excellent cultivators and are seen at their best in the alluvial lands along the Ganges.

Occupations. The people are almost wholly engaged in agriculture. As already noticed, the trade and manufactures of the district are very insignificant. Most of the towns are in a decayed state, for their prosperity was intimately connected with the native government, and their inhabitants were employed in the civil and military service of the Oudh kings, while the government

*Final Report, p. 9.

establishments brought traffic and wealth with them. After annexation the residents lost their service, and having for the most part no property to fall back upon sank into poverty and distress. At the last census the urban population was very small, amounting to only 6·9 per cent. Almost the whole of the rural population, as well as a large part of the urban, is dependent on agriculture for a means of subsistence. In 1901 the agricultural population was returned at 73·5 per cent., but even this does not represent the whole truth, as a large proportion of those engaged in other occupations belongs also to agriculture. For instance, out of the 14,818 barbers and 11,791 washermen returned, it is certain that a large proportion depend principally on agriculture for their livelihood. Again, many of the occupations classed under the supply and preparation of material substances are subsidiary to and dependent on the wants of an agricultural community. The industrial population is returned as amounting to 12 per cent., while the commercial and professional population amount together to only two per cent. The chief industry is the manufacture of cotton and subsidiary trades; the number of persons so engaged is entered as 15,713, but it is needless to say that a large proportion of these depend mainly on agriculture and the rest represent for the most part the ordinary village artizans; a few, however, find employment at the Cawnpore factories.

Service.

As a matter of fact, the people are almost entirely dependent on either agriculture or service. The number of persons employed in Government service is returned at 18,506, with dependents of both sexes. This is probably under-stated. The southern part of the district, where the great military Bais clan predominates, was formerly an important recruiting-ground for the native army; and though this source of employment has been greatly reduced by changes in the military organization, the number still employed is considerable; while 968 military pensioners draw their pay from the Unao treasury. Besides this, civil pensioners are fairly numerous. Large numbers are also employed in the Central Indian States, so that the return of 129 persons engaged in defence and of 95 in foreign service fails altogether to give an idea of the extent to which

the resources of the district are increased by these means. "The reason of this defect is to be found in the fact that the families of those engaged in service are generally landowners in a small way and have returned their occupation accordingly, though remittances from their relatives on service contribute largely to their maintenance. As an illustration of this it may be mentioned that the total amount of money-orders paid in the district during the year 1894 amounted to Rs. 8,67,980, while the issues were only Rs. 1,60,872, showing a net influx into the district of more than seven lakhs. Nearly the whole of this is distributed by the post-offices in the Purwa tahsíl, where the Bais clan predominates."* It is unnecessary to go into the statistics of occupation in greater detail; but the more closely the census figures are studied the more complete appears the dependence of the district on the two main sources of subsistence to which I have referred.

Condition of the people.

Consequently the condition of the people is the condition of the agricultural classes. This does not differ from that of the adjoining districts; the holdings are small, and therefore wealth is not conspicuous. An important question in this connection is the security of tenure. The ordinary tenant is protected for a term of seven years, and ejectment has since 1886 been discouraged by the imposition of high court-fees. Mr. Moreland writes: "The average number of notices of ejectment issued in the years from 1868 to 1886 was about 13,500, but since that year the average has fallen to 440."† He shows that the passing of the Oudh Rent Act of 1886 has rendered the protection of the tenant considerably greater than in former days—a matter which is of great moment in this district, where small and impoverished proprietors form so large a proportion of the landholding community.

Customs.

There is little to note about the customs of the people, as they do not differ from those of the rest of Oudh. They are described at length in Mr. Maconochie's report‡ and it is only necessary to note a few points. All classes incur great expenses in their

Hindus.

* Final Report, p. 3. | † *Ibid*, p. 10.

‡ Settlement Report, pp. 23 to 29.

marriages, especially the Rajputs, whose inordinate pride induces them to spend far more than they can afford. Their great ambition is to ally themselves with the great clans of Etáwah, Mainpuri and beyond the Jumna; but as the latter consider the Oudh Rajputs as two-thirds illegitimate, they are made to pay for the honour of an alliance with the purer stock, so that the marriage of their daughters is a never-failing source of debt and difficulty. Among all classes concubinage is common, and especially among the Rajputs, so that very many of them are really illegitimate, and this has caused their bad name elsewhere. With regard to inheritance, custom has almost wholly over-ridden the practice of the old laws of the Benares school; and it presents the difficulty that it permits such diversity of practice, not only in regard to property of different kinds, but even families of the same tribe vary greatly in their rules. Thus, in the case of the Jhalotar Dikhits, the sons inherit equally in five of their estates, while in the sixth the eldest son gets an additional half share. The latter practice also prevails among some of the Bais and Kayasths. In the Bais estates of Bisara, Sandana and Indarna only four sons inherit at all, mere support being given to the rest. Again, in some tribes it is customary to divide according to the number of wives, the sons merely obtaining their share of their mother's portion; others divide directly among the sons, while the lower castes make no distinction between the legitimate and bastard children.

Musalmans. Among the Musalmans, too, custom has largely taken the place of the orthodox law. Where there is more than one wife, the whole property is usually divided according to the number of wives, without regard to the children. Illegitimate sons are merely entitled to maintenance, but the father can devise them a share, and frequently they obtain a portion when no such step has been taken. Where there are sons and daughters, all landed property goes to the sons, the daughters receiving nothing, and the widows only maintenance; but both the latter receive a share in houses, groves and moveable property. Where there are only daughters and a widow, the former can inherit by the will of the father: otherwise it goes to the widow or a nephew; but if there is no widow or no near male relative the

daughters inherit in preference to a distant collateral. Where there are no children, the widow inherits, but a male co-sharer in an undivided zamindari has a prior claim, the widow only receiving maintenance.

The dialect in common use is the Baiswari form of Eastern Hindi. At the last census, no less than 98·74 per cent. of the people spoke this tongue, while 1·25 per cent. spoke Urdu. The latter, however, except in the case of educated Hindus and town-bred Muhammadans, is of a far from polished kind. The Baiswari dialect is really only a modified from of Awadhi, the tongue which is spoken by the great mass of the peasantry in Oudh. There is no literature belonging to the district, and there are no educational, literary, political or charitable societies or institutions. The only religious society is the Arya Samáj, an account of which has already been given. No newspapers are or have at any time been published in the district. There is only one small printing-press, styled the Qaisar Press, in the town of Unao. It is owned by Saiyid Yaqub Ali, but no pubcations of any interest or importance are issued from it, the business being confined to job-work of an ordinary kind. **Language.**

The district is chiefly owned by small proprietors and coparcenary bodies, and only 21 per cent. is held in taluqdari tenure, a very low average for Oudh. At the time of the last settlement, the villages of the district were divided into 2,784 mahals: of these, 37 per cent. were held in pattidari and bhaiyachara tenure, which occur most frequently in the Mohan and Purwa tahsíls. Nearly 25 per cent. is classed as joint zamindari, a form of tenure that is very common everywhere and particularly in the parganas of Auras-Mohan, Safipur and Bangarmau. About 17 per cent. is held in single zamindari, this being especially prevalent in Purwa, Harha, Unao, and the north of the district. Mr. Moreland in 1895 wrote: "There are 37 taluqdars and 28,455 zamindars other than taluqdars. Excluding from these the single proprietors, there remain 27,762 persons as owners of 651,571 acres, so that the average area of a holding is about 24 acres, out of which 13 are cultivated. These figures are somewhat under the mark, as many persons hold shares in more than one village, and it would be impossible to eliminate **Proprietors.**

these without a detailed examination and comparison of each separate *khewat*; while a further allowance must be made for the persons who hold small plots of land not represented as a fractional share of any mahal. These small holdings consist of on the average less than three acres, and are generally under groves. Deducting 5,510 holders of 14,567 acres on this account, the average share of a coparcener is under 28 acres, so that making the greatest possible allowance for persons holding shares in two or more mahals, the highest figure at which the average share can be put is 35 acres, out of which 19 are cultivated."*

Their condition. "The natural inference from these figures is that the proprietary body as a whole is in poor circumstances. The general condition of the proprietary communities is one of struggling poverty, the almost inevitable result of the constant multiplication of owners and subdivision of land which take place under the existing law of inheritance. To this general statement there are, of course, many exceptions, as in most communities one or more sharers are to be found increasing their holdings at the expense of the less fortunate members, and there are a few villages where the whole proprietary body is well-to-do; but such instances only serve to throw into stronger relief the poverty of the rest; one great cause of this is doubtless the extravagance and recklessness of the holders, but the natural increase in their numbers is more important. This view is borne out by the result of a detailed examination of the circumstances of typical mahals, where I have found that in the great majority of instances transfers have taken place simply because the share was insufficient to feed those who lived on it, and after a struggle, more or less prolonged, the owner saw his rights pass to some wealthier person: in other words, when the income is insufficient for his support the proprietor must needs consume his capital. Such a process is naturally painful to contemplate in operation; but it is fair to consider that, given the existing law of inheritance and presuming a continual increase of population, the land must necessarily become more crowded and those whose hold is weakest must be crowded off. It should be remembered, too, that the small owner's loss is the

* Final Report, p. 4.

cultivator's and labourer's gain, for no substantial landowner, so far as my experience in this district goes, oppresses his tenants and labourers so ruthlessly as the small owner, himself struggling for bare subsistence. These remarks apply in the main to the coparcenary communities, but they are equally applicable to a considerable proportion of the single proprietors, many of whose mahals contain less than 20 acres all told. When things have become intolerable, it is natural for the small sharer to think that a partition may do him some good, while in his circumstances it can hardly harm him; and so a village gets split up into fifteen or twenty minute mahals, and each sharer finds himself sole proprietor of a mahal of which the area is insufficient for his maintenance. This process has been largely at work in the villages held by Kurmis, who are notoriously unable to manage an estate, and many of the properties shown as held by single proprietors are the result of such partitions."*

As a rule the tenure is exceedingly simple, each village community being separate from the other. The complicated tenures found in the eastern districts prevail nowhere except in the old pargana of Ajgain. This consisted of thirty villages owned by Dikhits, and after its subdivision into shares almost every member received a share in the neighbouring estates. The village lands are perfectly defined, and the shares also are regularly demarcated portions of each village, while the waste land, water and townships are held in common. The object of the founder of this scheme was to bind all his descendants together, and however much they might quarrel among themselves to give them all an interest in resisting external aggression. This they have done; but not only against outsiders but against each other: no farmer or single member of the brotherhood ever had a chance of usurping the rights of others, and to this day the villages remain intact in the possession of their ancestral owners. The Ajgain villages.

Of the total area, 45 per cent. is the property of Rajputs, 19 per cent. is held by Brahmans and 14 per cent. by Musalmans. After them come Khattris, Kayasths and Faqirs, the large area held by Khattris representing for the most part the Mauranwan estate, and that owned by Faqirs the taluqa Landed castes.

* Settlement Report, p. 5.

of Mahant Har Charan Das. No figures are available for comparison, but the general movement seems to be in the direction of transfers in favour of Brahmans, a caste to which the principal bankers of the district belong. The cultivating castes are steadily losing ground, while the Rajputs, on the other hand, are betaking themselves more and more to cultivation, although the great Bais clan have not actively joined in the movement. Next in order to the estates already mentioned come the Kalwars of Bangarmau, Ahirs, Banias and Kurmis. The Ahirs have their largest estates in the parganas of the Mohan tahsíl, excepting Gorinda-Parsandan. The Banias have made most headway in Bangarmau, Harha, Auras-Mohan and Fatehpur-Chaurasi. The possessions of the Kurmis are confined to a few parganas, notably Bangarmau, Magrayar, Ghatampur and Safipur. Zamindari tenure is not as a rule found among the Rajputs, most of whose villages, and especially those of the stronger clans, such as Dikhits, Chauhans, Parihars and Raikwars, are held in imperfect pattidari. The cultivated land is almost entirely divided according to some standard fixed by the original dividers, this standard being usually a bigha, which in some cases has a purely arbitrary value. Thus in one village, Kalha-Utaura of pargana Harha, the shares are divided by reference to an assumed total area of 158 bhaiyachara bighas, as they are called, the actual cultivated and total area being very much greater. The zamindars have no tradition as to how or why this standard was fixed, but even to-day the shares are all fractions of this unit. In most of the villages the homestead, waste land and water are held in common by all, the shares consisting only of the cultivated area. Bhaiyachara villages are very few in number, only 28 being thus classified, and nearly all of these are in the Mohan tahsíl.

Taluq-dars.

The taluqdars of this district are few in number and many of them are of small position and little influence. The list given in the appendix includes those who hold land in Unao, but who do not reside in the district. Such men need be but briefly referred to here, as accounts of their families and estates have been given in the volumes on those districts to which they properly belong. Of the taluqdars, very few represent the old hereditary rulers of the district, and those who come under

this class are mostly unimportant: they include the Dikhit Raja of Parenda, the Chaudhris of Sarosi, Unao and Bangarmau, and a few of the Bais. The bulk of the taluqdars acquired their estates during the Nawabi, either by auction or lease; notably the Khattris of Mauranwan and the taluqdar of Maswasi. The remaining taluqas are chiefly creations of the British Government, such as Galgalha, Kantha and the various estates belonging to the descendants of loyal grantees of other districts. Of the whole taluqdari body, which comprises the owners of 37 estates, nine are Bais, eight Khattris and five Brahmans; while Kayasths, Saiyids and Sheikhs number two each, and the rest include one member of each of the following castes: Dikhits, Janwars, Parihars, Sengars, Chandels, Sombansis, Katyars, Bathams and Nanakshahis.

We may begin, as is only proper in this district, with the taluqdars of the Bais clan. Not all of these belong to the great family of Tilokchandi Bais, whose home is in Daundia Khera; the early history of that clan will be found in the article on the Daundia Khera pargana. The famous Tilokchand had two sons, Raja Pirthi Chand, who took the western portion of his father's dominions and established himself in the fort of Sangrampur, the headquarters of the Tilokchandi branch; and Rana Harhardeo, from whom sprang the great Naihesta and Simbasi Bais houses, and whose headquarters were at Sultanpur. Bais taluqdars.

The Raja of Morarmau is the sole remaining taluqdar of the premier line of descent. He does not reside in this district, but holds a few villages in the Purwa tahsíl. The estates of Pirthi Chand were divided between his grandsons, Bhikham Deo and Deo Rai. From the elder sprang the Rajas of Morarmau, who held their estates for six generations. Then came Raja Chandramani, who had two sons, Amar Singh and Gopal Singh. The latter seized the greater part of the property, which had already been much reduced on account of feuds with other members of the family, from his infant nephew, Debi Singh, the son of Amar Singh, and thus founded the Rajkumari branch of the family. In the meantime, the descendants of Deo Rai had formed the two estates of Daundia Khera and Purwa Ranbirpur. The Rajas of Morarmau remained in comparative Morarmau.

obscurity till the later days of the Nawabi, when Raja Drigbijai Singh succeeded in recovering most of the villages usurped by the Rajkumars. The fortunes of his family were further retrieved by his conspicuous loyalty during the mutiny. He rescued the four survivors of the Cawnpore massacre, while they were being hunted down by the Nana's troops and mercilessly assailed by Rao Ram Bakhsh of Daundia Khera. His conduct throughout was consistently loyal, and he received in reward a large portion of the confiscated estates of Daundia Khera and the Shankarpur property of Rana Beni Madho. The present owner, Raja Sheopal Singh, has lost most of his property in Rai Bareli as it has passed to the Rana of Khajurgaon, but he retains his permanently-settled estates in this district. Prior to the time of Drigbijai Singh, the only member of the Tilokchandi branch of any importance in this district was the Rao of Daundia Khera. Mardan Singh, eighth in descent from Deo Rai, not only recovered the parganas which the Bais had long lost, but added Patan and Bihar to his ancestral estates, driving out the Simbasi lords. These new parganas at his death fell to Achal Singh, who established himself at Purwa. While he lived, his diplomacy enabled him to maintain his position, but after his death his sons, who inherited his pacific disposition but not his astuteness, gradually lost their estates. The last representative, Babu Debi Bakhsh, was either too indolent or too cowardly to take a decided part in the mutiny, but maintained a kind of passive rebellion which led to the loss of the small estate he might otherwise have saved; and had it not been for the accidental discovery of buried treasure in the old fort, his family would have been reduced to great poverty; at all events the greatness of his house has passed for ever away. Rao Ram Bakhsh of Daundia Khera, on the other hand, was a far more prominent person, and made himself notorious in 1857. He was subsequently captured and hanged at Baksar, and all his estates were confiscated.

Pahu. Rana Harhar Deo, the second son of Tilokchand, took the northern portion of his father's dominions. He was succeeded by Ram Chandar, who had two sons, Khem Karan and Karan Rai. From the former comes the great family of Simbasi Bais, who

are now headed by the Rana of Khajurgaon in Rai Bareli. The Simbasis do not properly belong to this district, and only one of them, the taluqdar of Pahu, has any property in Unao. The present owner of this estate is Maharaj Kunwar, the widow of Thakur Rajendra Bahadur, who represents a younger branch of the Khajurgaon house, which left the main stock twelve generations ago. The property consists of five villages in pargana Mauranwan, known as the Gulariha estate.

From Karan Rai, the second son of Ram Chandra, are descended the Naihesta Bais, who established themselves in the Bihar pargana. Here they were attacked by the Raja of Morarmau, but they were protected by Rao of Daundia Khera. Karan Rai had two sons, one, Har Singh Rai, from whom are descended the taluqdars of Kori Sidhauli, Udhraira, Hasnapur and Simri; and Bir Singh Rai, who was killed in the fight with the Morarmau Raja, and from him are descended the taluqdars of Patan-Bihar. Of the older branch, the taluqdar of Simri, Thakur Lal Raghuraj Singh, has property in this district, consisting of sixteen villages and one patti in the parganas of Mauranwan and Bihar, and known as the Patnadasi and Akampur estates. The history of his family, however, properly belongs to Rai Bareli, where the larger portion of his estates are situated. **Simri.**

The taluqa of Patan Bihar descended through eight generations to Khushal Singh, who had two sons, Mahesh Bakhsh and Arjun Singh. The former died in 1876, leaving his younger brother in possession. Arjun Singh died in 1892, and was succeeded by his widow, Sukhraj Kunwar. The estate is at present divided, the widow holding but three pattis known as the Behta estate, while the remainder is in the possession of Beni Madho Bakhsh, who owns ten villages and four pattis known as the Bajaura and Atmanand Khera estates in the parganas of Patan and Bihar. The property has greatly diminished in area of late years, for in 1875 Mahesh Bakhsh and Arjun Singh held together no less than 25 villages. **Patan-Bihar.**

A younger branch of this same family is represented by the taluqdar of Gaura, Thakur Raghuraj Singh, who owns six villages in Bihar. This estate was founded by Mihrban Singh, **Gaura.**

a cadet of the Patan Bihar house, and descended to Thakur Sitla Bakhsh, who received the *sanad* from Government. He was succeeded by his sons, Balbhaddar Singh and Darshan Singh. The former died in 1893, and his property passed into the hands of his son, the present owner, under the guardianship of Kailas Bakhsh, who also holds a share in the estate. Besides the Bihar property, he holds the Husainabad estate in Rai Bareli, consisting of four villages.

Bharawan. Raja Madho Singh of Bharawan in Hardoi also claims to belong to the Naihesta Bais, tracing his descent to Ram Chandra, the grandson of Tilokchand. The history of this estate belongs to the account of the Hardoi district. This taluqdar owns ten villages in the north of the district, chiefly in the Bangarmau pargana. Two Naihesta taluqas have disappeared since the first regular settlement. One was Malauna, held by Mahipal Singh, a descendant of Bhima Sah, the grandson of Karan Rai. He was the son of Dina Singh, who was granted a *sanad* and owned six villages. Mahipal Singh died in 1880, and was succeeded by his son, Mahesh Bakhsh, who has sold the entire estate. The other was Akbarpur, an offshoot from Patan Bihar. The last taluqdar was Beni Madho Bakhsh, who died in 1886, after having sold or mortgaged the whole of his property.

Kanhmau. The two remaining Bais taluqdars do not belong to the Tilokchandi families. One of them, however, Thakur Baldeo Singh of Kanhmau in Sítapur, states that his ancestors migrated from Daundia Khera about five centuries ago, and so may belong to the same stock. He only holds one village in this district, Hariharpur in the Sikandarpur pargana.

Nandauli. The second, Thakur Sher Bahadur of Nandauli, is the son of Makrand Singh, who died in 1893 and was succeeded by his widow, Sheoraj Kunwar, and then by the present owner. The estate was founded by one Dudu Rai, a Bais of Mainpuri, who, according to the story, was passing through the Auras pargana at the head of a bridal party some seven hundred years ago. He was attacked by the Bhars and plundered. He subsequently returned with an armed force and drove out the Bhars. His descendants held the estate till 1846, when Raja Sabbha Singh, the uncle of Makrand Singh, obtained the estate by foreclosure

of a mortgage. Makrand Singh also purchased the Kaithulia estate in pargana Malihabad in Lucknow. The taluqa was formerly known as Rampur-Bichauli, but this village passed out of the hands of the family, the mortgage being redeemed at the last settlement. The estate consists of seven villages and two pattis in pargana Auras-Mohan.

Katiari. The remaining Rajput taluqdars will be dealt with in order of seniority; no clan has more than one representative, and several do not belong properly to this district. First comes Rani Satrupa Kunwar of Katiari in Hardoi, the widow of Raja Kalka Singh, who holds Fatehpur-Chaurasi and one other village in that pargana, bestowed on Raja Hardeo Bakhsh after the mutiny. The history of this family belongs to the Hardoi district.

Partabgarh. Little, too, need be said of Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Partabgarh, who owns seven villages of pargana Purwa. These were acquired by Raja Ajit Singh for services rendered during the mutiny. They are known as the Chamiani estate, and were confiscated from the Bais for rebellion; the revenue was assigned to Raja Ajit Singh for life.

Purseni. Thakur Muneshar Bakhsh of Purseni in Lucknow holds the Akohri estate in pargana Mauranwan of this district. This property, which consists of three villages and one patti in pargana Mauranwan, was given to Jhabba Singh for mutiny services, it having been confiscated from the rebel, Hindpal Singh. The family belongs to the Janwar clan, and their history is given in the Lucknow volume. Jhabba Singh was succeeded by his son, Baldeo Bakhsh, who died in 1896. The present taluqdar, son of the latter, is a minor, and the estate is managed by the Court of Wards.

Parenda. The Dikhit Raja of Parenda, Sheodat Singh, is a resident of this district and owns an estate of nine villages and three pattis in the parganas of Jhalotar-Ajgain and Mauranwan. The Raja is the head of the Dikhit clan, and the title is hereditary. He is the son of Raja Sheo Parshad Singh, who died in 1899. The Dikhits were among the earliest of the Rajput colonists of the district, and the clan was once one of the most powerful in Unao. The boundaries of Dikhitana have been

greatly contracted, but they still hold a compact and extensive tract of country. Their former estates seem to have extended from the Ganges to Nimkhar in Sítapur and from Baiswara to the Janwar estates in Fatehpur. They claim descent from the Surajbansi Rajas of Ajodhya, and state that their ancestors migrated thence to Gujarat, where they were known as Durgbansis. The story goes that the name Dikhit was given to one Kalian Sah by Vikramaditya of Ujjain. They remained in Gujarat for several centuries, till Balbhaddar, Dikhit, entered the service of the Kanauj Rahtors. He received the pargana of Samoni in Banda, and there they remained till the fall of Kanauj, when Udebhan, one of the four sons of Jaswant Singh, grandson of Balbhaddar, migrated to Oudh and established himself as Raja in Dikhitana. The Dikhit Rajas occupied an enormous tract of country for six generations, and held a very high position, marrying their daughters to such chieftains as the Jangres of Dhaurahra, the Gautams of Argal, the Bandhalgotis of Amethi, the Bachgotis of Korar, and the Bisens of Manikpur. Runa Singh was the last Raja who held the ancestral domains undivided. He had six sons who partitioned Dikhitana amongst them. The eldest, Birnath, settled in Chamrauli; the second, Panna Mal, in Patheora; the third, Bir Sah, in Bhauli; the fourth, Sudan, occupied Sunana; while Gundaraj held Mushkabad, and Gurdat settled in Gaura. From Panna Mal are descended the Rajas of Parenda. This chieftain rebelled against Muhammad Amin Khan, the Subahdar of Oudh, in the days of Akbar. The imperial forces besieged the fort of Patheora, and the Dikhits were utterly defeated, Panna Mal losing his life. After this disaster, the Chandel Raja of Sheorajpur made an attack at Dikhitana, but the Dikhits of Chamrauli united together and sent for Nirbahan, the younger son of Panna Mal, who had been sent with his mother to Dhaurahra. He was made Raja and led the whole clan to the banks of the Ganges, where they opposed the Chandel who was slain in the single combat. Nirbahan lived at Unao and did not rebuild the ruins of his father's fort. He never recovered the position held by Panna Mal, and Dikhitana was broken up by constant subdivision into small estates. As time went on, a

great portion of their old property was gradually alienated, so that thirty years before annexation the Raja owned little beyond the village in which his fort was situated. Birsingh Deo, the grandson of Nirbahan, founded the village of Birsinghpur, and his son, Khirat Singh, removed thence and built the fort of Parenda. Hari Singh, the great-grandson of Khirat, rebelled against the Government, and his fort was taken and his land seized by Sherandaz Khan, the Faujdar of Baiswara, about the year 1700. This was the finishing blow to their ill-fortune, for Subans Rai, the son of Hari Singh, was too poor to be able to afford the ceremony of having the *tilak* affixed to his forehead on his father's death. The Rajas thus sunk in general esteem and lost all their influence among the Dikhits. The degradation of the family culminated to the person of Chandi Bakhsh, who died in 1852. This man was conspicuous only for his laziness and apathy, and in consequence of this the brotherhood deposed him and elected Daya Shankar, his cousin, in his place. The latter did much to restore the prestige of his house and made himself generally respected. He had several fights with the chakladars, but made many additions to his estate. During the mutiny he remained loyal to the Government, possibly because his cousin, Jit Bahadur, who laid claim to a part of the estate, had vigorously espoused the rebel cause. When Firoz Shah, Musa Ali and Jit Bahadur were in camp at Rasulabad, Daya Shankar gave great assistance to the civil officers at Bani and Nawabganj by keeping them constantly apprised of the movements of the rebels. He died in 1886, and was succeeded by his son, Sheo Parshad, the father of the present Raja. The title was recognised as hereditary in 1877.

Chaudhri Fateh Bahadur, the taluqdar of Sarosi, owns an estate consisting of six villages and four pattis in pargana Sikandarabad. He belongs to the Parihar clan, who have long established themselves in this pargana. Sikandarpur formerly was held by the Bisen Raja of Unao, but after the murder of Hanwant Singh by the Saiyids the estate passed into the hands of Harju Mal, a Dhobi. Shortly after, one Bhage Singh, a Parihar of Jigmal across the Ganges, who had married a Dikhit of Parenda, attacked the Dhobis and took possession of their Sarosi.

estates. After Bhage Singh's death the four sons divided the pargana between them. The law of primogeniture not existing then among the family, the estate became further divided and weakness rapidly followed. Eventually one Kalandar Singh took service in the Company's army and rose to the rank of Subadar-Major of the 49th Native Infantry. This man, who was seventh in descent from Asis, one of the sons of Bhage Singh, pursuaded his branch of the family to mass their divided holdings into one large estate, to which his nephew, Gulab Singh, was elected taluqdar. The latter made it his object to become a taluqdar in deed as well as in name by buying out, where possible, the holders of proprietary rights. The estate is now held by his son, but is administered by the Court of Wards, as Chaudhri Fateh Bahadur has been declared unable to manage it.

Kantha. The taluqdar of Kantha, Thakur Balbhaddar Singh, belongs to the Sengar clan. He owns an estate of eight villages and three pattis in the parganas of Asoha and Mauranwan. He is the son of Thakur Gajraj Singh, who died in 1898, and the grandson of Mahip Singh, who died in 1886. The history of this estate begins in the year 1527, when Sheikh Baiyazid, an Afghan general in Oudh, revolted against Babar. In his service were two Sengar Rajputs of Jagmohanpur, by name Jagat Sah and Gopal Singh. After the suppression of the rebellion the brothers settled down in pargana Asoha, making Kantha their head-quarters. Four generations later the Lodhs, who were the original proprietors of the country, suddenly rebelled against the Sengars and killed the majority of the males, but allowed the women and children to escape, including three sons of Jaskaran Singh, named Askaran, Garbhu Singh and Asa Ram. These fled to Jagmohanpur, and thence returned with additional strength and regained their family possessions. Askaran settled in Kantha and is the ancestor of the present taluqdar. Five generations later came Ugarsen, who was murdered by Raja Achal Singh of Purwa. His son, Dhara Singh, was outlawed, and to keep him in check the tahsíl and fort were removed from Asoha to Kantha. His grandson, Tej Singh, became a great favourite with successive chakladars, and was

allowed to engage for the whole pargana of Asoha at a revenue of about Rs. 45,000. His nephew, Ranjit Singh, held the pargana at annexation and behaved with the greatest loyalty during the mutiny, for which he was liberally rewarded with the confiscated estates of other members of the family. Ranjit Singh was succeeded by his son, Mahip Singh.

The only Chandel taluqdar in the district is Thakur Chandrabali Singh of Galgalha, who owns an estate of six villages and 32 pattis in the parganas of Harha, Unao, Safipur, Sikandarpur, Pariar, Purwa and Panhan. He is the son of Thakur Sultan Singh, who died in 1899, and succeeded while a minor, the estate being for some time administered by the Court of Wards. There were formerly two Chandel estates in this district, one in Harha and the other in Bangarmau; both families claim descent from the Raja of Sheorajpur. The head of the Bangarmau Chandel was the taluqdar of Jajamau, but the whole of this property was sold some twenty years ago. The Harha Chandels are said to have received their estate by a grant from Alamgir, and it would appear that they had some difficulty in overcoming the original inhabitants, who once rose and massacred a large number of them, destroying their villages; and it was not until the Chandels returned with assistance that they effectually reduced their foes to submission. During the mutiny, Umrao Singh of Galgalha remained loyal, rendering important service to General Havelock, and was rewarded with the confiscated shares of the rebel members of the family; he thus became owner of the whole estate which was formerly known as Piparkhera. He was succeeded by his son, Sultan Singh. Galgalha.

Chaudhri Mahendra Singh of Gopalkhera, or Muhammadabad as the estate was formerly called, owns 19 villages and shares in three others in the pargana of Bangarmau. He belongs to a family of Bathams, apparently a subdivision of Kalwars.* Batham is not the name of any Rajput clan, but occurs frequently as the name of a subdivision in several castes, and is said to be derived from a connection with the ancient city of Sravasti. The family have long held an estate in Bangarmau, and were Gopalkhera.

* Settlement Report, p. 63.

invested with the office of Chaudhri many generations ago. Mr. Maconochie writes: "Several circumstances have combined to maintain the family in a flourishing condition; as a rule they were all true to one another, the head of the family being obeyed and supported by the junior members of the house to the utmost of their power; they generally had able men at the head of their affairs who, while keeping well with the local officials, made friends with all the Rajput zamindars of the pargana, by standing security, and otherwise assisting them in times of trouble and that these Rajputs would stand by their friends in turn was shown in 1851, when the hated chakladar Badrinath ventured for some fancied offence to imprison Bulaki Das, the favourite qanungo of the Dikhits, whereupon the clan rose to a man and carried him out of the Jhalotar fort, ironed as he was, in face of the chakladar and all his troops."* Thus the family continued to flourish till annexation, when they lost all the estates they held in farm and retained only their ancestral property. The *sanad* was granted to Chaudhri Gopal Singh, who was an honorary magistrate of the first class. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by his son, Naunihal Singh, grandfather of the present taluqdar, who acceded in 1888.

Khattris of Mauranwan. The early history of the great Mauranwan family will be found in the article on that pargana. In order to explain the division of the estate since the death of Chandan Lal, the real founder of the house, some further account is required.

Bahvi and Kanchanpur. Chandan Lal died in 1854 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Gauri Shankar, who rendered conspicuous service during the mutiny. He held the whole estate and died in 1878; on his death disputes arose between his brothers and his sons, and the entire taluqa was partitioned. Raja Gauri Shankar had three sons, Lalas Ram Charan, Bisheshar Parshad and Har Parshad, the last-named dying without issue in 1889. Ram Charan has been succeeded by his son, Jamna Parshad, the head of the family, who holds the taluqa of Bahvi, consisting of five villages and 55 pattis in the parganas of Mauranwan, Purwa, Harha, Unao and Bihar, as well as three villages in Rai Bareli and half the Jabrauli estate in Lucknow. His uncle, Lala Bisheshar Parshad, owns

* Settlement Report, p. 63.

Kanchanpur, which comprises six villages, and 54 pattis in Mauranwan, Purwa, Harha, Unao and Daundia Khera, the remainder of Jabrauli in Lucknow, and the small Thulendi estate in Rai Bareli.

Dareta. The second son of Chandan Lal was Raja Bihari Lal, whose son, Madho Parshad, has been succeeded by his son, Lala Kedar Nath. He holds the Dareta estate in this district, which consists of 21 villages and three pattis in Mauranwan, Panhan, Magrayar, Harha and Bihar, as well as Amanwan in Rai Bareli.

Deomai. Raja Kanhaiya Lal, the third son of Chandan Lal, was succeeded by his son, Sheo Darshan, and then by his grandson, Lala Shambhu Dayal. This estate, known as Deomai, comprises eleven villages and three pattis in the parganas of Mauranwan, Purwa and Unao. Lala Shambhu Dayal also owns the Khandwan estate of five villages in Rai Bareli.

Other Khattri taluqas. The fourth son of Chandan Lal was Lala Chhote Lal, who had three sons, Balmakund, Balgobind and Beni Parshad. The first died in 1889, and was succeeded by Lala Salig Ram, who held the Kather and Bachhrawan properties, consisting of three villages and three pattis in Mauranwan, Purwa and Magrayar, and two villages in Rai Bareli, till his death in October, 1901. Lala Balgobind had several sons; the eldest, Mohan Lal, died in 1882, and now Kashi Parshad and five others hold Asrenda, a small estate of two villages and one patti in Mauranwan, and one village in Rai Bareli. The descendants of Beni Parshad hold Atwat which consists of two villages in Magrayar and one patti in Mauranwan; and other members of the family own Barwa Kalan, which includes two villages and two pattis in Mauranwan and Purwa, and four villages of Rai Bareli. The Banthar estate, formerly held by Ganga Parshad, a brother of Chandan Lal, was divided in 1898 between Ram Charan and Bisheshar Parshad.

Sissaindi. Of the five Brahman taluqdars holding land in this district the chief is the Raja of Sissaindi in Lucknow. He holds the estate known as Dadalha in Mauranwan and Gorinda-Parsandan, which was confiscated from its former Rajput owners for rebellion and bestowed on Raja Kashi Parshad for loyal services rendered to the British. It consists of 22 villages and four pattis, and is at present administered by the Court of Wards.

The Raja, Chandra Shekhar, is a Tewari, and the history of his family will be found in the Lucknow volume.

Kardaha. The taluqdar of Kardaha, Shankar Bakhsh, is the son of Daya Shankar, a Bajpei Brahman, who died in 1900. The property consists of six villages and three pattis in the parganas of Mauranwan, Panhan and Harha. The estate was acquired by purchase by the predecessors of Daya Shankar; one of them held the offices of chakladar and názim under the Oudh government, and thus was enabled to buy up several villages. Daya Shankar's possessions were increased by the death of a co-sharer who left no issue.

Jagdispur. Sheoraj Bali of Jagdispur owns a small property consisting of two villages and one patti in pargana Magrayar. He is a nephew of the late taluqdar, Sheo Gobind, Tewari, who died in 1884. The estate was bestowed in gift on one Brahma Din by Ishri Din, son of Chaudhri Gharib Singh, and thence it descended to Hira Lal, the father of Sheo Gobind. The property was formerly known as Behta Bhawani, and has been much reduced in size, for in 1880 it consisted of seven villages.

Bithar. Rani Jagat, Rani of Bithar, is the widow of Raja Sheonath Singh, who died in 1889. The Raja was a Kashmiri Brahman who was rewarded for loyal services with a portion of the confiscated property of the rebel, Chandika Bakhsh, who was transported for life. The estate consists of three villages and two pattis in pargana Harha.

Tirbediganj. The remaining Brahman taluqdar is Musammat Rukmin Kuar of Tirbediganj in Bara Banki. She owns the single village of Shakurabad in the Safipur pargana. She is the widow of Thakur Singh, Tirbedi Brahman, who was a distinguished officer under the Nawabs of Oudh. An account of the family will be found in the Bara Banki volume. This village of Shakurabad was bestowed on Thakur Singh for services rendered during the mutiny.

Maswasi. Mahant Har Charan Das, of Maswasi in pargana Harha, is one of the largest landholders in the district, owning 23 villages and three pattis in Harha, Purwa, Pariar, Sikandarpur, Asoha and Safipur. In addition to his Unao property, he owns extensive estates in Bahraich, Gonda and Kheri, and a few

villages in Lucknow and Hardoi. The taluqa was founded by Mahant Gur Narain, a Nanakshahi Faqir, who bequeathed it to the present owner. During the minority of Mahant Har Charan Das the estates were managed by the Court of Wards, while the owner received an English education at the Canning College at Lucknow. Mahant Gur Narain Das chiefly acquired his estates by the zamindars putting their villages under his protection to escape the oppression of the chakladars; at the same time they relinquished all their rights except those to *sír* and *nankar*, which were secured to them at the settlement.

Sarawan. The two remaining Hindu taluqdars belong to the Kayasth caste, but neither of them resides in this district or holds large properties. One of them is Lala Durga Parshad of Sarawan in Hardoi, who owns the two villages of Talhi and Loharu in pargana Auras-Mohan; and the other is Rai Sri Ram Bahadur of Rasulpur in Fyzabad, who holds the single village of Tera in pargana Mauranwan, which he has recently acquired by purchase. Rasulpur.

Jalalpur. Of the Musalman taluqdars the largest landowner is Saiyid Iltifat Rasul of Jalalpur in Hardoi, who owns 12 villages and eight pattis in the pargana of Auras-Mohan. The history of the family will be found in the Hardoi volume. His Unao property, which is known as Rampur-Garhawan, was purchased by Maulvi Fazal Rasul, the predecessor of the present taluqdar.

Unao. Chaudhri Muhammad Mah is the present representative of the Saiyids of Unao, together with his brother, Saiyid Talib Ali. He holds three villages and four pattis in pargana Unao and one patti in Safipur. He is the son of Chaudhri Ramzan Ali who died in 1892, and the grandson of Chaudhri Dost Ali, who died in 1877 and received the *sanad* from the British Government. The family is a very old one. About the year 1450, Saiyid Baha-ud-din attacked and slew Unwant Singh, the Bisen Raja and founder of Unao in revenge for the death of his father, which occurred by the hands of Unwant Singh in a battle near Kanauj. The Saiyids then acquired nearly the whole of pargana Unao and were enabled to consolidate their power by making terms with the Bais Raja Tilokchand. Unao and other villages were conferred upon them by the Emperor of Dehli, who at the same time bestowed on them the office of

Chaudhri. They improved their estates by founding fresh villages and purchasing others, and maintained their hold over the land originally acquired by the influence of their official position. The Saiyids, however, for a long time were troubled by the Bisens, and even after the annexation one Ram Bakhsh, the Bisen zamindar of Tikagarhi, obtained such a heavy lien on the lands in Unao, through the bad management of Chaudhri Dost Ali, that had it not been for the assistance of the Khattri bankers of Mauranwan the Bisens would probably have recovered the seat of their ancient possessions.

Miyanganj. The only other resident Musalman taluqdar is Maulvi Wasi-uz-Zaman of Miyanganj, who owns seven villages and eleven pattis in the parganas of Asiwan, Rasulabad, Safipur, Unao and Fatehpur-Chaurasi. The estate was founded by Maulvi Habib-ur-Rahman, Sheikh, who was granted Miyanganj for loyal services rendered during the mutiny. The Maulvi died in 1878 after having largely improved his property. He was succeeded by his son, the present taluqdar. The estate is now under the management of the Court of Wards.

Kakrali. Lastly, there is Chaudhri Muhammad Jan of Kakrali in Hardoi. He belongs to a Sheikh family, the history of which is given in the volume on that district. He holds 27 villages and three pattis in the parganas of Bangarmau and Auras-Mohan, the estate being known as Asaish-Qasimpur. It was bestowed on his grandfather, Chaudhri Hashmat Ali Khan, for the valuable services rendered by him during the mutiny and in re-establishing order and pacifying the north. The old taluqa of Unchgaon, which was formerly held by a Musalman family of Saiyids, has disappeared. The last taluqdar was Saiyid Muhammad Ali, whose name was struck off the list in 1893, as the entire estate had been sold. The family have been well known in the pargana of Mohan for about 15 generations. Saiyid Muhammad Tahsin, the grandfather of Muhammad Ali, bought Unchgaon and another village, and his son, Hakím Wajid Ali, who was názim of Khairabad, acquired three more, all of which have now passed out of the hands of the family.

Sub-settlements. The subordinate tenures are comparatively unimportant. At the time of the last settlement only 31 mahals and 16 shares

in mahals were subsettled. In the Purwa tahsíl there are 13 such mahals and five fractional parts; in Mohan 11 mahals and nine smaller shares; in Unao four mahals and three shares, and in Safipur only three mahals. The remarks already made with regard to the proprietors generally apply in this case too, but with even greater force, on account of the heavier payments to be made to the superior proprietors. The small number of sub-settlements in this district is due to the manner in which the villages were acquired by the taluqdars, for Unao is singularly free from those mushroom taluqas that form so prominent a feature of other Oudh districts. The auction taluqdars chiefly acquired their estates by sale or mortgage, and consequently obtained the whole zamíndári right by transfer, so that sub-leases only occurred in the few villages they obtained by other means. In the case of the taluqas created by the British Government, no sub-lease was possible, as the villages were confiscated from the ancestral zamíndárs who deliberately espoused the rebel cause, obstinately rejecting all offers, and consequently were not entitled to any sort of right. Thus sub-settlements could only occur in such estates as Sarosi, where one man was elected chief of a clan and made the medium of payment of the revenue: the old proprietors would thus become sub-lessees, paying merely the Government demand with a small percentage to the overlord.

Under-proprietors.

The amount of land held by under-proprietors at the last settlement was 2·4 per cent. of the cultivated area, as against 2·51 per cent. thus held at the first regular settlement. The explanation of this decline is that the tenure was a creation of the former settlement and cannot now be extended, while the area held under it tends to decrease as the superior proprietors buy up the subordinate rights. These rights were divided into three heads at the settlement, and comprised *sír* and *nankar* in taluqas, *sír* and *nankar* in independent villages, and groves. There were no claims to *shankalp*, which is so common elsewhere, and only one to a *birt*, and this was dismissed. In the taluqdari villages something was almost always given to the old zamíndárs, and as a rule all those members of the ex-proprietary body who remained cultivating in the village received a share in

whatever rights were decreed. Over ten per cent. of the total taluqdari holdings was decreed in under-proprietary right. The status of holders of *sír* in the independent villages is very similar. Members of the brotherhood who could not exactly prove a legal title to a share, received, usually by consent, a small fixed amount of *sír* land, for which a low fixed rent was demanded, the right to such land being both heritable and transferable. The tenure in groves has been already dealt with in Chapter I.

Chakdari tenure.

Another form of tenure, known as *chakdari*, has been included in under-proprietary tenure since the first regular settlement. This is of two kinds. In many of the larger co-parcenary villages a considerable number of persons will be found holding small parcels of land known as *chaks* acquired by sale or mortgage from the landowners. It usually arose when a zamíndár borrowed money and advanced in security a few fields to the lender, making over the profit on these fields as interest. The land was either entirely rent-free, as regards the Government demand, or a fixed sum was agreed upon; and thus the holding continued and the mortgage remained unredeemed till it eventually became a sale and the mortgagee was recorded as the owner of the land. When the time came to divide the revenue among the separate holders of the village, it was held that the demand should be paid by the actual proprietors, and no opposition was ever made to the assessment of these *chaks*. The second kind are those that are found in the neighbourhood of the older Musalman towns. These arose from a different cause; it would appear that originally the whole of the land surrounding the town was given in *jagir* to the settlers, who either planted groves and orchards or cultivated the land. Thus there was no superior proprietary community, but every man was the owner of the plot of land assigned to him; gradually, as the small holdings lapsed or confiscated, a government holding was created, which was either leased to some of the leading men in the town, or held under direct management by the government officials. In the time of Saadat Ali Khan, when all the *jagirs* were confiscated, the owners of the cultivated plots preferred giving them up to paying rents for them. They continued, however, to hold their orchard lands, which were

never assessed. As time went on many of these orchards were cleared of trees and cultivated; but no notice was taken of this land, and the descendants of the orginal holders continued in possession. After annexation, such possession was generally confirmed and the holders were made *chakdars*, the share of the Government demand being apportioned according to the value of each holding and paid through the lambardars.

Turning from the proprietors to the actual cultivators, we find that at the time of the last settlement 15 per cent. of the assessed area was cultivated by the proprietors themselves, under the form of *sir* and *khudkásht*. The proportion was highest in the Mohan and the Safipur tahsíls, where it amounted to 18·86 and 18·14 per cent., respectively; and lowest in Purwa, where it averaged only 11·04 per cent. Of the remainder, 2·4 per cent. was held by under-proprietors, ·83 per cent. by occupancy tenants, and 9·64 per cent. was classed as either rent-free, grain-rented, or held at nominal rates. This leaves a balance of 72 per cent. held by ordinary tenants paying cash rates. The figure is almost constant throughout the district, being highest in pargana Unao, where 81·98 per cent. is thus held, and lowest in Bhagwantnagar, where it only amounts to 60·44 per cent. The average holding of ordinary tenants is 2·08 acres, but this is below the actual figure, as many tenants hold in two or more villages and many more in two or more pattis of the same mahal, and these cannot be allowed for in the statistics. "The distribution has in fact varied remarkably little in the last thirty years, remembering that at last settlement tenants at favoured rates were included in ordinary tenants, while in the present statistics they are classed with holders of land free of rent. The extension of grain-rented lands is mainly due to the cultivation of very inferior rice land which is most conveniently held under this system. There were a few instances of good land being put under this heading for settlement purposes, but the area affected was unimportant. The proportion of land held by proprietors has naturally increased with the extension of the proprietary body; while that held by under-proprietors has declined. There is a small increase in the proportion held by tenants with a right of

Tenants.

occupancy, but the total area under this head is only 4,856 acres. The area held free of rent also shows a small increase, which is hardly capable of explanation; the favoured tenures appear now for the first time. They consist for the most part of land held by relatives of the proprietors, the record being frequently a dishonest subterfuge on the part of the lambardar, who by putting his relatives in possession of good land at nominal rates, hopes to enjoy the full produce without giving the other sharers their due proportion of profits."*

Rents. Rents appear to have risen since the last settlement, but no statistics are available to show the extent of the increase. The statistics given in the report show that the average rent-rate of the whole district was Rs. 5-8 per acre for all classes of tenants. It was highest in the Purwa tahsíl with Rs. 6·29, the Baiswara parganas showing in some cases over seven rupees. In Safipur, on the other hand, the rate was only Rs. 4·96; this low figure being ascribed to the large proportion of tarái land in this tahsíl. Mr. Moreland discovered some very curious facts in connection with rents. He writes: "The rate paid by good cultivators is Rs. 6·63, while the high caste rate is Rs. 5·39, and that of all except the high caste tenants is Rs. 5·95. The higher castes thus pay 90·5 per cent. of the full rental as compared with all other tenants; but the amount of the difference is by no means uniform, the rate varying from 75·3 per cent. in Fatehpur-Chaurasi to 98·3 per cent. in Bangarmau, while in Mauranwan the high caste rate is 2·5 per cent. above the full rental of ordinary tenants. The variation does not follow any geographical order, nor does it follow any law that I can discover."† The highest rates are naturally those paid by Kachhis; but here, as everywhere, we find remarkable local variations. While the general average rents for this caste for the whole district was Rs. 7·4 per acre, it rose to Rs. 13·57 in pargana Bhagwantnagar, and Rs. 12·43 in Panhan, although the average for the Purwa tahsíl was only Rs. 6·6. The Kachhis have very large holdings in pargana Mauranwan, larger in fact, than any other caste; but here they only pay on an average Rs. 5·52, a lower figure than that paid by them in any

* Final Report, p. 17. | † Final Report, p. 10.

pargana of the district. On the other hand, Kurmis pay on an average Rs. 7·38 per acre; in Purwa, however, the average is Rs. 8·63, while in other tahsíls it is under seven rupees. The reason for these remarkable variations is not easy to discover; many of the figures do not represent a true rent, as for example the rents fixed for cultivating proprietors, while that of under-proprietors was fixed 35 years ago. For assessment purposes the Settlement Officer confined his attention to the rents of tenants holding full rates, and thus he arrived at a corrected average rent-rate of Rs. 5·76 per acre. The difference in rent-rates between coparcenary and taluqdari bodies is striking. On the average of the whole district, tenants in coparcenary estates, at the time of the last setlement, paid at the rate of Rs. 6·25 per acre, while in taluqdari estates the corresponding figure was Rs. 5·65. "Looking at the figure of each pargana it appears that taluqdari rate is highest in six parganas out of 21. Four of these are in the Purwa tahsíl; of these the area in Ghatampur is too small to give a rent-rate comparable to the other parganas, while in Panhan, Magrayar and Purwa the difference is due to strict management. The same explanation may be given in the case of Fatehpur-Chaurasi, while in Auras-Mohan two out of the three taluqdari estates are altogether over-rented. The greatest difference is found in Daundia Khera, and is due partly to the taluqdari estates being mostly situated in the tarái and partly to the easy management of the Mauranwan taluqdar. On the whole the figure bore out the conclusion already arrived at, that the cultivating body is much better off on large estate with a single proprietor."*

Rise in rents.

In tracing the history of rents we may begin by quoting from Mr. Maconochie:† "As a rule, rents have for many years been paid in money, and not in kind. But nowhere is there a trace of any fixed rate on the soil, classified either according to quality, or to position of the land in the village. The rule has always been for each field to pay the price commensurate with its known productive capabilities, and the demand for land in the village; but as far as I have been able to ascertain, except in

* Final Report, p. 19. | † Settlement Report, p. 13.

very rare instances, competition has not come in to regulate the price. During the cotton mania, I discovered competition in one pargana, Bangarmau, and rents rose considerably for land adapted to that class of produce, but on the termination of the American war, and the consequent fall in prices, the speculators were ruined, and the landlords lost considerably by them; the year following, they were glad to restore the land to the old cultivators, at considerably reduced rents. There is no doubt that rents, as a rule, are lower now than in the Nawabi, or perhaps I should say more equal. In the estate of a powerful landowner like the taluqdar of Mauranwan they are much lower. He was able to protect his tenantry against outside oppression; consequently his land was at a premium, and he received higher rents than the petty landowner, who could do nothing to protect his dependents, and whose land was consequently at a discount. In one village belonging to this taluqdar rents on annexation went down a third. It had been a harbour in former days for those who had to leave their own homes, to escape from the bullying they experienced in the independent villages, and therefore the cultivators were willing to pay almost any rent for the land. But annexation, bringing peace and security, brought the value of land to a level and equalized rents." At the first regular settlement the cash tenants' rental gave a rate of Rs. 4·31 per acre, so that the increase during the following thirty years was 37·6 per cent. In the Unao tahsíl it was only 14·46, this being mainly due to the fact that this part of the district was in 1865 more fully developed than the other tahsíls. This rise in rents was the chief source of the enhancement of revenue. The large extension of the double-cropped area has undoubtedly given a largely increased produce, of which the landlord receives his share, but it is impossible to say how much of the rise in rents is due to this cause. The history of prices has already been given, and from that would appear that there has been a marked rise in prices since 1886. In that year it was ascertained that the average rent-rate for cash-paying tenants had already risen to Rs. 5·47 per acre; that is to say, that of the total rise in rents of 33·6 per cent. recorded in 1895, no less than 26·9 per cent. had been established before 1886. Moreover, from an investigation

then made, it was found that in many cases the actual rent-rolls were and had been for many years in excess of that recorded, while there were very few instances where the record ed rent-rolls, were found to be in excess of the actual. It would, therefore, appear that the rise in rents owing to incre ased prices was more or less unimportant: the figures indeed suggest that before the year 1886 the landlord's share of the produce was increasing at the expense of the tenant, rents having risen faster than prices, but since that year the tenant has improved his position and retained most of the benefits of the increased rates now prevailing.*

* Final Report, p. 22.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION.

Magisterial staff.

THE district is in the charge of a Deputy Commissioner, who is subject to the control of the Commissioner of the Lucknow division. He is ordinarily assisted by three full-powered deputy collectors, and one with second-class powers, this being the sanctioned staff of the district, which is rarely exceeded. In addition to these there are four tahsíldárs, stationed at Unao, Safipur, Purwa and Hasanganj, the last-named place being the present headquarters of the old Mohan tahsíl. Each of these exercises third-class magisterial powers and revenue and rent powers of the second-class, within the limits of their respective tahsíls. There are only two honorary magistrates at the present time: one of these is Maulvi Muhammad Hasan, who is invested with second-class powers within the limits of the Hasanganj police circle; and the other Chaudhri Mahendra Singh of Gopalkhera, who has the powers of a third-class magistrate within the limits of his estate in the Bangarmau police circle. There is no bench of honorary magistrates for the Unao municipality.

Civil Courts.

For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the district forms part of the Hardoi judgeship, and sessions are held at regular intervals at Unao. For ordinary suits there is a sub-judge stationed at Unao, and subordinate to him are the three munsifs of Unao, Purwa and Safipur. The Unao munsifi comprises the parganas of Unao, Sikandarpur, Harha, Auras-Mohan and Jhalotar-Ajgain; that of Safipur includes Safipur, Bangarmau, Fatehpur-Chaurasi, Asiwan-Rasulabad and Pariar; while the Purwa munsifi consists of the Purwa tahsíl and the remaining pargana of Gorinda-Parsandan. There are no honorary munsifs in the district.

Subdivisions.

For administrative purposes the district, as at present constituted, is divided into four tahsíls. The northern subdivision of Safipur comprises the three parganas of Safipur, Bangarmau and Fatehpur-Chaurasi. The eastern tahsíl of Mohan or Hasanganj, as it is commonly called from the name of its headquarters, is made up of four parganas, Auras-Mohan, Gorinda-Parsandan, Jhalotar-Ajgain and Asiwan-Rasulabad. The western and central tahsíl of Unao also contains four parganas, known as Unao, Pariar, Sikandarpur and Harha. The southern tahsíl of Purwa consists of no less than ten small parganas, Purwa, Mauranwan, Asoha, Bhagwantnagar, Daundia Khera, Panhan, Bihar, Patan, Magrayar and Ghatampur. Each of these tahsíls and parganas has been separately described in the second part of this volume. The unusual number and the average small size of these parganas render them practically useless as administrative or fiscal units, and although the classification was observed by the Settlement Officer, their individual interest is chiefly historical. Formerly, too, things were even worse in this respect, for the number of double names shows that at one time there were at least four more parganas in the area which now forms the district of Unao.

Formation of the district.

The district is a creation of the British Government. From the first it belonged to the Lucknow division, but it has undergone several important changes in area. Prior to 1869 there were only thirteen parganas in Unao, but in that year Auras-Mohan was taken from Lucknow and added to the old tahsíl of Nawabganj, whence the headquarters were removed to Mohan and subsequently, in 1891, to Hasanganj. In 1869, too, the seven parganas known as the Baiswara, so called from its having been the home of the great clan of Tilokchandi Bais, consisting of Panhan, Patan, Bihar, Bhagwantnagar, Magrayar, Ghatampur and Daundia Khera, were transferred from Rai Bareli and included in the Purwa tahsíl. The headquarters of the district were originally at Purwa, which was the seat of the native government, but were removed to Unao very shortly after annexation, chiefly on account of its more accessible and central situation.

Qanúngos.

For the maintenance of land-records the district is divided into sixteen qanúngo's circles, of which tahsíl Unao contains three,

Purwa five, and the others four each. In Unao, one circle comprises pargana Unao and northern and western Harha; the remainder of Harha constitutes a second, and parganas Pariar and Sikandarpur a third. In Purwa, the pargana of that name forms one circle; Daundia Khera and Ghatampur a second: Bhagwantnagar, Patan, Bihar and Magrayar a third; the fourth consists of Asoha and half Mauranwan, and the fifth of the remainder of the latter and pargana Panhan. In the Mohan tahsíl there is one qanúngo for each of the two old parganas of Auras and Mohan; a third for Asiwan-Rasulabad, while the fourth comprises the two parganas of Jhalotar-Ajgain and Gorinda-Parsandan. In Safipur, the pargana of that name and Fatehpur-Chaurasi each form one circle, and Bangarmau is divided into two others.

Fiscal history. The fiscal history of the district dates only from annexation, and even from that date to the first regular settlement we have no accurate records owing to the changes in the form of the district. The summary settlement was made in 1856 by Major Evans, the Deputy Commissioner, and his Assistant, Mr. Jenkins. This assessment was maintained at the second summary settlement of 1858, after the restoration of order. The settlement made by these officers was based on the old records of the Oudh Government, but nearly the whole of these were lost during the mutiny.

Summary settlement. The only returns now available are those of the second summary settlement of 1858. The demand for the Unao district, as it then existed, was Rs. 10,38,611, but if we include Auras-Mohan, with a revenue of Rs. 1,19,977, and the seven Rai Bareli parganas, assessed at Rs. 1,49,827, we obtain a total for the present district of Rs. 13,08,415. This included cesses, as well as the nominal demand for jagirs and revenue-free or assigned lands. The net sum payable to Government was Rs. 11,76,185.* This assessment was believed to be very heavy, but the general idea of the high demand for Unao was in Mr. Maconochie's opinion attributable to the light revenues imposed on the adjacent districts. He writes: "When friends and neighbours on the border got together, they compared notes, and as it was found the rule for the Unao *jamas* to be higher than others, it became an accepted fact

* Final Report, p. 11.

that Unao was heavily assessed. Experience has shown that, though unequally distributed, the summary settlement demand was equitable."*

First regular settlement. The district was the first in Oudh to come under regular settlement. The work was commenced in October 1860 by Mr. R. C. Clifford, C.S., who effected the field survey and the greater part of the assessment of the land revenue. On the 1st of December, 1863, Mr. Clifford was, on his departure to Europe, succeeded by his assistant, Mr. G. B. Maconochie, who completed the assessment, the judicial inquiry into rights and the preparation of the settlement records. The report was submitted in June, 1867. As yet, the district was still in its original form. The pargana of Auras-Mohan, which remained in the Lucknow district till 1869, was assessed in 1867 by Mr. Maconochie, and the Rai Bareli parganas of the Baiswara were settled between 1863 and 1865 by Major MacAndrew and Mr. G. Lang, C.S.

Survey. The settlement operations were preceded by the survey. Early in 1860 the demarcation of village boundaries was commenced by Mr. E. O. Bradford and completed at the end of the following year. Mud pillars were erected at every turn of the boundary, and masonry platforms built at each trijunction; but wherever a serious dispute had occurred, the mud pillars were replaced by permanent structures of masonry. The professional survey was conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Vanrenen during the same years, the operations comprising topographical, boundary and interior survey, the latter showing the cultivated apart from the uncultivated land. After the survey, the settlement records were prepared by Mr. Clifford, the most important being the *khasra*, the *khatauni*, and the record-of-rights.

Judicial proceedings. In connection with the formation of the record-of-rights, the Settlement Officer was invested with the authority of a Civil Court, which had sole jurisdiction in regard to suits for land or things pertaining to land. The number of suits submitted while the Settlement Courts were open was large, amounting in all to 12,658. Of these, however, no less than 1,725 were either settled out of court or by default, and 7,873 were dismissed. There were 2,277 claims to proprietary right to entire villages or

* Settlement Report, p. 52.

independent pattis, and of these only 187 were decreed. This small figure was due in great measure to the care with which the summary settlement was made. Mr. Maconochie writes : " The officers entrusted with this duty, having ample means at command for ascertaining the people having the best title to the zamindari, took full advantage of them, and I confess I was never thoroughly satisfied when I came to a decision on this point adverse to the parties put in possession at annexation. However, the number of changes have been comparatively few, only 161 villages, or 17 per cent., having changed hands, or been decreed the property of the State."* Claims to shares were very numerous, and in 842 cases, or 30 per cent., they were decreed. " The number of rejections may seem large, but all these claims were not brought by parties entirely out of possession for recovery of their ancestral shares; but it often happened that one co-sharer brought a suit against another, to oust the latter on plea of no possession within limitation; I need hardly say that, as a rule, these claims were rejected ; at the summary settlement, arrangements among co-sharers having been for the most part entered into voluntarily, no one was allowed to draw back therefrom. The only persons against whom strenuous opposition was made, were those who had fled in times of difficulty, leaving the others to fight the matter out as best they could." † The remaining claims were those to under-proprietary rights, which were few, and to *sir*, *nankar* and groves. Of the former, 47 out of 240 were decreed, and in the latter 1,984 out of 6,410, but most of these were of an unimportant nature.

Assessment. Mr. Clifford, who assessed the greater part of the district, had no old records to fall back upon; there were no known rent-rates employed by the people themselves, a lump sum alone being recorded in the village papers; and consequently he had to devise his own system. He first divided the parganas into circles containing villages with some features in common, such as similar soil and similar means of irrigation. Then the Sadr Munsarim proceeded to each village, and ascertained the rent of fields selected from random; from these rents an average was

* Settlement Report, p. 70. | † Settlement Report, p. 71.

struck, and applied to the total of each kind of soil. The assets were then obtained by calculating the area held and the rents paid by resident and non-resident tenants, the lands held as *sir* or rent-free being provisionally assessed at the former rate. If these assets tallied with those arrived at by the circle rates, it was presumed that a tolerably accurate estimate had been reached; otherwise the cause of the variation was ascertained by personal investigation. Mr. Maconochie followed the same plan, but instead of taking the average of a few fields, he calculated the rent of the entire village, obtaining the assets by multiplying the total of each kind of soil by his assumed rent-rate. In making the assessment the character and position of the proprietors was always taken into account; so many of the members of the coparcenary bodies, who formerly were in service and thus contributed to the support of the village, had been thrown back on their shares for a livelihood, and to such a length had subdivision been carried, that it was impossible in many instances to fix a demand on the full assets, as given by the assumed rates. The aim of the assessing officers was to fix a demand as near the full half assets as the proprietors had the power of paying. Groves were exempted, and culturable waste very lightly assessed, while very sparing notice was taken of other sources of income.

Revenue fixed. For the old district of Unao the demand was fixed at Rs. 9,86,115, showing an increase of 8·49 per cent. on that of the summary settlement. To this must be added the revised demand for Auras-Mohan and the Baiswara parganas, which bring the total up to Rs. 12,87,271, excluding cesses, and the allowance made on the estates of loyal taluqdars.* The cost of the settlement was fairly heavy, amounting to Rs. 198-1-6 to the square mile, or nearly 23 per cent. of the new revenue for one year. During the currency of the settlement a few reductions were made on over-assessed villages; these lay in the tarai area and had suffered from a series of wet years, the revision of the revenue taking place in 1874. Another reduction had to be made for mahals washed away by the Ganges, and the remainder of the total

* Appendix, Table IX.

decrease of Rs. 8,311 consisted of the remission of revenue on land acquired for public purposes. Against this must be set off the enhancements obtained by assessing waste land grants and resumed *muafis*, so that the expiring demand in 1894 was altogether Rs. 12,84,126.

With regard to the working of this settlement, Mr. Moreland wrote: "That the expiring settlement was moderate is shown by the small amount of reductions found to be necessary. In ordinary years the revenue has been realized in full without any difficulty, and severe processes have been employed only in exceptional cases. It appears that during the course of the expiring settlement attachment of immovable property was made in 137 cases; in four cases temporary transfer of a share was sanctioned, while in nine cases the settlement was annulled. In no case was land sold for arrears of revenue; of the attachments, 54 took place in 1871-72 and 27 in 1879-80; these high figures being apparently due to successive bad harvests. Apart from these two years, the revenue has been realized as a matter of course."* **Its working.**

Unao was the first district in Oudh to come under resettlement. It is also the first district in which the experiment, since condemned, was adopted of having the assessment carried out by the District Officer in addition to his ordinary duties. There can be no doubt that the revision would have been carried out with greater rapidity had a separate Settlement Officer been appointed. The district was brought under settlement in November 1889, and the last assessment was sanctioned in July 1895. The first year was occupied in preliminary operations, and the actual work was completed in four and-a-half years. Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, I.C.S., conducted the greater part of the assessment, holding charge from the beginning to April, 1894, with the late Mr. J. Vaughan as assistant, the latter being Settlement Officer for nine months of this period. In October, 1893, Mr. Vaughan was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Moreland, I.C.S. From April, 1894, till his death in the following July, Mr. J. Penney, I.C.S., was in charge of the settlement. He was followed by Mr. Moreland, who completed the work and wrote the report. The settlement **Settlement of 1895.**

* Final Report, p. 12.

was confirmed for a period of thirty years, and will terminate in the Unao tahsíl on the 30th of June, 1923, in Safipur in 1924, in Purwa in 1925, and in Mohan in 1926. The cost was high, amounting to Rs. 200 per square mile, but this was chiefly due to the manner in which the operations were conducted.

Method adopted.

The revision commenced with an examination of the records by Colonel D. G. Pitcher. He recommended a new survey of the district, but it was eventually decided merely to correct the old village maps, by means of a staff of amíns aided by the patwáris. Next came the verification of the rent-roll and the preparation of the assessment statements and village note-books. Circles were framed where possible in accordance with geographical distinctions; but practically the only natural line available was that which separated the low riverside lands from the rest of the district. The upland tracts were generally divided into circles in accordance with the productive capacities of the village and without regard to contiguity, the main points considered being the rent-rate, the fertility of the soil, means of irrigation, and the sufficiency of the agricultural population. The selection of standard rates was rendered difficult by the almost entire absence of prevailing soil rates, and by the fact that rents were found, as in the former assessment, to be for the most part fixed on the holding and not on separate fields. A few recognised soil rates were made use of in certain parganas, especially for the poorer sort of rice land, which is almost uniformly let at two rupees an acre. Thus the standard rates were generally founded on holdings containing only one class of soil; when large numbers of these holdings were considered, fair rates appeared, the correctness of which was checked by applying them to the whole area, after excluding villages where the rents were either too high or too low. These standard rates were generally moderate as compared with the rent-roll, so that there was little risk of over-assessment in their use.

Assessment.

The assessment was made upon a full area, amounting to 590,506 acres as against an average cultivated area of 583,444 acres during the preceding five years. The excess consisted chiefly of fallow included in holdings, most of it being land temporarily out of cultivation on account of a series of wet years. In

some of the more precarious villages the inclusion of fallows led to high assessments, which were reduced on appeal to the Settlement Commissioner. Mr. Hooper writes:* "On the whole the assessed area, though full, is probably not excessive for the district in normal years. When the settlement was made, considerable areas in some parganas had been thrown out of cultivation by floods. With drier seasons recovery should be rapid, and the cultivation may be expected to equal, or even exceed, the entire area brought under assessment; but the precarious tracts, which suffer from flooding, will require careful watching should another period of heavy rainfall set in." The sanctioned assessment in revenue-paying estates under temporary settlement was Rs. 14,33,315, amounting to 47·86 per cent. of the assets, and giving an enhancement of 22·27 per cent. on the expiring demand; it fell with an incidence of Rs. 2·81 per acre of cultivation. The actual revenue of the permanently-settled area is Rs. 1,11,988, which brings the total demand up to Rs. 15,45,303, and gives an enhancement of 20·34 per cent. For the purpose of calculating cesses, the nominal revenue is Rs. 16,03,028, or 48 per cent. of the assets. Since the declaration of the assessments, reductions were made to the extent of Rs. 7,549. The permanently assessed mahals number 125, and in 111 of these a reduction of ten per cent. was given as a reward for the loyalty of the proprietors. These estates lie chiefly in the parganas of Mauranwan, Harha and Purwa. Besides these, there are 14 in the Baiswara parganas and eleven in Fatehpur-Chaurasi. The new demand was in some cases made progressive, the enhancement being spread over a period of ten years. The full revenue was paid from the first in the Unao tahsíl, excepting part of Harha, and in Panhan, Patan and Daundia Khera. Elsewhere the final assessment was frequently reached on the expiry of five years, the parganas allowed the full term being Auras-Mohan, Jhalotar-Ajgain, Asiwan-Rasulabad, Safipur, Bangarmau, Purwa and Bhagwantnagar; but even in these the difference between the first and second period was only Rs. 1,427.

Alluvial mahals.

The Settlement Officer took no action under the alluvial rules, except to demarcate alluvial mahals where necessary.

* Final Report, Review, p. 5.

The quinquennial reassessments have been carried out in regular order by the district staff. These mahals are 89 in number, including six which were given in permanent settlement. They all lie along the Ganges and most of them are directly subject to fluvial action.

Results of the assessment.

There is a general consensus of opinion that the present assessment was a severe one, but from the very outset it was subjected to unlooked-for tests, so that it is, perhaps, too early to pass a fair judgment on it. Soon after its completion came the famine of 1897, which necessitated liberal suspensions and remissions. Then came a period of depression in the deteriorated tracts referred to in Chapter I, which caused large balances, most of which had eventually to be written off as irrecoverable. From 1898 to 1902 the total balances amounted to over Rs. 88,000, but it would seem that with a succession of more favourable years the depression has passed away, and the revenue is now collected fairly easily. The average number of sales of land by orders of court since 1900 has been 35 annually, involving land assessed at Rs. 1,812. Private sales average 625 cases—a high figure; but it is impossible to ascribe this to the enhanced revenue, as undoubtedly in many cases the thriftlessness of the proprietors would lead to sale whether the land was assessed or not.

Cesses.

In addition to the ordinary land revenue, the usual cesses are collected. At the time of the first regular settlement these amounted to 2·5 per cent. only of the revenue, and comprised the one per cent. road fund, the one per cent. school cess, the district post cess and marginal cesses, amounting each to one-quarter per cent. The total sum thus realized was Rs. 26,450. In 1874 the local and marginal cesses had been raised to 2¾ per cent., making a total of 5 per cent., yielding Rs. 69,000. At the present time cesses include the consolidated local rate, amounting to Rs. 1,14,685 in 1902; the rural police rate, Rs. 31,779; the village watch cess, Rs. 20,654, and the patwári rate, Rs. 49,240. This gives a total of Rs. 2,16,358, or 12 per cent. of the revenue as nominally assessed upon all lands, whether held under temporary or permanent settlement or revenue-free.

Police stations.

For the purposes of police administration the district is divided into thirteen police circles. In the Unao tahsíl there

are stations at Unao and Achalganj; in the Purwa tahsíl at Purwa, Mauranwan, Asoha, Bihar and Bara; in the Safipur tahsíl at Safipur, Bangarmau and Fatehpur-Chaurasi; and in Mohan at Hasanganj, Ajgain and Auras. The number is very small when the area and population of the district are taken into consideration. Formerly there were only nine stations, but even with the addition of the four more recent thánas of Fatehpur, Asoha, Bihar and Auras, the circles in Unao are very much larger than is ordinarily the case in the United Provinces and present a striking contrast to those of the adjoining districts of Fatehpur and Cawnpore.* These circles have for the most part purely conventional boundaries and do not coincide in any case with the tahsíl limits. The Unao circle comprises the whole of parganas Unao and Sikandarpur, 41 villages of Harha, nine of Pariar, and the large village of Makhi in Asiwan-Rasulabad. The remainder of Harha lies chiefly in thána Achalganj, which comprises 120 villages of this pargana, while ten villages belong to Purwa and seven to Bara. The rest of pargana Pariar, consisting of 13 villages, belongs to the Safipur circle. This also includes the great bulk of the Safipur pargana, and five villages of Fatehpur. The remainder of Fatehpur-Chaurasi lies in the thána of that name, and the same applies to Bangarmau, of which all but ten villages belong to the Bangarmau circle, eight of these falling within the limits of the Fatehpur thána. The rest of the tahsíl, comprising these two villages of Bangarmau and eight of Safipur are included in the Auras circle. In tahsíl Mohan, pargana Auras-Mohan is divided between the Auras and Hasanganj thánas; Asiwan-Rasulabad between Auras, Hasanganj and Safipur, while eight villages belong to Ajgain and one to Unao; pargana Jhalotar-Ajgain falls almost wholly in the Ajgain circle, only four villages belonging to Hasanganj, and one, Barsinghpur, to Unao; and Gorinda-Parsandan is divided between Ajgain and Asoha. Lastly, in the Purwa tahsíl all the ten parganas are divided up among the circles of the Purwa, Asoha, Mauranwan, Bihar and Bara stations, and the arrangement is far less confusing than elsewhere, as no villages lie within the circles of stations situated beyond the

*Appendix, Tables II and XVII.

tahsíl limits. Thus the Purwa circle comprises almost all of Purwa pargana, 17 villages of Magrayar and seven of Panhan. Asoha includes all the pargana of that name, 32 villages of Mauranwan, and the remaining six of Purwa. The rest of Mauranwan forms the Mauranwan thána. The Bara circle consists of Ghatampur, nearly the whole of Daundia Khera, 22 villages of Bhagwantnagar and nine of Magrayar. The Bihar circle includes all Bihar and Patan, 30 villages of Bhagwantnagar, 16 of Panhan, four of Magrayar and the remaining six of Daundia Khera.

Police force.

The police force of Unao is in the charge of the District Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by a European reserve inspector. The whole district forms a single circle for one circle inspector. The regular police force of the district in 1903 consisted of 35 sub-inspectors, 13 head-constables and 152 men.* In addition to these there are about 150 officers and men of the armed police. The municipal police of Unao number 19 men, and the town police of those places administered under Act XX of 1856 amounted in all to 68 men. Lastly, we have 58 men belonging to the road-police and 1,920 village chaukidars. The proportion of the regular civil police is one to every 9·3 square miles of area and one to every 5,222 inhabitants.

Chaukidars.

The village chaukidars are now regular Government servants and are, for the most part, paid from the Oudh rural police rate, which is a great improvement on the unsatisfactory state of things recorded by Mr. Maconochie in the report of the first regular settlement. They still, as then, belong chiefly to the Pasi caste.† Their inefficiency was enhanced by the fact that the landowners were no longer able, as in the Nawabi, to adopt harsh measures towards the offending chaukidars. Mr. Maconochie recommended that a regular jagir should be given to each chaukidar—a practice that was subsequently adopted. He estimated that the chaukidar received on an average less than Rs. 22 a year, as well as some small cesses from the cultivators, but even this pittance was paid irregularly. The Oudh Local Rates Act was passed after the completion of the assessment of the Unao tahsíl, and there

* Appendix, Table XVII. | † Settlement Report, p. 30.

the old system remains in force. The zamindars, however, pay the chaukidars generally in cash at a fixed rate.

The tables given in the appendix give some idea of the crime of the district.* It will be observed that the number of offences against property is proportionately very small and compares favourably with other districts of Oudh. On the other hand, murder is fairly common, the average number of cases for the last few years being no less than 14. "In former, and even in comparatively recent times, this district bore an unenviable notoriety in the matter of crime. In no part of Oudh was life and property more insecure. Thuggee and dacoity were rife, so that no one could stir beyond the boundaries of his own village, without a guard of retainers or relations. The Rajputs were especially given to dacoity; if hard pressed by chakladars or their village was taken away, without adequate means being provided for their maintenance, they at once took to the road, as the simplest and easiest means of support. Their own village was particularly the object of their unpleasant attentions, in order to prevent outsiders taking possession of it. In this they had the sympathy of all their friends and neighbours; and in a quarrel, which according to their ideas was a just one, the ousted zamindar could generally count upon any amount of active assistance and protection. The consequence was that seldom a day passed without some village or other being harried and burnt, either by the zamindars to force a farmer to give it up, or else by the Government officials to bring a refractory zamindar to obedience. The annexation put a stop to a great deal of the more violent crimes; but gang robberies for some time remained frequent and of constant occurrence; these have now to a great extent died out, and the Pasis are the only class who habitually keep up crime as a trade."†

Crime.

With regard to the present state of the district Mr. Robarts, lately Deputy Commissioner, writes: "Apart from homicides, which are numerous, the Unao district enjoys a singular freedom from heinous crime. Crime of a serious professional type is extremely rare. This is a little surprising when we consider

Present state of the district.

* Appendix, Tables VII and VIII. | † Settlement Report, p. 29.

the number of impoverished Thakurs there are in the district; most of whom trace their descent from more or less glorified freebooters. Highway robbery, however, is no longer the fashion amongst them, or is regarded as too dangerous an amusement. They are a degenerate race, and their favourite pastime is litigation. To overreach one of their own brethren is only less blissful than to evade, on some technicality, a debt to their common enemy, the Bania. They are still liable to sudden gusts of passion; of which sexual jealousy is most frequently the provoking cause. Hence the prevalence of homicides. Their mental distrust, however, is a bar to their combination even in wrong doing; dacoities, therefore, and all crimes requiring organization, such as cattle-lifting, are infrequent. When they can combine to sink their mental jealousies, they can be exceedingly troublesome to deal with. Such cases, however, are rare.

"This same love of litigation is probably the reason why riots are infrequent. When a riot does occur, it is generally over some question of irrigation. As a rule, however, they are more or less accidental. When there is a dispute the parties prefer the tortuous courses of the law, to the more primitive method of a resort to force. I would I could believe that this was due to any faith in the equity of the decisions arrived at.

"The professional crime of the district takes the less aristocratic form of burglary; and the Pasi, more especially of the Bauriya subdivision, is the habitual sinner. It is not uncommon for a Thakur landowner to throw the ægis of his protection over a gang of Pasi burglars, and such combinations are sometimes difficult to deal with. As the landowner never himself takes any part in the expeditions and only receives a share in the booty after it has been converted, it is practically impossible to proceed against him otherwise than under the bad-livelihood sections of the Procedure Code; and it is by no means easy to procure reliable evidence in such cases. The subordinates can generally be disposed of, but that is of little use as long as the landowner remains as a focus for the attraction of others.

"Apart from this, the only difficulty lies in the extreme apathy of the people. They have, I am afraid, a profound distrust

in the detective capacities of the police; and being entirely lacking in public spirit, they will not take any trouble to bring offenders to justice. They will not even take the trouble to report cases of which they have themselves been the victims; and when they do, they minimize the loss with a view to avoiding the trouble of a police investigation. There is a general consensus of opinion that the crime returns of the district are unreliable, owing to the failure to report burglaries and thefts."

Infanticide. In former days the district bore a very bad name for infanticide, and it would seem that the crime lingered on here for some years after its complete suppression in the rest of Oudh.* The last distinct case of this nature occurred in 1886, and was the chief cause of an inquiry made into the state of infant mortality in Oudh. A number of Rajput villages then came under suspicion, but it was not considered necessary to apply the provisions of the Act. The last census, as well as that of 1891, showed a more satisfactory state of things and it may be safely assumed that the practice has become obsolete. It is obvious that in those castes where hypergamy is compulsory there must be some difficulty in obtaining suitable husbands for girls belonging to the higher divisions, and it was usual in poor families to get rid of them by an overdose of opium, or by drowning them in milk. Even when actual murder had been given up, it is certain that female children were neglected, and died at a greater rate than males. The latest figures, however, show that this is no longer the case.

Jail. There is one jail in the district and this is located at Unao, the headquarters. It was constructed in 1860 on the standard pattern of the Oudh district jails. It stands in the civil station, at a short distance from the courts, and is under the charge of the Civil Surgeon.

Excise. The history of excise administration in the Unao district begins with the year 1860, when the distillery system was introduced. There were then four distilleries, one being at Unao and the others at the headquarters of each outlying tahsíl. At that time, the duty was twelve annas per gallon and the strength of the liquor was not allowed to exceed 25° below proof.

* Settlement Report, p. 26.

Licenses for the vend of country liquor were granted free. The number and the locations of the shops was not fixed, but were regulated merely by the natural law of supply and demand. From time to time modifications were subsequently made in this system. Among others, fees were exacted for the manufacture and for the wholesale and retail vend of liquor; the number and locality of the shops were officially defined; while the outlying distilleries were gradually abolished, that at Purwa being the last, and remaining as a separate institution till 1895. Up to the year 1871 the distilleries were under the superintendence of the tahsíldárs, but in that year naib-tahsíldárs for excise duty were first appointed. At the same time, the still-head duty, which had already been raised to one rupee per gallon, was increased to two rupees per gallon of London proof and Re. 1-8-0 per gallon of 25° under proof liquor issued from the distillery. The sole remaining distillery at Unao now supplies liquor to this district and also to certain dealers in the adjoining districts of Rai Bareli, Bara Banki, Hardoi and Lucknow. The rates of duty in force in 1903 are Rs. 2-8-0 per imperial gallon of London proof and Re. 1-14-0 of 25° under proof liquor. There is only one shop in the district licensed for the retail vend of European liquor, but there are 146 shops for the sale of country spirit. The number has been greatly reduced during the last thirty years, for in 1875 there were no less than 539 shops in the district. Country spirits are almost universally consumed by the lower castes. The statistics regarding excise since the year 1891 will be found in the appendix.* It will be noticed that the consumption, which is chiefly of the cheaper and weaker spirit, varies greatly from year to year. It seems to depend directly on the harvests; for the lowest figure ever recorded was 15,154 gallons in 1896, in which the district suffered greatly from famine. Similarly in 1877, the total consumption was 22,282 gallons or about one-fourth of that of the preceding year, in which there had been no famine. It would seem in fact that this table provides a fairly accurate guide as to the prosperity or otherwise of the district from year to year. From 1881 to 1891, a period of unusually good harvests, the district

* Appendix, Table XI.

consumption of spirit reached an annual average of nearly 114,000 gallons; while in the following decade which began with a series of wet years followed by a period of acute scarcity, the average was no more than 44,250 gallons. Since 1896 it has been steadily on the increase.

Opium and drugs. There are seventeen shops in the district licensed for the sale of opium. On an average some 750 *sérs* are consumed annually in the district. The present system of opium excise dates from the year 1877, since which time there have been but few variations. At the present time opium is sold both by the official vendors at the tahsíls and by private persons, both of whom obtain opium from the headquarters treasury at a uniform rate of seventeen rupees per *sér*. Hemp drugs are largely consumed in this district, especially in the form of *bhang* and *charas*; the use of *gánja* is practically unknown, as this drug has never been popular in Unao. At the present time the right to sell hemp drugs is farmed by public auction for the whole district for three years. The sum thus realized in 1903 for the ensuing three years amounted to Rs. 2,00,000. In former days the farmers used to sell drugs free of any duty, but in October 1896 rates were fixed for the different forms of drugs, and the contractor is now required to deposit his supplies in a bonded warehouse. There is no duty on *bhang*, but *charas* pays duty at the rate of six rupees per *sér*. The average annual consumption of hemp drugs of all kinds in the district since 1892 has been 850 maunds, of which *bhang* accounts for no less than 720 maunds.

Tári. The only other excisable commodity is *tári*, the fermented juice of the palm tree. Originally the licenses were farmed, but the shop-to-shop system was introduced in 1900, to be replaced in 1903 by the old farming system. The licenses are sold for each tahsíl by public auction annually. The sum realized in 1903 was Rs. 6,925, of which more than half was contributed by the Safipur tahsíl and nearly the whole of the remainder by Mohan; the total for Purwa being only Rs. 275 and that for Unao Rs. 450. There are altogether 113 shops in the district licensed to sell *tári*.

Post-office. A list of all the post-offices in the district by parganas and tahsíls is given in the appendix. The head office is that at

Unao, and there are nine sub-offices and 37 branch offices. The latter are mostly in the charge of extra departmental agents, who carry on the postal work in addition to their own profession. The only departmental branch offices are those at Padri Kalan, Gangaghat and Bihar. The post-offices in the district are all imperial, with four exceptions: these are Badhni and Pariar in Safipur, Terha in Purwa and Haidarabad in Mohan. Almost all the offices are served by Imperial mail lines, the post being carried by runners, except in the case of those for Ajgain and Gangaghat, which go by train. The mails leave Unao office at 6 p.m. for all parts except the two offices on the railway; and are brought in from all the offices in the district at 6 a.m. The present postal arrangement dates from the year 1892, when Oudh was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces into a single circle. Prior to this there were no superintendents in the Oudh postal circle, but independent inspectors in communication with the head of the circle, holding the powers of superintendent. These inspectors have since the amalgamation been placed under the control of a superintendent, the latter having an independent charge of some four or five districts.

The district dák originated at the first regular settlement. Prior to 1863 letters were delivered by the Imperial post at Unao, whence they were despatched to each police-station, the thána muharrir sending them on as opportunity occurred and collecting the postage as he could. There was no remuneration of any sort for the postal work, so that no one troubled about it or had the slightest interest in either the rapid or safe delivery of the letters. Consequently, a cess was levied of four annas per cent. on the revenue for the improvement of the district postal arrangements. Post-offices presided over by paid postmasters were established at the tahsíls and thánas; the villages in each pargana being formed into circles in the charge of a separate postmaster, whose duties were often imposed on the patwári. Messengers were attached to each circle for delivering and collecting letters, while a regular system of mail runners was inaugurated. These runners were paid three rupees a month and received from the addressee one pice for each letter delivered—

an arrangement which, although it was a decided improvement on the former system, speedily called for reform. The old district offices were gradually converted into Imperial offices and mail lines taken over for the most part by the Imperial postal authorities. At the present time the sub-offices of Purwa, Safipur, Mauranwan, Hasanganj and Bangarmau are served by the district lines as well as thirteen branch offices. There are at present 138 miles of mail lines, and 24 runners for carrying the post.

Income-Tax.

The receipts from income-tax are less in Unao than those of any other district in the Lucknow division except Sítapur. This is only to be expected in the absence of large towns and commercial centres, and where the population almost wholly derives its means of subsistence from the land. The figures for the last few years, both for the whole district and for each tahsíl, will be found in the appendix.* The average receipts for the twelve years ending 1903 amount to Rs. 22,218. In 1902 there were 979 persons assessed, but of these only 45 were estimated as enjoying incomes of over Rs. 2,000 per annum. The average tax paid by the latter was Rs. 90; 14 belonged to the Mohan tahsíl, 13 to Purwa, 11 to Unao and only seven to Safipur. In the case of those whose income is estimated at under Rs. 2,000, the average amount of tax paid was Rs. 15-12-0. It would therefore appear that the great majority of these incomes is under Rs. 1,000, and consequently the reduction in the receipts is likely to be very considerable under the new rules by which all incomes not exceeding Rs. 1,000 are exempted.

Registration.

The registrar of the district is the District and Sessions Judge of Hardoi. There is a registration office at Unao, in the charge of the Subordinate Judge, and others at Safipur, Purwa, Bangarmau, Hasanganj and a joint office at Bhagwantnagar. Formerly there were many others. The registration offices at Bihar, Sikandarpur, Mauranwan, Asiwan, Jhalotar and Fatehpur-Chaurasi were closed in April, 1895. The joint offices at Harha and Auras were removed in March, 1900 and February, 1901, respectively, while that at Bhagwantnagar was reduced to a joint office in October, 1901. The average income from registration fees, estimated from 1896 to 1901, was Rs. 6,859.

* Appendix, Tables XIII and XIV.

Stamps. The income from the various kinds of stamps and the expenditure for the past few years will be found in the table given in the appendix.* The figures sufficiently explain themselves, and call for no further remark. It will be noticed that the court-fee stamp income has greatly increased since 1900. The number of applications for ejectments has increased very rapidly in this district since 1895, the former figure being about 600, as against a total of over 4,000 in 1902.

Local Self-Government. Local self-government is represented in Unao by the District Board, the municipality of Unao and the towns administered under Act XX of 1856. The last include Safipur, Bangarmau, Muradabad, Mohan, Purwa, Bhagwantnagar and the combined towns of Newalganj and Maharajganj. All of these have been separately described, and in each article an account will be found of the revenue and expenditure. The municipality of Unao is of very old standing, having been first constituted in 1869. Some reference to it has been made in the article on Unao, and further information will be found in the appendix, in which a statement of the revenue and expenditure since 1890 is given.† The Board consists of twelve members, of whom ten are elected and two appointed by Government. The income is chiefly derived from the tax on houses and lands, and taxes on professions and trades, and on animals and vehicles. Market dues and pound fees make up the bulk of the income. The trade of the town is too small to admit of the adoption of an octroi tax on imports.

District Board. The District Board consists of 17 members, of whom five are appointed by Government, and twelve elected, three being returned from each tahsíl. The work is of the usual nature and a statement of income and expenditure since 1890 will be found in the appendix.‡ Reference has already been made to some of the departments under the control of the board, such as ferries, roads and vaccination, but there remain one or two others of importance, which will be dealt with separately.

Dispensaries. The board has in its charge the medical arrangements of the district, over which supervision in the matter of departmental

* Appendix, Table XII. | † Appendix, Table XVI.

‡ Appendix, Table XV.

administration is exercised by the Civil Surgeon. There are now five dispensaries in the district managed by the District Board, and located at each of the tahsíl headquarters and at Mauranwan. The oldest is that at Unao, which was opened in 1859. Besides these, there is a small aided female hospital at Unao, as well as the usual police hospital. In 1902 the average daily attendance at the regular dispensaries was 232 persons, the numbers being highest for Mauranwan and Unao, and smallest in the case of Hasanganj.

Education. One of the most important functions of the District Board is the management of the educational arrangements. In point of education the district is somewhat in advance of the rest of Oudh, the proportion of literate persons at the last census being 3·03 per cent. as against the provincial average of 2·81. This was not always so, for in 1865 the settlement officer wrote: "During the Nawabi no effort at general education was thought of; in each *qasba* some Maulvi usually started a small school for the benefit of the children of the well-to-do residents, who wished to fit them for entering the king's service. Reading, writing, a little arithmetic, with reciting from the Quran, formed the usual scholastic course. And in the villages, the patwári would teach Hindi to the sons of the zamindars or other respectable inhabitants; but instruction was confined to reading and writing, and if a zamindar with great pain and difficulty could spell out a Hindi letter and sign his name, he was considered rather a marvel."*

History. Soon after annexation, systematic efforts were made to establish schools and to place instructional facilities within the reach of all. As early as 1865 the district possessed a zila school, which had been founded in 1861, three tahsíli schools, started in 1861 and 1862, and 61 primary schools, while in the following year an anglo-vernacular school on the grant-in-aid principle was opened at Bangarmau. The *halkabandi* system was introduced between 1865 and 1867. The attendance was small, amounting to 1,932 pupils daily, but a rapid improvement soon set in. In 1877, in addition to the zila school, there were eleven middle schools and 116 others with an average attendance of 5,714. These were supported at a cost of Rs. 21,200, derived chiefly

* Settlement Report, p. 21.

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* Settlement Report, p. 21.

from the district cess and an Imperial grant of nearly Rs. 7,000, and also from local subscriptions. In 1891 the number of literate persons was 3·1 per cent., the highest figure as yet recorded. At the present time, primary education is eagerly sought after, and the schools are well attended, while some of the secondary schools are among the best in Oudh.

Schools. A list of all the schools in the district with the approximate attendance will be found in the appendix, and also a table showing the progress of education during recent years.* This list does not include the unaided indigenous schools, which are fairly numerous, but which are seldom of long duration, the number varying from year to year. The chief is the high school at Unao, the descendant of the old zila school. Besides this, there is another anglo-vernacular school at Mauranwan, known as the Kedarnath Diamond Jubilee School, founded in 1897 by the taluqdar from whom it takes its name. The middle-vernacular schools are eight in number, and are maintained at the pargana headquarters of Mohan, Mauranwan, Safipur, Purwa, Bhagwantnagar, Bihar and Bangarmau and at Muradabad. The Government village schools number 98 in all, of which 39 are of the upper and 59 of the lower primary type. The aided schools are 27 in number. There are two girls' schools, one at Unao and the other at Unchgaon in pargana Daundia Khera. The unaided indigenous schools numbered 17 in 1901, with a total attendance of 220 pupils; in fourteen of these Arabic is taught, and Sanskrit in the remaining three. The present expenditure on education is about Rs. 21,500.

Literacy. As stated above, the number of literate persons is 3·03 per cent. Of the males, 5·8 per cent. are literate, and of females ·1 per cent.—a very low figure, as the general average for the United Provinces is ·24 per cent. Musalmans, both male and female, are proportionately more literate than the Hindus, for at the last census 6·26 per cent. of the Muhammadan males and ·26 per cent. of the females could read and write, while for the Hindus the figures were only 5·79 and ·07 per cent. respectively. It would be fairer, however, to compare them with a few picked castes of Hindus, such as Brahmans, Rajputs, Banias and Kayasths, but

* Appendix, Table XVIII.

the figures are not available, except in the case of the Kayasths, of whom no less than 31 per cent. are literate. The vast majority of the literate population know the Nagri character only, and the Persian script is very little read or written. This is only to be expected from the nature of the language of ordinary speech. English education has as yet made but little headway, for only 495 persons or ·12 of the population were literate in English at the examination of 1901, although the number had doubled during the previous ten years.

Cattle-pounds are managed by the District Boards and form an important source of income. There are fifteen such pounds in the district excluding that at Unao, which is the property of the municipality. In the Safipur tahsíl there are three, located at each of the pargana capitals. In Mohan there are pounds at Hasanganj, Ajgain, Auras and Miyanganj. In tahsíl Unao there are pounds at Achalganj and Sikandarpur, the latter having been opened in March 1900. In the Purwa tahsíl there are pounds at the pargana capitals of Purwa, Asoha, Bihar and Mauranwan and also at Barah in Bhagwantnagar and at Bigahpur in Magrayar, the last dating from May 1900. The annual income from these pounds will be seen in the table given in the appendix.* Cattle-pounds.

* Appendix, Table XV.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

UNAO is fortunate in possessing a Historian of its own, in the person of Sir C. A. Elliott, whose "Chronicles of Oonao" provide us with a mass of material of the greatest interest. From this work the following account is largely drawn, with the addition of the information we can gather from the few antiquities and archæological remains of the district. Mythological.

According to tradition it was in this district that Paras Ram began his slaughter of the Kshattriyas. At Sarwan king Dasrath of Ajodhya shot the holy Rishi Sarwan, who was the only support of aged parents. Their curse was the cause of all the misfortunes of the king's children. When Rama had put away Sita after their return to Ajodhya, it was at Pariar* in this district, opposite Bithur, that she took refuge with the sage Valmiki, and here were born her two sons, Lava and Kusa, who dared to seize the horse let loose by their father in his performance of the *asvamedha* sacrifice, and successfully resisted his forces till Sita told them they were warring against their own father. Copper arrow heads have been found close to Pariar which are popularly believed to have been used in this fight.

There are many ancient sites and mounds covering ruined buildings in the district, but none of them have been excavated. Much discussion has taken place about the route of the Chinese pilgrims through this part of the country. After leaving Kanauj, the identification of which is not doubted, Fa Hian crossed the Ganges and went south for three *yojans*, when he arrived at the forest or village called A-lo.† From this place he went south-east ten‡ *yojans* and reached the great country of Sha-chi. The Buddhist pilgrims.

* In Sanskrit *parihara* means abandoning.

† Beal, Buddhist Records, I., p. 431.

‡ Three, according to the Korean text.

Hiuen Thsiang travelled south-east from Kanauj 100 *li*, and reached the town of Na-po-ti-po-ku-lo, which appears to represent Navadevakula, which was on the east bank of the Ganges.* From this place he went 600 *li* south-east, crossing the Ganges and going south, and reached the country of O-yu-t'o.† It is agreed by most writers that the old site called Nawal, about 18 miles south-east of Kanauj, is the Navadevakula of Hiuen Thsiang. Dr. Hoernle has suggested that it also corresponds with the A-lo of Fa Hian, and the Álavi of Buddhist literature and the Alabhi or Alabhiya of Jain books.‡ Mr. V. A. Smith is of opinion that A-lo is identical either with Bangarmau, two miles north-west of Nawal, or Jogi Kot, five miles north-east of Bangarmau,§ while Dr. Hoey, taking A-lo as the name of a forest, and not the name of a place as the Korean text of Fa Hian does, identifies it with the pargana Asiwan or forest of Asi.|| The opinions as to the country of Sha-chi vary considerably. Cunningham boldly amended the text and identified it with the kingdom of Ajodhya.¶ Dr. Führer identified the capital with Sanchankot or Sujankot, a great mound 34 miles north-west of Unao,** while Mr. V. A. Smith points out that the distances from A-lo as identified above bring us to the Rai Bareli district if ten *yojans* are taken, or to Pariar on the Ganges or to Unwan, six miles north-east of Pariar, both ancient sites, if three *yojans* are taken.†† These suppositions as to the position of the kingdom of Sha-chi or its capital are all open to the objection that the distance from A-lo is given to the kingdom only, and there is no statement of the distance from the border of the kingdom to the capital. If Sha-chi has been correctly identified with Saket, it may be mentioned that Major Vost is of opinion that the Saket of Buddhist literature is not Ajodhya, but either Jais or Aror (Partabgarh).

The Bhars.

After the disappearance of the Buddhists the history of the district is practically a blank till we come to the Rajput colonization. The little we know is solely derived from the traditions extant among the several Rajput clans. According to these

* Beal, *op. cit.* I-223.
† *Ibid.*, I., 244.
‡ A. S. N. I., II, p. 271.
§ J. R. A. S., 1898, p. 520.
|| J. A. S. B., 1900, p. 75.
¶ Ancient Geography, p. 401.
** A. S. N. I., II, p. 275.
†† J. R. A. S., 1898, p. 521.

traditions, the eastern parts of the district which now comprise the Purwa tahsíl and part of pargana Harha belonged to the Bhars, of whom we know nothing beyond their mere existence, as in Unao there is no universal tradition of Bhar supremacy at any time. The central parts of the district appear to have been then inhabited by a small and scattered population of low caste tribes, such as Lodhs, Lunias, Ahirs, Thatheras, Dhobis, and Kurmis. None of these tribes seems to have extended over any wide tract of land: they appear to have been a pastoral race, herding their cattle in the forests which then covered the country, and raising a scanty crop of grain in the clearings about their villages. They had recognised leaders residing in mud forts, the sites of which are still pointed out in many places; but there appears to have been no unity among them, and this accounts for their easy overthrow by the later colonists. The north of the district was traditionally held by the Rajpasis, whose capital was the city of Ramkot, the ancient name of Bangarmau. The story goes that these Rajpasis were conquered by the Banáphar chieftains Alha and Udal, who received the grant of the Bangar from the Raja Jai Chandra. Safipur and its neighbourhood was apparently in the hands of Brahmans, who according to tradition were headed by five Rajas: the old name of Safipur was Saipur, which is said to be derived from one Raja Sai Shukul.

The Rajput invasion. Mr. Elliott divided the Rajput colonies into two classes. The first comprise those who fled across the Ganges after their defeat by the early Musalman invaders, their advent taking place probably between 1200 and 1450 A.D. The second were those who in the course of time entered the service of the Dehli Emperor, and acquired tracts of country either by direct grant from the ruler or by the sword. Prior to this invasion it would seem that a few clans of Rajputs had already established a footing in the district. The tradition goes that Ranbhirpur, the old name of Purwa, was from pre-historic times held by a Raghobansi Raja who was descended from the royal line of Ajodhya. It is locally stated that this clan was exterminated by Shahab-ud-din Ghori, but this story is rejected by Mr. Elliott.* Besides the Raghobansis, the Bisens are said to have held Unao itself,

* Chronicles of Oonao, p. 22.

the local derivation of the name being assigned to one Raja Unwant. These Bisens apparently came from Manikpur and their descendants are still to be found in the district. In the south, on the banks of the Ganges, the Gautams seem to have had possessions which in later years passed into the hands of the great Bais clan. In the north, too, there was a settlement of Chandels who came from Shiurajpur in Cawnpore and colonized several villages of Bangarmau, although it seems probable that these people came at a later date.

Dikhits. The history of the main Rajput colonization resolves itself into a series of separate accounts referring to the different clans. Among the earliest were the Dikhits, who apparently came from Kanauj and migrated thence into Oudh under one Udebhan, the founder of the great kingdom of Dikhitana, which extended from Baiswara to Hardoi and from the Ganges to the Gumti. The story of the Dikhits has already been given in the account of the taluqa of Parenda. Chief among the other Rajput clans which came to the district during the earlier period are the Chauhans, Raikwars and Janwars. The Chauhans in all probability followed closely on the Dikhits. They are said to have come from Mainpuri and to have colonized a tract of land to the south of Dikhitana lying between it and the Ganges. They were a warlike and turbulent race, but being divided into several separate families they produced no great chief or military leader. They claim connection with the Chauhans of Isauli in Sultanpur. Another tribe of Chauhans colonized a part of Bangarmau; but they have no history of their own and are said by the others to be illegitimate.* The Raikwars also settled in Bangarmau in the estate now known as Shadipur Gauria. They claim kindred with the great Raikwar families of Bahraich and Bara Banki, and there is a story that this claim to brotherhood was admitted by the Raja of Ramnagar at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Nothing else is known of their history. The Janwars are said to have come from Ballabhgarh near Dehli and to have settled in the south of Hardoi and the north-western corner of Bangarmau under one Dasu. His successors divided into four *tarafs* or parties, each taking six villages, many of

* Chronicles of Oonao, p. 43.

which are still held by their descendants. From this stock came the Janwars of Fatehpur-Chaurasi, who settled in the pargana about 250 years ago and drove out the old inhabitants, who are said to have been Thatheras, a clan which traditionally was predominant in this part as in the west of Hardoi. This Fatehpur settlement was again divided into three branches known as the Sarai, Takhtia and Markaha *tarafs*. The Sarai or oldest branch soon asserted its superiority and completely subjugated the other two branches of the family. We hear no more of the Janwars until the days of Jassa Singh in the nineteenth century. The story goes that Dasu had a brother who went to Ikauna in Bahraich and founded the Janwar dominion there; but this has no foundation in fact, for the story of the Bahraich family is fairly well authenticated.

Later colonists.

We now come to the second class of the Rajput colonies, of whom the earliest are the Sengar and Gaur clans. The story of the Sengars has been given in the account of the Kantha taluqa in Chapter III. There are two colonies of Gaurs in the district, the chief of which is that of Banthar, which was once an estate of 28 villages in pargana Harha. These are Baman Gaurs, and are said to have come under one Garupdes, who held a military command at Dehli and was directed to subdue the Gaddis on account of their defalcations and contumacy in the payment of revenues. The only prominent member of this family was Kesri Singh, who assumed the headship of the house in 1820 and acquired a large estate; he died in 1845, when the property was again split up into several small holdings, many of which were confiscated on account of the rebellion of Hati Singh and Chandi Singh, the descendants of Kesri Singh. The other Gaur colony is that of Bangarmau, which dates from the time of Babar, who gave a grant of the country between the Ganges and the Kaliani to one Jagat Sah. This clan never had much power, but have managed to preserve their estates, chiefly through the influence of Jassa Singh, whose wife was a Gaur woman.

Bais.

The other Rajput families call for little mention. By far the most important are the Bais, whose history has been given in the account of the various Bais taluqdari estates and in the article on Baksar. Other clans were the Panwars, of whom there

were two colonies, one in Mauranwan, founded in accordance with a grant by Akbar, and the other in Safipur, which seems to have had an older origin; the Parihars, who came from Marwar and drove out the indigenous Dhobis from Sikandarpur and colonized the whole of the pargana, a large portion of which they still hold; and the Gahlots, who occupy a small estate in pargana Harha, which was formerly owned by Kurmis.

The Musalmans.

We next come to the Musalman invasions; the earliest of which is said to have been that of Saiyid Salar Masaud about the year 1030 A.D. We know nothing of this, save that the graves of his followers are still pointed out at several places along the route supposed to have been taken; principally at Bari Thana and Asiwan, at the latter of which place there is a spot known as the Ganj Shahidan, a name which occurs in many other places in the neighbouring district of Lucknow. The earliest Musalman settlement seems to have been that of Bangarmau, which dates from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fourteenth century. The story goes that one Saiyid Ala-ud-din came from Kanauj and after destroying the old town of Nawal and its Raja, founded on an adjoining site the new settlement of Bangarmau, where he was buried. The shrine built over his grave bears the date 702 Hijri or 1302 A.D. The next colony was that of Safipur. In 819 Hijri, a saint named Maulana Shah Akram was insulted here when travelling to Jaunpur. On arriving at the capital of Ibrahim Shah he laid complaint before the monarch, who sent an army to avenge the insult and conquer the country. This force crossed the Ganges at Bithur, under the leadership of Saiyid Baha-ud-din, Ala-ud-din and others; the Hindus were attempted and defeated, and the town was taken. In the fight Saiyid Ala-ud-din was killed; his tomb at Safipur is still held in great reverence by Hindus and Musalmans alike. Many members of the conquering army settled in the town and after the conquest a large tract of adjacent country was given them in jágír; but this property has disappeared with the exception of a few villages held by the Chaudhris. A branch colony came from Safipur and settled at Asiwan, probably in the sixteenth century. The mosque bears the date 1040 Hijri; but the place was undoubtedly held by the Musalmans for some time before this.

The next Muhammadan colony was that of the Saiyids of Unao, who attacked the Bisen Raja of that place under the command of Saiyid Baha-ud-din, the son of Ala-ud-din of Safipur, and took the town by the time-honoured stratagem of disguising armed men as women in litters. Some account of the history of the family has already been given in dealing with the taluqa of Unao. The only other Musalman colony of which any mention need be made is that of Rasulabad. This was founded by Saiyid Mujahid Ali Khan, a Naishapuri Saiyid of Mohan, who received a grant of land half-way between Mohan and Pariar on condition of protecting the pilgrims who then, as now, resorted in large numbers to the Hindu shrines of Pariar and Bithur, and who were continually harassed by the Dikhits. The fort was built in 1672 A.D., and some time afterwards the Saiyids obtained a large jágír from Saadat Khan, which they held till the mutiny. Unao.

It will thus be seen that there was never any extensive Musalman occupation of the district of Unao, but that the land was parcelled out for the most part among the great Rajput families, the chief of which were the Bais on the south, the Dikhits in the centre, and several smaller clans in the north. This history of the district up to the days of Akbar, and indeed for some time after, consequently resolves itself into a series of detached accounts referring to the internal history of the different clans, mention of which has already been made in dealing with the castes of the district and the chief landed proprietors. As will be seen, there was no recognised fiscal or territorial subdivision corresponding to the present district, and this fact forms a sufficient apology for the absence of any consecutive or comprehensive sketch of Unao history. Sir C. A. Elliott was confronted with the same difficulty, and his account, which abounds with interesting anecdotes and traditions, is marked by an absence of synchronism rendered unavoidable from the lack of authentic history. The sole reference we have to imperial history prior to the days of Akbar is an incident which occurred in the reign of Ibrahim Lodi, the last of the Pathan Sultans. He had sent certain nobles to Lucknow to replace those who had deserted to the side of Islam Khan, and the new-comers were

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ambuscaded and defeated near Bangarmau by the forces of Prince Azam Humayun, who was then in prison at Agra.*

Akbar. In the days of Akbar the district was included in the Sarkar of Lakhnau in the province or Subah of Oudh. Considering the large number of parganas into which the district is now divided, it is somewhat remarkable that we should find so close a correspondence between the fiscal divisions of to-day and the mahals of Akbar's reign. In the Ain-i-Akbari we find reference to the following: Unám or Unao had a cultivated area of 61,045 *bíghas* and a revenue of 20,12,372 *dams;* Unao contained a brick fort, a garrison of 50 horse and 4,000 foot, and was owned, as now, by Saiyids. Sarosi, now known as Sikandapur and Pariar, was owned as now by Chandels, who furnished 20 horse and 1,000 foot: there were 25,710 *bíghas* of cultivation and the revenue was 12,39,767 *dams.* From this mahal the present pargana of Pariar was formed at a later date. Harha had a brick fort: the proprietors were Brahmans, who paid 3,59,748 *dams* on a cultivation of 11,734 *bíghas.* Bangarmau was also known by its present name: it was owned by Gahlots, who furnished 2,000 foot. The cultivated area was 242,291 *bíghas* and the revenue 38,02,122 *dams*; there was a brick fort at headquarters. Safipur, then called Saipur, was in the possession of Chandels, the military force consisting of 40 horse and 1,000 foot: it had 39,083 *bíghas* of cultivation, assessed at 26,25,388 *dams.* Fatehpur-Chaurasi was also a Chandel mahal, with an area of 1,05,952 *bíghas* and a revenue of 9,09,176 *dams*, a surprisingly low figure: the military force consisted of ten horse and 500 foot. In the present tahsíl of Mohan we find the mahals of Mohan, Asiwan, Jhalotar and Parsandan, which roughly correspond with the present parganas. In Mohan there was a brick fort: the garrison of 30 horse and 2,000 foot was provided by the Bais proprietors; the cultivated area was 60,990 *bíghas,* and the revenue 19,96,673 *dams.* Parsandan was held by Rajputs and Khumbis or Kurmis: it had an area of 9,111 *bíghas,* a revenue of 237,537 *dams,* and a force of 200 foot. Jhalotar was in the hands of Chandels, who furnished 20 horse and 2,000 foot, and paid a revenue of 11,23,176 *dams* on a cultivation of 61,774

* Elliott, V., p. 15.

bíghas. Asiwan was divided between the Bais and Chandels; its cultivated area was 57,726 *bíghas,* assessed at 8,30,625 *dams,* and the garrison was 10 horse and 500 infantry. In the Purwa tahsíl alone do we find any difficulty in allotting the present parganas to the mahåls of the Ain-i-Akbari, as we find no mention of Daundia Khera, Bhagwantnagar and Bihar. It seems certain, however, that the present Daundia Khera was divided between the mahals of Unchgaon and Sidhupur, the latter including Bhagwantnagar, and Bihar. Unchgaon had a force of 100 horse and 2,000 foot, a cultivated area of 33,122 *bíghas,* and a revenue of 4,17,957 *dams.* Sidhupur, with an area of 9,371 *bíghas* and a revenue of 5,05,018 *dams,* contributed no less than 150 horse and 1,500 foot. These mahals were held by the Bais. Of the rest, Purwa, then known as Ranbhirpur, was owned by Bais and Brahmans: it had a cultivated area of 75,490 *bíghas,* assessed at 24,25,775 *dams.* There was a fort of burnt brick at Purwa, and a military force of 100 horse and 2,000 foot. Mauranwan also had a brick fort, and a garrison of 150 horse and 2,000 foot. The proprietors were Bais, who paid a revenue of 16,98,444 *dams* on a cultivation of 68,847 *bíghas.* The rest of the present pargana of Mauranwan was known as Saron or Sarwan; it was held by Rajputs. and Khumbis, who contributed 100 foot, and paid a revenue of 2,10,316 *dams* on 5,576 *bíghas* of cultivation. Probably, too, Kumbhi should be included; it had an area of 5,940 *bíghas,* assessed at 2,67,089 *dams,* and was held by the Bais. Magrayar was another Bais holding, contributing 1,000 foot. Its area was 17,959 *bíghas* of cultivation, and the revenue 5,76,200 *dams.* Panhan, too, was a Bais mahal; its area was 8,945 *bíghas,* the revenue 2,67,809 *dams* and the military force 300 foot. Patan had a cultivated area of 5,621 *bíghas,* and was assessed at 2,14,255 *dams:* it was owned by Brahmans and Khumbis, who contributed 400 infantry. Ghatampur was owned by Brahmans: the military force was 500 foot, the cultivated area 27,390 *bíghas,* and the revenue 5,52,561 *dams.* Lastly, we have Asoha, which was apparently held by Ahirs. Its cultivation covered 25,027 *bíghas,* assessed at 5,09,901 *dams,* and the garrison consisted of 500 foot. It thus appears that at that time

the Bais were predominant in the south, the Chandels in the centre, and the Gahlots in the north: the Bais were obviously the most powerful, as they contributed a far larger fighting force than the other clans. *

Revenue. According to this assessment, the revenue of the district in the days of Akbar was 22,781,319 *dams*, or Rs. 5,69,533. The land under each kind of crop was divided into three classes, according to the estimated outturn, the first class producing 18 maunds to the *bígha*, the second twelve maunds, and the third 8 maunds 35 *sérs*. An average was then struck, and an estimate thus formed of the total outturn; one-third was assumed as the government share, commutation of the grain into money being effected at a fixed rate. This rate was two maunds 21 *sérs* per rupee for wheat, three maunds 6½ *sérs* for barley and gram, and so on, every kind of produce being proportionately rated. If we take the difference between the value of money then and the value as shown by the average rates now prevailing, and also allow for the difference between bazár retail prices and those paid by the merchants to the cultivators, we find that the assessment of the district should at Akbar's rate amount to at least 30 lakhs—a very much higher figure than that now imposed. The calculation is only a rough one, and every allowance has been made on the side of leniency; but it is at any rate obvious that the present demand is very moderate when compared with that exacted in the sixteenth century.

Mughal rule. Beyond the revenue assessment we learn little of the history of the district during and after the reign of Akbar until the establishment of the power of the Nawab Wazirs of Oudh. In the Ain-i-Akbari there in an isolated reference to pargana Mohan, which in 1006 H. was given in *tuyul* to one Mir Sharif Amuli. This man rose to the rank of a commander of 3,000, and died and was buried at Mohan.†

The fact was that during the reigns of the Mughal emperors there were, with the exception of the Bais, no clans of any great power in the district. After the defeat of Humayun, when Hemu, the Wazir of Muhammad Adil Shah, collected his

* *Vide* J. Beames, J. A. S. B., LIII, 217.

† Ain-i-Akbari, I., p. 452.

forces to oppose the return of the Mughals, the Hindus of Unao flocked to join his standard. They were led by Prithimal, the chief of the Dikhits, who assembled the Gaurs of Banthar, the Bisens of Unao, the Chauhans and the Chandels. The province of Oudh was then in the charge of Akbar's general, Muhammad Amin Khan, who crossed the Ganges by a bridge of boats below Kanauj in order to subdue the refractory zamíndárs and encamped before the fort of Pithaura. After a desperate struggle the Hindus were utterly routed, with the result that the power of the Dikhits was for ever broken.

Nawábi rule.

During the days of the Nawábi the references to Unao are more numerous. The Baiswara parganas then formed part of the district of that name, the headquarters of which were at Rai Bareli. There was a separate district or *chakla* of Purwa which comprised the eastern portion of Unao, while to the north of this were the *chaklas* of Rasulabad and Safipur. The headquarters of the latter were at Miyanganj, which was founded by the great minister, Miyan Almas. The Safipur *chakla* included the old pargana of Mohan, while Auras belonged to Sandíla.* The earlier Nawab Wazirs held the country in complete subjection. Saadat Khan visited Baiswara in person and all the chieftains submitted to him with the exception of the Bais, Chet Rai, who successfully resisted the Nawab in his fort of Pachhimgaon and in consequence of the bravery he displayed in his defence was allowed to pay only half the revenue originally imposed and was treated by the Nawáb with great distinction.† As time went on, the central power became gradually diminished, and the petty chieftains had matters practically under their own control. In the later days of the Nawábi Sir W. Sleeman writes: "The taluqdars keep the country in a perpetual state of disturbance, and render life, property and industry everywhere insecure. Whenever they quarrel with each other, or with the local authorities of the Government, from whatever cause, they take to indiscriminate plunder and murder over all lands not held by men of the same class; no road, town, village, or hamlet is secure from their merciless attacks; robbery and murder

* Sleeman, Tour in Oude, Vol. I, pp. 315—322.

† Chronicles of Oonao, p. 74.

become their diversion, their sport; and they think no more of taking the lives of men, women and children who never offended them, than those of deer or wild hogs. They not only rob and murder, but seize, confine, and torture all whom they seize, and suppose to have money and credit, till they ransom themselves with all they have, or can beg or borrow. Hardly a day has passed since I left Lucknow in which I have not had abundant proof of numerous atrocities of this kind committed by landholders within the district through which I was passing, year by year, up to the present day. The same system is followed by landholders of smaller degrees and of this military class some holders of single villages are co-sharers in a village. This class comprises Rajputs of all denominations, Musalmans and Pasis. Where one co-sharer in a village quarrels with another, or with the Government authorities, on whatever subject, he declares himself in a state of war, and adopts the same system of indiscriminate plunder and reckless murder. He first robs the house and murders all he can of the family of the co-sharer with whom he has quarrelled, or whose tenement he wishes to seize upon; and then gets together all he can of the loose characters around, employs them in indiscriminate plunder, and subsists them upon the booty, without the slightest apprehension that he shall thereby stand less high in the estimation of his neighbours, or that of the officers of Government; on the contrary, he expects, when his pastime is over, to be at least more feared and courted, and more secure in the possession of increased lands, held at lower rates."*

Local chiefs.

This state of things and the constant fighting between the king's troops and those of the landholders are fully exemplified by references to several incidents recorded both by Sir William Sleeman and by Mr. Elliott. All the landholders were very much of the same character, differing from one another only in the extent of their power. Perhaps the most troublesome were the Janwars of Fatehpur. Early in the nineteenth century Samal Singh, the chief of Taraf Sarai, was in high favour of the Lucknow court. He was made at various times chakladar of his pargana, and gradually acquired at the expense of his neighbours

* Sleeman, Vol. I., p. 323.

a large estate. After his death his son, Jassa Singh, succeeding both to his estate and influence, diligently followed in his footsteps. Cruel and unscrupulous, Jassa Singh early became one of the most notorious men in the district; while ever ready to fight, he contrived to keep on good terms both with the high officials in Lucknow and the local officers of Government, and consequently was allowed to do very much as he pleased. Dividing the pargana between himself and his cousin, Bhopal Singh, he set to work to stamp out every vestige of a former right. The villagers whom he turned out received the choice of service or death if he caught them. The majority fled, and not until annexation did they venture to return to their homes. The end of his whole family, however, has been an evil one. On the breaking out of the disturbances he was the first to turn against us; he seized and sent into the Nana at Cawnpore the Fatehgarh fugitives, and his followers were prominent in opposing General Havelock's forces. At length he was wounded in the hand at Unao, and of his wound he died on the fourth day. One of his sons was hanged and the other fled, and his cousin, Bhopal Singh, with his whole family, died in 1861 of cholera. The whole of their estates were confiscated, and the villages either restored to their original owners or given in reward for good service. The family has thus disappeared, and their ill-gotten wealth has been scattered to the winds.

Another hotbed of turbulence was Shadipur Gauria, the home of the Raikwars: "a name that had an evil savour in the nostrils of the provincial authorities of Oudh. It was a cave of Adullam, which every desperate and turbulent spirit, every outlawed or impoverished man, made his resort, so that it became a proverb in the country 'Great dacoits to Jassa Singh, and petty robbers to Shadipur Gauria.' They had numerous conflicts with the forces of Government, and though often defeated, with the villages destroyed and their groves (more sacred than all) cut down, the rebellious spirit was never extinguished."*

Raja Daya Shankar.

Similarly, the Dikhit Raja Daya Shankar was always fighting with the chakladar and revenue officials. In 1841 he was beseiged for several days in his fort by Reoti Ram, chakladar,

* Chronicles of Oonao, p. 45.

but at last they came to a compromise. Three years later he was attacked by Ahmad Ali and had to fly from his fort by night. In 1848 the notorious chakladar, Bakhsh Ali of Miyanganj, treacherously seized him and put him in prison. The Raja escaped to his fort after four days and was attacked by Bakhsh Ali, who was beaten off with the loss of two guns. The chakladar retreated and obtained assistance from Lucknow, when the Raja was again compelled to leave his fort. In 1854 he took under his protection Takht Singh, the agent of the Bais Rao Ram Bakhsh of Daundia Khera, who had fled from the Nazim, Hira Lal Misr; and was powerful enough to keep the latter at bay till Takht Singh had escaped. Ahmad Ali, the chakladar, fell into disgrace as the result of one of these petty fights. For a long time he had been oppressing the Parihars of Bani and the neighbouring villages; the latter fled from their homes to the grass jungles on the banks of the Ganges opposite Cawnpore. Ahmad Ali followed them, and having surrounded their hiding place bombarded it with his guns. He managed to catch one of the zamíndárs and sent his head into Lucknow, but unfortunately some of the balls from his cannon had been so badly directed that they fell into the town of Cawnpore. The English Government, being naturally indignant, made an angry remonstrance with the king of Oudh, the result of which was that Ahmad Ali was dismissed,* and debarred from all public service.

The Bais. In the south of the district the Bais chieftains were constantly getting into trouble with the revenue officials. Saadat Khan's assessment had been very heavy, and when in 1740 Safdar Jang succeeded his uncle and proceeded to Baiswara, many of the landowners fled across the Ganges in anticipation of his arrival. The old chief of Daundia Khera, Rao Mardan Singh, being advanced in years and wishing to end his days in peace, divided his property among his three sons, giving Daundia Khera with its seven parganas to the eldest, Raghunath Singh; to the second son, Udit Singh, he gave Patan Bihar; and to Achal Singh, the youngest, he entrusted Purwa and the other Baiswara parganas of Unao. Achal Singh was received into high favour by the Nawab Wazir, but was constantly fighting with the other Bais

houses. In one of these fights he was defeated by the Simbasi Bais of Khajurgaon and Pachhimgaon in Mauranwan, and his brother, Udit, lost his life in the battle. Some time afterwards, however, he was enabled to revenge himself by defeating the Rana of Khajurgaon. In 1765, after the defeat of Shuja-ud-daula at Buxar, Rao Raghunath Singh refused to admit the Nawab into his fort at Daundia Khera, but Achal Singh welcomed him at Harha and soon afterwards reaped his reward by receiving the title of Raja and a substantial remission of revenue. In 1776 he was deposed by Asaf-ud-daula, and a Brahman, named Bhawani Singh, was made Nazim in his place. Achal Singh deeply resented this, and on receiving some slight insult from the Nazim, he took poison and died in the darbár itself. The Bais, however, managed to retain their possessions for the most part. Rao Ram Bakhsh Singh of Daundia Khera, the last of his line, held the five parganas of Bhagwantnagar, Daundia Khera, Magrayar, Panhan and Ghatampur. He was constantly in opposition to the king's troops, and in 1849 the whole of his estate was placed under direct management by Sobha Singh, the Nazim, although his predecessor, Hamid Ali, had not dared to venture on such a measure. Ram Bakhsh Singh recovered his estate in 1850, but he failed to pay the expected gratuity and was attacked and driven across the Ganges. His fort was destroyed and his land confiscated; but he negotiated for the purchase of both and succeeded. During these disturbances "the king's troops employed committed all manner of atrocities upon the poor peasantry: many men were murdered, many women threw themselves down in wells, after they had been dishonoured; and all were indiscriminately plundered."*

Sir William Sleeman gives a long account of the state of Baiswara and the other subdivisions which then belonged to the present district of Unao, and from this it would appear that in no part of Oudh was the necessity for reform greater. In Safipur much of the land lay waste and many of the villages were unoccupied and in ruins. Bakhsh Ali and his deputy, Mansab Ali, "reduced a good deal of the land of the district to waste, and depopulated many of its villages and hamlets by over-exactions

and by an utter disregard of their engagements with the landholders and cultivators; and they were in league with many atrocious highway robbers, who plundered and murdered so many travellers along the high road leading from Lucknow to Cawnpore, which runs through the district, that it was deemed unsafe to pass it except in strong bodies."* Relief came at last, and in February 1856 Unao with the rest of Oudh was annexed by the British Government. With this event the history of the Unao district as a separate recognised subdivision of Oudh may be said to begin.

Annexation. The annexation passed off quietly in this district, and Captain Evans, with Mr. Arthur Jenkins, C.S., as his assistant, was put in charge of the district of Purwa, as it was then called. The Deputy Commissioner from the first was stationed at Unao. They set about the organization of the district with remarkable rapidity, and their success is illustrated by the excellence of the first summary settlement which they conducted.

Mutiny. On the 4th of June, 1857, the four native regiments at Cawnpore broke out into open mutiny, and Captain Evans at once communicated the news to Lucknow. He was instructed to secure all the boats he could, and to have them moored to the Oudh side of the river. In executing this order he was, however, forestalled by the mutineers, who seized the bridge of boats at Cawnpore and secured the boats there and at the other ferries. The country bordering on the Ganges soon became disturbed, but the Deputy Commissioner maintained his position till near the end of June, and sent in all the information which he could obtain respecting the state of things across the river. The main road to Cawnpore was also patrolled by a native police officer, named Mansab Ali, who rendered good service with a party of police horse. Captain Evans' wife and two children were in Cawnpore, and so was Mr. Jenkins, who was on his way to the hills on a medical certificate. All of them perished in the massacres ordered by the Nana. Captain Evans himself was obliged to retire to Lucknow, where he took a distinguished part in the defence of the Residency, commanding the battery which is still known by his name. On his

* Sleeman, Vol. I., p. 317.

retirement the district passed into the hands of the rebels, but there was no organized rebellion, as no local landholder was possessed of sufficient influence to command the allegiance of the people generally.

A few of the taluqdars maintained a position of open rebellion; several more remained in a state of passive resistance, while a few were consistently loyal. Thus Rao Ram Bakhsh of Daundia Khera proved himself an inveterate foe to the British by his behaviour to the Cawnpore fugitives, and for this he was subsequently hanged at the temple of Baksar (*q. v.*). The Janwars of Bangarmau belong to the same class; they were led by Jassa Singh, of Taraf Sarai, who was the first to turn against the British. He sent in the Fatehgarh prisoners to the Nana at Cawnpore, and he and his followers were prominent in opposing General Havelock's forces; he was wounded at Unao and died four days later, as has been already mentioned. Some of the Sengars of Kantha, as already narrated in Chapter III, joined the rebel cause, and lost their estates to their loyal relations. Barjor Singh, Sengar, of Parsandan, took an active part in the rebellion and died in prison shortly after its suppression. Hati Singh and Chandi Singh, Gaurs of Banthar, joined the rebels, and lost most of their estates. Babu Debi Bakhsh, Bais of Purwa Ranbirpur, maintained a kind of passive rebellion, which led to the loss of his remaining property. Mansab Ali, the head of the Rasulabad family, who had been deprived of a large portion of his lands at annexation, joined in the rebel movement and remained in hostility till the end, cutting up the police posts, murdering his prisoners, and opposing the restoration of order. It was impossible to extend the amnesty to him, and though his life was spared, he was banished from the district and his estates were confiscated, which brought utter ruin to an ancient family.

Rebel chiefs.

On the other side there were a few persons who showed conspicuous loyalty, and who were handsomely rewarded when the time came for settling the accounts. Kashi Parshad of Sissaindi in Lucknow, Gauri Shankar and Ram Sahai, the Khattri bankers of Mauranwan, though not fighting men, did all that they could in the way of furnishing supplies and information to the British forces. The leading men of the Chandels of Harha joined heartily with the Government, doing

Loyalists.

important service to General Havelock; the first blood shed by the rebels was that of the brother of Pirthi Singh of Magarwara, who had ventured to throw doubt on the success of the movement. Their loyalty was rewarded with the creation of the taluqa of Galgalha. Baji Singh of Makhi, the leader of the Chauhans, behaved well, and received a small estate in return. Raja Daya Shankar, the head of the Dikhits, temporized during the disturbances, but finally declared for the British, affording to the civil officers at Bani and Nawabganj valuable information of the movements of the rebels encamped at Rasulabad under Firoz Shah and Mansab Ali. Ranjit Singh, the Sengar of Kantha, remained loyal, and received in reward the estates of the senior branch of the family.

Sir Henry Havelock.

From the departure of Captain Evans the history of Unao is a blank till we come to the arrival of General Havelock. On the 20th of July, 1857, the General was reinforced at Cawnpore by the arrival of Brigadier Neill and 227 men. At midnight on the same day he began to move his forces across the Ganges, and the 78th Highlanders and three guns crossed first. The following day the 84th Regiment and three more guns were sent over. On the 25th Havelock, leaving Neill in command at Cawnpore, crossed the river himself, after the passage of the Madras Fusiliers. On the 28th the small force of 1,200 Europeans and 300 Sikhs concentrated at Mangalwar, a strong and elevated position about six miles from the river. He marched at daybreak on the 29th, and found the enemy strongly posted at Unao, three miles on. The right of the rebel forces was protected by a swamp, while the town to the left was guarded by the flooded state of the country. The main force was posted in and behind a village, the houses of which were loopholed. Their advance was in an orchard surrounded by walls. From this they were expelled by the Highlanders and Fusiliers, who captured the three guns it contained. Advancing thence they were met by a destructive fire from the village, but after a slight check it was rushed and set on fire, although the troops suffered very heavily.

Battle of Unao.

In the meantime news was brought that a very large force of infantry, cavalry and guns were rapidly advancing on the

other side of Unao. Havelock saw that it was of vital importance to push his men beyond the town before the enemy occupied it in force. Leaving the town on his right, he detached the Sikhs to finish off the rebels in the burning village, and advanced till he reached a space of dry ground about half a mile in extent. It was no easy matter, as the ground was heavy and the guns often stuck fast in the swamp for several minutes together under a galling fire. At length the main road was reached again, and the force pushed on through the groves which encircled Unao. The General drew up his force in line with four guns in the centre and two on each wing, all bearing on the high road down which the enemy, some 6,000 strong, were coming in mass to attack him. The leading gun of the British force immediately opened on the rebels, with a view to arrest their advance and give the infantry time to deploy; while the other guns as they came up went into action in line with the first. The enemy came on with drums beating and colours flying till they came opposite Havelock's line and opened fire. Maude's guns at the closest range blazed out in the face of the rebels, and their front line was shattered. They made an attempt to deploy, but guns and men were engulfed in the swamp, while the British guns and muskets played vehemently upon the dense mass: it wavered, broke and rolled back. Then the skirmishers wading through the swamp lapped the rebel flank with their fire, and the enemy bolted in confusion to a village across the plain. The Oudh gunners, however, maintained the conflict with singular obstinacy and perished fighting round their guns. Fifteen pieces of artillery were taken, but for lack of transport they had to be burst and abandoned.

Basharatganj.

It was now past two o'clock, and the troops halted for a couple of hours to cook and eat. They then marched forward for eight miles to the large walled village of Basharatganj, also surrounded by swamps. The gate was defended by a round tower, on and near which four guns were mounted; the adjacent buildings being loop-holed and otherwise strengthened. The guns pushed on supported by the Fusiliers in skirmishing order and the Highlanders and the 84th Regiment in line. The enemy's cannonade was well sustained, but the guns on the road

were quickly silenced, although the one on the tower continued to give some trouble till a well-directed shot dismounted it. When the fire was silenced the order was given to the men to rise and charge. The Fusiliers and Highlanders, headed by Lieutenant Dangerfield, broke through the entrenchment and drove the rebels through the town on to the road. By some mistake the 84th failed to cut them off, and the enemy escaped. The force encamped on the night of the 29th on the road beyond the village.

Havelock retreats.

There was, however, little chance of reaching Lucknow. For some days cholera and dysentery had been raging among the troops, and Havelock had lost a sixth of his small force, half on the battle-field and half by disease. On the 30th of July he retired, to the cruel disappointment of himself and the troops, to the fortified position at Mangalwar. Here he was reinforced on the 3rd of August by a company of the 84th Regiment, and by Olphert's half battery under Lieutenant Smithett.

Basharatganj again.

Havelock had now 1,400 men fit for service. He again set out and bivouacked at Unao on the 4th. The next day he heard that the rebels had again occupied Basharatganj. He immediately advanced, sending two heavy guns and two howitzers by the road, while six guns with the 78th Highlanders and the Sikhs under Colonel Hamilton proceeded to turn the left of the village; the Madras Fusiliers and the 84th covering the turning column with the heavy guns. By this movement the enemy were speedily expelled from the sarai, but they held obstinately the villages on the other side of the street beyond it. At length they were driven out by the artillery, and the troops advanced, the heavy guns silencing some guns of the enemy posted on the right and left of the road, which were, however, withdrawn by the rebels, who retired slowly, forced back, but not beaten. The troops then passed through the village and reached the road, under a heavy fire from the enemy across the swamp. The 84th dashed across the causeway, and began skirmishing on the other side; they were followed by the heavy guns, which completely dispersed the rebel cavalry. The villages on the right and left were held to the last by the enemy, who continued to fire at long range. The artillery opened fire on their camp, and the

rebels retreated, but the pursuit could not be followed up. Sickness was causing terrible havoc, and one night and a day had cost Havelock 104 Europeans in sick and wounded and one-fourth of his gun ammunition. He again had to retreat to Mangalwar, where he remained from the 6th to the 11th of August.

Here he spent day and night in improving his communications, and built a bridge across the Ganges, at a spot considerably lower down than the former crossing. The river had fallen, but it was necessary to build a causeway across a succession of swamps and creeks. The bridge of boats was completed on the 11th of August and all the baggage was sent over to Cawnpore. On the same day, however, he heard that the rebels had again assembled at Basharatganj. He at once pushed on the advance guard to Unao, where the men bivouacked under trees. The next day the rebels were found strongly posted at Burhya-ki-Chauki, a mile and-a-half in advance of the former battle-fields. The village was strongly fortified and formed their right, while their left was a battery on a mound 400 yards distant, with a connecting breastwork, and their cavalry massed on the left flank. Retreat to Cawnpore.

Havelock sent the 78th, the Fusiliers, and four guns to attack the enemy's left, while the 84th with the heavy battery advanced along the road against the village, the remaining troops and guns forming the centre. The formation of the force was rendered very difficult by the swampy nature of the ground: the advance was slow, and the enemy's fire severe; but on the right the ground was good, and this wing soon came to close quarters. Here they were received by a terrible artillery fire from the mound, so the guns limbered up and took more ground to the right, and thus enfiladed the whole position. The single gun that could bear on the British was soon silenced, and the Highlanders, cheered by the whole line, flung themselves upon the battery, bayoneted the gunners, and turned the two captured guns on the enemy. The Fusiliers at the same time drove the extreme left of the rebels before them, while the position was carried about the same time at all points. Finally, the Fusiliers and Highlanders vigorously pursued the flying enemy Burhya-ki-Chauki.

through Basharatganj and over the causeway, inflicting a loss of over 300 men. Havelock then marched leisurely back to Unao where he halted, and in the cool of the evening retired to Mangalwar. On the morning of the 13th, the skeleton of his force marched down to the bridge. Rain had fallen in torrents, and the progress was very slow, but the passage was unobstructed by the enemy and Cawnpore was reached in safety.

Outram arrives. On the 15th of September Sir James Outram reached Cawnpore, and resigned his command, having determined, by a noble act of self-sacrifice, to accompany General Havelock in his civil capacity of Chief Commissioner of Oudh. On the night of the 18th the bridge was again constructed, and the next day the force crossed the Ganges. On the 21st, the column advanced in a deluge of rain and found the enemy posted on the line of route a short distance from Mangalwar. His right rested on a village and walled enclosure, while the centre and left were covered by a breastwork with six guns.

Mangalwar. Havelock at once opened fire with the heavy battery, but the elephants bolted, and their place had to be taken by bullocks. After much confusion and delay, the guns were deployed on and across the road, supported by the 5th Fusiliers. The General sent his main force to the left, and the 90th Light Infantry soon cleared the village and orchard. The front at the same time advanced, and the rebel line broke and fled. Barrow's horsemen on the left charged the retreating mass again and again. With him was Outram on a huge waler, and armed only with a stout cane. They charged on through Unao, sabring the flying mass of rebels right and left; Outram's malacca in full play. Thus pursued and pursuers rolled pell-mell along the road to Basharatganj. Two guns behind an entrenchment barred the way. Barrow, followed by his men, rushed at the earthwork, cut down the gunners and captured the guns. The rebels were pursued as far as the great sarai, having lost 120 killed, two guns and the colours of the 1st Bengal Infantry. The troops *bivouacked* at Basharatganj, and on the morning of the 22nd of September again advanced. At 3 P.M. they reached the Sai, crossing it by the bridge, and halted at Bani in the Lucknow district.

From this point onwards we hear no more of Unao till the 30th of October, when Brigadier Hope Grant crossed the Ganges. It would seem that the road between the Alambagh and Cawnpore was fairly clear, for native runners were able to get through with letters from time to time. Sir Hope Grant passed along the road and reached Bani on the 31st. After that date the stores were moved on from Cawnpore to the camp at Banthara, and on the 9th of November Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore and arrived at Banthara on the same day. On the 27th Sir Colin returned with the women and children of the Residency, the wounded of his own and Outram force, together with the treasure and artillery and Engineer Parks, and encamped two miles within the Unao border. On the 28th, the column resumed its march, all the time in hearing of the cannonade at Cawnpore. Leaving the infantry with the convoy, Sir Colin pushed on with the cavalry and horse artillery. These he left at Mangalwar with Sir Hope Grant, and pushed on with his staff to find the bridge intact, and then rode into Cawnpore. The convoy proceeded slowly and reached the camp at Mangalwar by night. The next day they safely crossed the river in spite of the determined efforts of the rebels, and the district of Unao was again deserted. Relief of Lucknow.

Sir James Outram, however, was at the Alambagh, and sent fortnightly convoys to Cawnpore, escorted on an average by 450 men, so that the road was fairly open, for no convoy was ever molested, although Mansab Ali was disturbing the neighbourhood of Lucknow. A detachment was maintained at Bani to guard the bridge, and to keep the road open: it was under the command of Colonel Fisher with the 90th Regiment and a detachment of the 27th Madras Infantry. On the 4th of February, 1858, Sir Colin Campbell reached Cawnpore, and the same day the 7th Hussars, a battery of Horse Artillery and the 79th Highlanders crossed the Ganges by the two bridges that had been built, and encamped at Unao. On the 8th Sir Hope Grant crossed into Oudh and marched to Unao with the 9th Lancers, 1st Bengal Fusiliers and a troop of Bengal Horse Artillery. On the 9th the 38th Regiment, the 4th Sikhs and 800 Sappers crossed the river. On the 10th the artillery with Capture of Lucknow.

the 42nd and 93rd Highlanders and the 53rd Regiment encamped at Mangalwar, reaching Unao on the 12th. That day Peel and the heavy naval battery joined Sir Hope Grant, and by the 15th the main portion of the army were stationed along the road at Unao, Basharatganj, Nawabganj and Bani. Being compelled to wait for the arrival of the Nepalese army and General Franks from Sultanpur, Sir Colin Campbell despatched Hope Grant to Fatehpur-Chaurasi on the 15th, to disperse the rebels collected there, with the 34th, 38th and 53rd Foot, two squadrons each of the 7th Hussars and 9th Lancers, and two troops of Horse Artillery. He reached his destination in two days, but the Nana had fled, and there was nothing to do but blow up the fort.

Miyan-ganj.

He then proceeded towards Lucknow by the old road. Bangarmau opened its gates to him without resistance: on the 21st of February he marched to Sultanganj, where he found an English clerk named Forman, who had been protected by an old Hindu zamindar named Khan Singh. On the 23rd of February he reached Miyanganj, which was surrounded by a high loopholed brick wall with circular bastions at the angles and at convenient distances along the sides. The gates were strongly fortified, with bank, ditch and palisade in front of them. "After a careful investigation, Hope Grant decided to breach the north-west angle of the wall, as from a wood near the infantry could keep down the fire of the enemy's sharp-shooters, and the heavy guns would be in a measure protected while the walls were being bombarded."* After an hour's firing the two guns of position that accompanied the column had effected a practicable breach. The 53rd were ordered up, while the Horse Artillery opened a heavy fire of grape. Then the cannonade ceased and the Irishmen dashed through the water into the breach. A short fight ensued, and the rebels fled through the gate, only to be cut down by the cavalry. The enemy lost 500 killed and 400 prisoners, but as they were chiefly townspeople, they were set at liberty. The walls of the town and some of the streets were destroyed, so as to render the place incapable of defence.

* Forty-one Years in India, by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, K.G., V.C., Vol. I, p. 391.

From Miyanganj Sir Hope Grant marched unopposed to Mohan and thence crossed the Sai to join the main army at Banthara.

In this manner the north of the district was practically cleared of rebels, but the Bais in the south remained to be dealt with. After the fall of Lucknow and his expedition to the north of Bara Banki, Sir Hope Grant was directed to operate against the rebels who were threatening Unao and burning the villages in the neighbourhood of Bani. Accordingly he marched to the latter place on the 29th of April and the next morning to Kantha, reaching Purwa on the 1st of May. His force consisted of some 4,500 men composed of the 7th Hussars, Wales' Horse, a squadron of Hodson's Horse, the 38th and 90th Regiments, one battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 5th Sikhs, a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, a field and a heavy battery. From Purwa he advanced into Rai Bareli, occupying without resistance the Bais fort of Pachhimgaon; thence to Daundia Khera, which he reached on the 10th of May. This was a most formidable fort with enormously thick mud walls, and surrounded by an impenetrable jungle. It was, however, deserted, but after a search three guns were discovered and taken. On the 12th of May the force moved to Bhagwantnagar, where news was brought that the rebels were in force at Sirsi, five miles to the east. Sir Hope Grant started the same afternoon, and at 5 o'clock found a strong force of 1,500 infantry and 1,600 cavalry with two guns posted along a *nála* with broken ground around them. He began at once with a cannonade, and then the Rifles and Sikhs stormed the position, putting the rebels to flight and killing Amratan Singh, the Bais taluqdar, and taking the two guns. The next day he returned to Bhagwantnagar, and on the 14th to Purwa, where he halted for two days, and thence to Bani and Lucknow. Sir Hope Grant again took the field shortly afterwards, having been ordered to bring to submission the notorious Bais rebel, Beni Madho Bakhsh, who was threatening the Cawnpore road. On the 25th of May he reached Bani, and there he left his infantry and heavy guns, and proceeded on the 26th to Nawabganj with the cavalry and horse artillery. He returned thence and marched to Sissaindi in Lucknow, and on the 4th of July he crossed the Sai and reached Purwa, which was garrisoned

Baiswara.

by the Maharaja of Kapurthala. He had no time, however, to undertake any active operations, as he was recalled by the news that the rebels had again collected in force at Bara Banki.

Rebellion was still rife in Rai Bareli and the south of Unao in the autumn of 1858, and Brigadier Evelegh had been sent from Lucknow to operate against the Rajput chiefs. His force consisted of the 1st Sikh cavalry, a regiment of Oudh Police Cavalry, a regiment of Police Infantry, detachments of the 20th, 23rd and 80th foot, a field battery, four guns of the Horse Artillery and a heavy field battery. He reached Purwa, where he had a successful affair with the enemy on the 8th of November, and left it the same day. On the 9th he stormed the fort of Simri. He had been instructed by Lord Clyde to move on Shankarpur, the stronghold of Beni Madho Bakhsh, but the order had been received too late. The Bais chieftain, knowing he was to be surrounded, had vainly endeavoured to break out by attacking our post at Purwa, but had failed. The General accordingly halted at Hajipur, while Lord Clyde attacked Shankarpur and the rebel escaped. Thence he marched to Bhagwantnagar, watching Daundia Khera, on which Lord Clyde was advancing. A junction was effected and the army moved towards the Ganges.

Daundia Khera.

The rebel forces extended from Daundia Khera to Baksar, with their rear resting on the river. Brigadier Evelegh was sent towards Daundia Khera, and Colonel Jones of the Carabineers moved in the direction of Baksar by the two roads diverging from Bidhaura. A last chance was given to the Bais, but it was not accepted. The columns then advanced, the skirmishers dashing through the jungle and driving the rebels from the villages into the first channel of the river. The enemy lost heavily, but the majority escaped up and down the river, hotly pursued by the cavalry; their loss was estimated at 400 and all their guns, seven in number. The British force returned to Unchgaon and encamped there. On the 26th of November Baiswara was cleared of rebels, and Lord Clyde marched to Lucknow *viâ* Bhagwantnagar, Patan and Panhan. He encamped at Purwa, where the fort was garrisoned by the police; and on the 27th he marched

to Bani and so to Lucknow. General Evelegh from Purwa went to Nawabganj, and so by the trunk road to Lucknow.

Subsequent history.

With the restoration of order and the re-establishment of the civil authority, the history of Unao comes to a close. The only subsequent events are those of fiscal and economic history, with which we have already dealt in the earlier chapters. The district has enjoyed profound peace since the mutiny, and the only occurrences deserving of record are the assessments of the land revenue and the seasonal calamities that have from time to time visited Unao.

GAZETTEER

OF

UNAO.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

UNAO.

DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

ACHALGANJ, *Pargana* HARHA, *Tahsil* UNAO.

A village of 1,977 inhabitants, lying in latitude 26° 27′ north and longitude 80° 32′ east, at the junction of the Unao-Rai Bareli Road, and that from Purwa to Cawnpore. It is about nine miles distant from the district headquarters and two miles north of Harha, which is connected with Achalganj by a short unmetalled road. There is a police-station here and a bazár which is held twice a week. The population consists largely of Banias, through whose hands passes a good deal of the export grain trade from the south of the district to Cawnpore. In the village is a post-office, a cattle-pound and a lower primary school with an attendance of 33 scholars. The road from Unao has been metalled as far as Achalganj, and it is proposed to continue the work as far as Rai Bareli.

AJGAIN, *Pargana* JHALOTAR-AJGAIN, *Tahsil* MOHAN.

A large village, lying in latitude 26° 37′ north and longitude 80° 38′ east, ten miles north-east of Unao on the railway and a short distance north of the metalled road from Lucknow to Cawnpore, with which it is connected by a metalled feeder; other roads lead north-east to Mohan and north-west to Rasulabad. There is a railway station here to the north-west of the village, and a police thána, but the place possesses no other importance. Formerly it was the headquarters of a pargana of the same name. The old name of Ajgain was Bhanpara, after its founder, Bhan Singh, a Dikhit: its name was altered at the bidding of the astrologer in order to make the place prosperous: it is called Ajgain from Aja, a name of Brahma, the creator. The population at the last census (1901) was 2,431, of whom only 144 are Musalmans. There is an upper primary school here, with an attendance of about 70 scholars.

AJGAON, *Pargana* AURAS-MOHAN, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

This is merely a large village, whose only claim to notice is the size of the population, which in 1901 numbered 2,253. These are mostly Hindus, Musalmans amounting to only 88 persons. The village is situated in latitude 26° 53′ north and longitude 80° 31′ east, at a distance of about three miles south of Auras and on the river Sai, a short distance south of its junction with Ghazi-ud-din Haidar's canal. It is a purely agricultural place, and the most important crop is the tobacco, which is of a fine quality. There is a small school here.

The place belongs to a family of Janwar Rajputs, who are said to have founded it when on their way from Sultanpur to Nimsar-Misrikh to bathe. The same story is current about all the Rajput colonizations in this part of the country, and probably means that they came about the same time. This would be some eleven generations, or about 300 years ago, at the commencement of the seventeenth century. There is an extensive "dih" in the centre of the village, which is said to have belonged to the Lodhs. The masses of broken brick that cover it speak of a different people, or different customs and circumstances to those of its present inhabitants.

AKOHRI, *Pargana* MAURANWAN, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

A large village with a population of 3,662 inhabitants, among whom there are large numbers of Ahirs and Chhattris. It is situated in latitude 26° 23′ north and longitude 80° 54′ east, about half a mile west of the road leading from Unao to Rai Bareli, at a distance of 31 miles from the former and 11 miles from Purwa, the tahsíl headquarters. Near the village on the north is a large lake. The village lands are very extensive, being about three miles in breadth and over that distance in length from north to south. It is alleged to have been founded by one Akbar Singh, a Manwar Chhattri from Dharanagar. The place has somewhat declined of late years, for in 1891 the population was 4,393.

Akohri is the headquarters of the Janwar taluqa of this name. The original founder of the house only owned the small estate of Pur:eni, but Sardar Jhabba Singh received part of the

confiscated estate of Hindpal Singh for services rendered during the mutiny. He was succeeded by his son, Thakur Baldeo Bakhsh, who died in 1896. The present taluqdar, Thakur Muneshwar Bakhsh, is his grandson and is a minor, the taluqa being under the management of the Court of Wards. It pays a revenue of Rs. 13,240, and consists of three whole villages and one patti in this district, in addition to the property in Lucknow.

ASIWAN, *Pargana* ASIWAN, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

This town is situated on the bank on a fine lake in latitude 26° 48′ north and longitude 80° 27′ east, at a distance of 16 miles north-west of Mohan and 20 miles north of Unao on the unmetalled road leading from Lucknow to Bangarmau. Safipur lies eight miles to the south-west. It is said to have been founded by a Dhobi or washerman called Asun, who gave it his own name, some eight hundred years ago.* The population at the 1901 census numbered 6,153, of whom 1,833 are Musalmans. Of the Hindus, Brahmans and Chamars are the most numerous. The town contains nine mosques and 12 Hindu temples, and there is a fine masonry sarai built by Qamar Ali Khan. The Musalmans are mostly weavers, and they turn out a quantity of coarse cloth called *dhotar*. Bazárs are held twice a week.

The place has no history. The Qamar Ali Khan referred to above was a Darogha under King Nasir-ud-din. Habib-ur-Rahman, a chakladár of the Oudh Government, was granted the estate for loyal services during the mutiny. The present head of the family is Wasi-uz-Zaman.

ASIWAN-RASULABAD *Pargana, Tahsil* MOHAN.

This pargana lies due north of Unao, which forms its southern boundary. On the west lies the pargana of Safipur, and on the north and east Auras-Mohan and Jhalotar-Ajgain. The total area is 63,273 acres, or 98·8 square miles, and in shape it is roughly an oblong, being 18 miles long and 9 broad. In its general aspect the pargana is picturesque and well-wooded, but some portion is composed of barren *úsar* plains. The surface is gently undulating and has consequently a tendency to sand,

* *Vide* p. 114.

especially on the higher portions. Water is found at a depth of about 20 feet in the north, near the river Sai, while to the south wells have a depth of 45 feet or more. Besides the Sai, there are two smaller streams, the Tinai and Aurai, of little importance. The principal lakes are the Katgari jhíl west of Asiwan, the Amarpur and Sambha jhíls, and the Sheothana water. These are used largely for irrigation, and constitute an important reserve of water in years of drought, as they seldom run dry. Communications are fair; there are no metalled roads in the pargana except a small portion of the Unao-Hardoi road in the south-west corner, but the unmetalled road from Unao to Sandíla traverses the pargana from south to north, while this is crossed by the roads from Lucknow to Bangarmau and Safipur. From the latter road branches run to Pariar and Ajgain. Markets are held at Asiwan, Miyanganj, Munshiganj, Haidarabad and Makhi, but all these are of purely local importance.

The total population of the pargana, according to the figures of the 1901 census, is 65,070 persons living in 119 villages. The variation observed at former enumerations is: 1881, 60,119; 1891, 64,463. Of the total, Hindus largely predominate, Musalmans numbering but 7,256. The principal cultivating classes are Lodhs, Thakurs and Brahmans. The Gamhelas are found in some numbers in this pargana, as also in Auras-Mohan. They consider themselves to be Thakurs, but the claim is not recognised by other castes, and socially they are on a level with the Ahirs. At one time they ranked among the principal proprietors of the pargana, but they now hold but 1,363 acres. They claim to be descended from the Mahrors, but to be illegitimate, an Ahir woman having been their ancestress. The Mahrors call themselves of the Kasyapa *gotra*; and though all their neighbours, as well as they themselves, agree as to the account of their origin, no difficulty is made by the smaller clans, such as the Gahlots and Janwars, in taking wives for their sons from them. They are in fact to be numbered among the clans whom Raja Tilokchand, the great Bais, enrolled as Chhattris. Mr. Benett, in his "Clans of the Roy Bareilly district," writes: "The Ahir Bhale Sultans, the Kahar Mahrors and the Pargahis directly ascribe their elevation to him"; strength is lent to this belief by the

fact that they do not wear the sacred thread or take the title of Singh.

The pargana is known by the double name from the two largest towns in it. Of these Rasulabad is the home of one of the chief families in the district. There is some confusion as to the origin of the family. It is clear from the inscription on the mosque that it was built at the same time as the fort in 1085 H. during the reign of Aurangzeb, by one Musahib Ali Khan, Subahdár of Lucknow. This man is said to have been descended from two risaldárs of the Imperial Army, named Muhammad Ali Khan and Muzaffar Khan, who founded the town of Rasulabad. Another account, which seems less probable, is that Musahib was the son of Saiyid Anwar, a Naishapuri Saiyid, who was Governor of Gwalior and Biana and Faujdar of Khairabad. It was about this time that Hari Singh, the Dikhit Raja of Parenda, went into rebellion and threw the country into disturbance by his raids. Pariar has always been a very sacred place in Hindu estimation, and then, as now, thousands of pilgrims came from the north to perform their devotions there. From Mohan to Pariar the road lay through a wild, uncultivated country, and on the very borders of Dikhitana, and here the Raja's followers lay in wait to plunder any wealthy pilgrims. It was to protect them that in the year 1672 Musahib Ali Khan built the fort of Rasulabad half-way between Mohan and Pariar. Musahib was succeeded by Mutahir Ali Khan, who received a large grant from Saadat Khan, the Nawab Wazir. This property was confiscated by Shuja-ud-daula in the days of Haidar Ali Khan, the successor of Mutahir, and Anwar Ali Khan, otherwise known as Mír Kallu, was put in possession. The property, however, was greatly reduced, and the owners lost a good deal more by mismanagement. Chaudhri Mansab Ali was a man of considerable weight in the country, and would have restored the influence of the family; but the conspicuous part he took in the rebellion, opposing Sir H. Havelock's advance at Unao and Basharatganj, sending in his adherence to the Nana, cutting up our outposts and murdering his prisoners in cold blood, made it impossible to extend the terms of the amnesty to him in their fullest sense. His life was spared, but his estates were confiscated, and a small portion of them, with

the town of Rasulabad itself, given to the younger branch, who, it may be added, are rapidly losing them.

Readers of Sleeman will remember Rasulabad in connection with the notorious Bakhsh Ali. This man, a drummer by profession, first served as coachman to, and then married, an Englishwoman, who had formerly lived with an English merchant in Lucknow by whom she had a daughter. This daughter was taken in marriage, through the good offices of Bakhsh Ali, by the King Nasir-ud-din. In return for these services Bakhsh Ali was made chakladar of Rasulabad, but was afterwards disgraced and imprisoned for his lawlessness and evil living. The whole details of the sordid story may be found in volume I, page 325, of Sleeman's "Journey through Oude." The pargana lay on the traditional route taken by Saiyid Salar Masaud in his invasion of Oudh, and several tombs of his followers are pointed out. Among other antiquities may be noticed the fine masonry thakurdwara at Katra, and a good mosque at Rasulabad; the latter was built in 1083 Hijri, or A.D. 1664, as the inscription, testifies.

Of the total area, 39,760 acres, or 62·8 per cent., were cultivated in 1902, while 12,591 acres were returned as culturable and 10,922 acres are barren. The irrigated area amounts to 17,733 acres, or 44·6 per cent. of the total acreage under cultivation. Of this, 6,628 acres are watered by means of wells and the remainder from tanks and other sources. The chief crops are, in the rabi, barley, wheat and pulses; in the kharíf, bajra, rice and juar. Sugarcane is grown in the better lands in the vicinity of the homesteads to the extent of about 1,000 acres, and a varying amount of cotton is also cultivated. In the settlement returns there were nearly 3,000 acres under this crop, which is chiefly exported to Cawnpore. The total number of mahál s is 174. Of these 22 are held by taluqdárs, 107 in zamíndári and 36 in pattidari tenure. The remainder are bhaiyachára villages. The taluqdárs holding property in this pargana are Har Charan Das of Lucknow, Wasi-uz-Zaman of Asiwan and Chandar Pal Singh of Galgalha. Of these the only resident of the pargana is Wasi-uz-Zaman. He holds in all seven villages and 11 pattis, with a revenue of Rs. 9,229. In

Asiwan he has four whole villages and four pattis, the remainder of his estate being in Safipur, Unao and Fatehpur-Chaurasi.

The revenue demand for the pargana, according to the last assessment, is Rs. 1,14,591, which falls with an incidence of Rs. 3-0-8 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1·13 over the whole area. At the summary settlement the jama was fixed at Rs. 64,011, and at the first regular settlement at Rs. 84,969, so that the development of the pargana appears to have been regular and continuous. Rents consequently run high, from an average of Rs. 5-11-0 per acre in the case of Thakurs to Rs. 8-7-9 for the garden cultivation of Káchhis. The average rent-rate for the pargana is about six rupees per acre.

ASOHA, *Pargana* ASOHA, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

A small village, which gives its name to the pargana. It lies 10 miles north of the tahsíl station and 32 miles east of Unao, in latitude 26° 35′ north and longitude 80° 50′ east. There are unusually extensive groves of mango and mahua trees about the place, and the soil is chiefly clay. The population consists largely of Brahmans, and the total number of inhabitants at the census of 1901 was 1,561, of whom 76 were Musalmans. There are five temples here. One Astik is worshipped here by the lower classes; this may be a corruption, or possibly the correct spelling of the Asa Rikh referred to in the pargana article. The local legend regarding Astik is vague: he is said to have been born in the Dwápar period, and at the time of the great sacrifice of Raja Janamejaya, son of Parichhat, to have obtained as a boon from the serpent Takshak the promise that men bitten by snakes would recover if they took his name. Elliott, however, says that the place derives its name from the sage Aswasthana in the Mahábhárata, who rested here for a while during his wanderings after the murder of Draupadi's children. In the village is a police-station, a pound and a primary school.

ASOHA *Pargana, Tahsíl* PURWA.

This is one of the ten parganas comprising the Purwa tahsíl. It is bounded on the north by the Lucknow district, on the east by pargana Mauranwan, on the west by Gorinda-Parsandan, and

on the south by pargana Purwa. In shape it is an irregular crescent lying athwart the river Sai, with its concave side to the west. It is a small pargana with a total area of 28,428 acres or 44 square miles, and a population of 22,061 inhabitants, according to the figures of the last census, giving a rate of 501 to the square mile. The population is steadily on the increase, having risen from 20,242 in 1881 and 21,542 in 1891 to the present figure. In 1902, 15,744 acres, or nearly 56 per cent. of the total area, were under cultivation, and in the returns of the same year 6,572 acres of the remainder are given as culturable and 6,560 as barren. Of the cultivated area as much as 6,305 acres, or 41·6 per cent., is irrigated, mostly from tanks and jhíls, as only 1,997 acres, or 31·6 per cent., are watered from wells. Unprotected wells can be easily dug and at little cost: they are not needed in the tarai tract along the Sai, where the land is liable to floods. Five villages in the upland tract have an insufficient water-supply.

The chief rabi crops are barley, wheat and pulses, of which barley comes easily first. In the kharíf rice and bajra form the staples, no other crop being of any great importance. Less than 300 acres are taken up with sugarcane. The most numerous cultivating classes are Brahmans, Thakurs, Ahirs and Lodhs. Kurmis are very few in number. The rent-rate is not very high in this pargana, ranging from Rs. 7-4-0 per acre in the case of Káchhis to Rs. 4-15-0 for Thakurs.

The soils in the neigbourhood of the Sai valley are light and sandy, but in the western half we find clay and loam prevailing. This western portion is further signalized by an extensive *úsar* plain, which, continuing through the adjoining pargana of Gorinda-Parsandan and into the Lucknow district, is a very marked feature of the landscape. The revenue demand is Rs. 41,688 according to the last assessment, and falls with an incidence of Rs. 2-10-2 per acre of cultivation and Rs. 1-7-4 per acre over the whole area. There are in all 44 villages and 59 maháls; of the latter seven belong to taluqdárs, 33 are held in single and joint zamíndári tenure, and the remainder in imperfect pattidári. The taluqdárs of the pargana are three in number, Mahant Har Charan Das, the Khattri family of Mauranwan and Balbhaddar Singh of Kantha; but of these the last-named alone resides in this pargana.

Communications are poor. There is no railway or metalled road in the pargana. An unmetalled road runs from Purwa to Kantha in the south of the pargana, and from that branches are given off west and north, the western road joining the Oudh Trunk Road to Lucknow, a mile east of Nawabganj and five miles east of Ajgain railway station, and the other branch also joining the main road near the Lucknow border. From Kantha a third unmetalled road runs to Asoha.

The largest village is Kantha, where two small fairs are held annually, and an insignificant bi-weekly bazár. Asoha is a village of no importance, but has been separately mentioned.

The pargana is, like the others, first heard of under this name in the time of Akbar. There is no previous history save the tradition that the Bais had driven out the Ahirs. The Sengar Chhattris are the most important family in the pargana and hold the Kantha taluqa. Elliott writes as follows: "In the year 1527, when Babar Shah was still engaged in reducing the many independent chiefs of Hindostan, and before his great victory over Rána Sanga, several of the Afghán leaders who had served under the preceding Lodi dynasty, came in and submitted to him. Among these was Sheikh Bayazid, who received a jágír of a crore of dáms in Oudh. Subsequently, he seems to have been put in a kind of general command of this province and to have taken advantage of it to rebel.

Joined by his brother, Maruf Farmuli, and by another Afghán, Sheikh Biban, he opposed Babar's crossing the Ganges at Bangarmau and made a long running campaign of it, till at last he was subdued. This Sheikh Bayazid had in his service two Sengar Rajputs whom he brought from Jagmohanpur, across the Jumna, by name Jagat Sah and Gopal Singh. They raised and commanded a cavalry regiment which was cantoned near the village of Simri, in pargana Asoha, and after his defeat, they settled quietly down in the pargana, making Kántha their headquarters. For eleven generations they remained peaceably there, keeping the Lodhs, who had been the original zamíndárs, in subjection. During this time they were joined by another family of the same clan who followed them from Jagmohanpur and settled in Parsandan. In the eleventh

generation the Lodhs, who had never thoroughly acquiesced in their loss of position, suddenly rose against the Sengars, and killed the majority of them, but allowed the women and children to escape. The fugitives did not think it safe to go to their brotherhood in Parsandan, but fled to Jagmohanpur, and returning thence with an accession of strength, the sons of the murdered Sengars, Askaran on Gopal's side and Gurbia on Jagat Sáh's side, recovered their father's possessions in the country. Ever since the time of Salim Shah, the Patháns of Amethi Dingur, &c., had been growing very powerful and had established their authority over a great part of the three parganas of Asoha, Gorinda and Parsandan. This invasion has left its traces in the double names which a great number of the villages of these parganas bear, the original Hindu name, and another the Muhammadan. The Sengars, however, had returned from Jagmohanpur in such strength that they were no longer inclined to submit to these encroachments, and in a great fight near Bani the Patháns were defeated and driven across the Sai."

Part of the Sengars who had returned with Askaran settled in Kántha, and the rest removed to Manora. The Parsandan family also broke up into two branches, one of which removed to Kusahri and received the title of Chaudhri of pargana Gorinda. Thus the clan was divided into five branches, Parsandan, Kusahri, Manora, and the two houses of Kántha. This division remains to the present day, except that in Kántha itself the descendant of Jagat Sah, Umrao Singh, took a leading part in the rebellion and lost his landed property, and Balbhaddar, descendant of Gopal, is now the representative of the family, the property of the disloyal branch having been granted to his grandfather, Ranjit, for mutiny services. From these four centres the families, branching out, founded or took possession of other villages. The family is now losing position owing to domestic feuds.

Askaran's son, Pranu, had two sons, the youngest of whom, Kapur, was renowned for his bravery. He defeated Angad Singh, a Naihesta Bais taluqdár, who attempted to encroach on his ancestral estate.

Ranjit Singh was succeeded by Mahip Singh, who died in 1888. His son was Gajraj Singh, and he was again succeeded by Balbhaddar Singh.

AURAS, *Pargana* AURAS-MOHAN, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

The headquarters of a pargana and a small village with a police-station, a road bungalow and a primary school. The population, according to the 1901 census, is 1,535, of whom 96 are Musalmans. The place lies in latitude 26° 55′ north and longitude 80° 30′ east, on the unmetalled road from Unao to Sandíla in the Hardoi district at a distance of 26 miles north of Unao. A branch road runs to Mohan and Newalganj, and another to Malihabad in Lucknow district. The Unao road crosses the Sai about a mile south of Auras, where there was formerly a masonry bridge; but this has been carried away and has been replaced by a low-level bridge. There are two markets held here weekly, but of small importance; the only local products are earthenware and an insignificant quantity of jewellery. It is said that some five hundred years ago the merchant tribe called "Ursaha," residents of Sandíla, made this their route for traffic. At that time there was a great wood here. Ram Mal, one of the tribe, had the jungle cut down and peopled the village, calling it *Auras*, after the name of his clan.

AURAS-MOHAN *Pargana, Tahsíl* MOHAN.

This pargana is bounded on the north by the districts of Lucknow and Hardoi, on the east by Lucknow, on the south by the pargana of Jhalotar-Ajgain, and on the west by the Asiwan-Rasulabad pargana. It lies north-west by south-east across the meridian. Its shape is oblong, its length from end to end being about 22 miles and breadth from eight to nine. The area of the pargana is 195·6 square miles. The number of villages is 206, with an average of 607 acres to a village. The river Sai runs through the pargana from north-west to south-east, passing under the town of Mohan. The bed of this river lies low, and the land on either side, though fairly productive, is liable to swamping; but in some parts of its course the country slopes gently down towards the stream, and more cultivation is carried on its banks, and more irrigation is derived from it than is usual from rivers. The river itself is narrow, shallow during the dry months of the year, and never used for navigation.

On the north side of the river the country is crossed by extensive *úsar* plains, which are completely bare of trees and all vegetation, but to the south the pargana is more cultivated and fertile. The villages bordering the Sai suffer a good deal from floods; the river has changed of late years considerably, with the result that much of the rich low land which under normal conditions produce splendid crops of wheat and sugarcane is liable in wet seasons to become so waterlogged as to be unfit for cultivation. At such periods the land beyond the actual reach of water suffers greatly from an efflorescence of *reh* on what are otherwise fertile fields.

The cultivated area is 71,091 acres, or 56·7 per cent. of the whole. Of this 40·5 per cent. is irrigated mostly from tanks, jhíls and the river. Wells can be easily dug, and water is generally met with at about 13 feet from the surface. On the north of the Sai, and particularly towards the Hardoi border the land is high and sandy. This tract is very deficient in means of irrigation, and during the famine of 1897 suffered perhaps more severely than any other portion of the district. The barren area is large, amounting to 27·28 per cent. of the whole; nearly all this consists of *úsar* plains. Besides the Sai, there is the small Nagwa stream dividing the pargana from Kakori of the Lucknow district. It dries up in the hot weather; its banks are high and precipitous, and the land on either side is unculturable. The Ghazi-ud-din Haidar Canal also traverses the pargana. It is not only entirely useless, but interferes with communications and affords shelter to wild animals.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram and peas in the rabi, and in the kharíf, rice, bajra, juar and maize. There is very little sugarcane or tobacco. Melons are the chief miscellaneous crop, and large quantities are sent to Lucknow from this pargana.

The bulk of the land is cultivated by Ahirs, Gamhelas, Pasis and Chamars. Brahmans and Thakurs hold 18 per cent., while the best classes of cultivators, Káchhis, Kurmis and Lodhs, hold only 12 per cent. Káchhis pay the high average rate of Rs. 9-0-9 per acre, while Lodhs pay an average of Rs. 6-1-8. The Thakurs, as usual, obtain the easiest terms, and pay no more

than Rs. 4-13-2 per acre. The whole pargana consists of 206 villages, divided into 367 mahāls. Of the latter 31 are held by taluqdars, while 241 are held in single and joint zamíndári, and the remainder belong to small coparcenary bodies. The only resident taluqdars are those of Rampur-Bichauli, who own seven whole villages and two pattis; the remaining taluqdari villages belong chiefly to the Sandíla estate. The revenue demand is Rs. 1,66,855, falling with an incidence of Rs. 2-5-3 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-5-6 over the whole area. At the summary settlement the jama was fixed at Rs. 1,19,139, and at Rs. 1,33,252 at the first regular settlement.

The population has fallen somewhat of late years. At the recent census of 1901 the total was 108,716. In 1891 the pargana numbered 109,929 inhabitants, which showed a large increase on the 99,359 of 1881. The inability to maintain this upward rate is probably due to bad seasons only. Musalmans number only 9,950, or 9·1 per cent. For a long time the pargana seems to have been inhabited by Hindus. The only Muhammadan centres were at Mohan and Neotini, and no extensive colonization took place. Originally only some 25 out of 205 villages belonged to Musalmans, though of late years the Muhammadan landlords have acquired some 27. The remaining villages are held by independent zamíndárs, chiefly Chhattris and Brahmans. A tappa of 22 villages to the north of Mohan called Pachwara, sometimes Pachisi, was colonized by Janwars, and another of 52 villages in the centre of the pargana was held by Raikwars. Later, the northern half of the pargana was formed into the new pargana of Auras and was ruled from Sandíla, while Mohan was in chakla Safipur.

The chief towns are Mohan, where the tahsíl was established till its removal to Hasanganj; Neotini and Maharajganj-*cum*-Newalganj. All of these have separate notices. There are police-stations at Auras and Hasanganj, and a middle class school at Mohan, as well as several other smaller schools at the larger towns and villages. For communications there are several unmetalled roads connecting Auras with Unao and Sandíla, with Malihabad in Lucknow and with Mohan. The old Nawabi road from Lucknow to Dehli passes through Newalganj, Mohan and

Hasanganj, crossing the Sai by a fine bridge at Mohan. From this bridge a metalled road runs to Ajgain railway station.

The family of Rampur-Bichauli or Nandauli belongs to the Bais clan and is said to have been founded by one Dudu Rai of Mainpuri, who, when passing through the pargana at the head of a bridal party, on his way to Itaunja, some seven hundred years ago, was attacked and robbed by the Bhars. He returned with an armed force and defeated the Bhars. In 1253 Fasli the taluqa passed into the hands of Raja Sabha Singh as the result of a mortgage by the descendants of Dudu Rai. He was succeeded by his nephew, Makrind Singh, who was followed by his widow, Sheoraj Kunwar, at whose death in 1901 the estate came into the possession of Thakur Sheo Bahadur. He owns seven whole villages and two pattis in this pargana and pays a revenue of Rs. 7,277.

BAKSAR, *Pargana* DAUNDIA KHERA, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

This, the southernmost village of the district, lies on the Ganges, in latitude 26° 8′ north and longitude 80° 41′ east, three miles south of Daundia Khera and 32 miles south-east of Unao, with which place it is connected by a *kachcha* road leading through Bara and Achalganj. It was the first seat of the Bais clan of Rajputs, and conquered by Raja Abhai Chand, who called it after the shrine of Mahadeo Bakeswar. The name of the village was originally Bakasram, a Sanskrit word denoting the residence of Bakas. Bakas was a Rákshas or demon who founded the town and dwelt here, and had a temple built in honour of Nageswar Nath Mahadeo. This demon was killed by Raja Sri Krishn Chand more than 5,000 years ago, during the third age. There is also a masonry temple in this town in honour of Sri Chandrika Debi, erected on the river bank. A great fair is still held here in Kártik, when 100,000 people assemble to bathe in the Ganges, said to be particularly sacred at the place because it flows slightly towards the north. Other fairs are held here on the Ashtmi of Kuar and Chait, as also on the day of Shiuratri in Phagun. The population is 1,452, all of whom are Hindus. It was at this spot that the fugitives from Cawnpore came ashore and took refuge in a

temple where most of them were massacred; the affair is thus related by Major De la Fosse:—"We got down to the river and into the boats without being molested in the least; but no sooner were we in the boats and had laid down our muskets and had taken off our coats, to work easier at the boats, than the cavalry (our escort) gave the order to fire. Two guns that had been hidden were run out and opened upon us immediately, while sepoys came from all directions and kept up a brisk fire.

"The men jumped out of the boats, and instead of trying to get the boats loose from their moorings swam to the first boat they saw loose. Only three boats got safe over to the opposite side of the river, but were met there by two field-pieces guarded by a number of cavalry and infantry. Before these boats had got a mile down the stream, half our party were either killed or wounded, and two of our boats had been swamped. We had now only one boat crowded with wounded and having on board more than she could carry. The two guns followed us the whole of the day, the infantry firing on us the whole of that night.

"On the second day a gun was seen on the Cawnpore side, and opened on us at Najafgarh, the infantry still following us on both sides. On the morning of the third day the boat was no longer serviceable. We were aground on a sandbank and had not strength sufficient to move her. Directly many of us got into the water we were fired upon by thirty or forty men at a time. There was nothing left but to charge and drive them away, so fourteen of us were told to go and do what we could. Directly we got on shore the insurgents retired; but having followed them up too far we were cut off from the river and had to retire ourselves as we were being surrounded. We could not make for the river, but had to go down parallel, and came at the river again a mile lower down, where we saw a large force of men right in front waiting for us, and another lot on the other bank should we attempt to cross the river. On the bank of the river, just by the force in front was a temple. We fired a volley and made for the temple in which we took shelter, one man being killed and one wounded. From the door of the temple we

fired on every insurgent who showed himself. Finding they could do nothing against us while we remained inside, they heaped wood all around and set it on fire.

"When we could no longer remain inside, on account of the smoke and heat, we threw off the clothes we had, and each taking a musket, charged through the fire. Seven of us out of twelve got into the water, but before we had gone far two poor fellows were shot. There were only five left now and we had to swim, while the insurgents followed us along both banks wading and firing as fast as they could. After we had gone about three miles down the stream, one of our party, an artilleryman, to rest himself began swimming on his back, and not knowing in what direction he was swimming got on shore and was killed. When we had gone down about six miles, firing on both sides ceased, and soon after we were hailed by some natives on the Oudh side, who asked us to come on shore and said that they would take us to their Raja (the Tilokchandi Bais Raja of Morarmau), who was friendly to the English. We gave ourselves up and were taken six miles inland to the Raja, who treated us very kindly, giving us clothes and food.

"We stayed with him for about a month, as he would not let us leave, saying the roads were unsafe. At last he sent us off on the 29th of July to the right bank of the river to a zamindar of a village who got us a hackery."

Ram Bakhsh Singh, the rebel Raja of Daundia Khera, was subsequently hanged on a tree over the temple in which the fugitives had taken refuge. The temple was blown up at the same time. The village, which is a very small one, and now only known for the ferry leading to the Fatehpur district, was given on a permanent settlement to the Raja of Morarmau.

BANGARMAU, *Pargana* BANGARMAU, *Tahsil* SAFIPUR.

This town lies in the centre of the pargana to which it has given its name, at a distance of thirty-one miles north-west from Unao, on the road leading from that place to Hardoi. It is situated in latitude 26° 53′ north and longitude 80° 12′ east, and is almost surrounded by extensive groves. The town lies high on sandy soil above the left bank of the Kalyani, and the situation

is healthy, although the water is often brackish. The population numbered 6,051 in 1901, and of these 2,560 are Musalmans. There is a police-station here, and a middle school with 120 scholars. The town is well-built, and about half the houses are of masonry. There are 16 mosques in the place and several temples. Markets are held here twice a week, on Sundays and Wednesdays, the town being very favourably situated for this purpose, as roads lead from Bangarmau in every direction. Besides the main road from Unao to Hardoi, other roads lead to Asiwan and on to Lucknow, to Sandíla, and to Mela Alam Sah on the Ganges. The place has declined of late years, and there has been a steady decrease of population since 1869. Bangarmau is administered under Act XX of 1856. Of the 1,244 houses in the town, 516 are assessed to pay house-tax, and the income for 1901 was Rs. 896, the incidence per assessed house being Rs. 1-11-10, and Re. 0-2-3 per head of population. The money was chiefly devoted to police and conservancy, and Rs. 150 were spent on local improvements. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,019.

BANGARMAU *Pargana, Tahsíl* SAFIPUR.

This large pargana lies at the north-west corner of the district and is bounded on the north and east by the parganas of Mallanwan and Kachhandao of the Hardoi district, on the west by the Ganges, separating it from Cawnpore, and on the south by the Fatehpur and Safipur parganas. It is nineteen miles long and fourteen miles broad, and has a total area of 115,909 acres, or 181 square miles. In its general aspect it falls into three divisions. Beginning from the Ganges we have the fluvial tract of tarai, which is constantly submerged, and here cultivation is always precarious. Above this lies the middle tract of half tarai; this is composed for the most part of a clay soil, studded with small jhíls; the water-level being high, and seldom more than 15 feet below the surface. To the east there lies the *uparhar* portion, constituting about two-thirds of the whole, where the character of the soil changes to loam and sand, and the water level drops to as much as 40 feet or even more. This upper circle is liable to drought, wells being infrequent and the tanks extremely shallow.

The villages which are most liable to injury lie along a line running east and west in the southern portion of the pargana. In a number of these temporary reductions of revenue were found necessary after the famine of 1896-97.

Besides the Ganges, there are two other rivers, the Sai and the Kalyani, the former constituting the eastern boundary and dividing the pargana from Hardoi, and the latter running in a tortuous course from north to south close beneath the old high bank of the Ganges. The canal of King Ghazi-ud-din Haidar passes through the pargana, but it is wholly useless.

Of the whole area the cultivated portion amounted in 1901 to 69,673 acres, or 60 per cent.; 15,220 acres were returned as barren, and the remainder as culturable waste. The irrigated area is small, being only 25·4 per cent. of the whole cultivated area, but it must be remembered that there is no need of irrigation in the large tarai tract. The land revenue amounts to Rs. 1,43,178, according to the demand of the recent settlement. The increase over the jama fixed at the first regular settlement is 24·47 per cent. The present incidence per acre of cultivation is Rs. 2-0-10 and for the whole area Re. 1-3-8 per acre. The principal crops are barley, wheat and pulses in the rabi, and bajra, juar, rice and maize in the kharíf. There is also a considerable area, 2,570 acres, under sugarcane.

The population has grown considerably of late years. At the first census of Oudh in 1869 the pargana total was 89,419. In 1881 this had risen to 92,656, and in 1891 to 96,318. In the last ten years the increase has been less rapid, and the total at the 1901 census was 97,404. Of these 51,608 were males and 45,796 females. Musalmans numbered 12,650 as against 84,744 Hindus, while 10 Jains made up the total. The population is mainly agricultural, and the chief cultivating classes are Brahmans, Thakurs, Chamars, Ahirs, Kurmis and Káchhis. Rents run low, ranging from Rs. 6·49 in the case of Kurmis to Rs. 4·17 for Thakurs.

Tenures are mostly zamíndári. There are 144 villages divided into 256 mahals, of which 31 are held by taluqdárs, 177 in single and joint zamíndári, and the remainder by pattidárs. The chief taluqdárs are Chaudhri Mahendra Singh of Muhammadabad, Muhammad Azim of Sandíla and Raja Madho Singh of

Bharawan in the Hardoi district. The first-named resides in the pargana and owns 19 whole villages and three pattis, with a revenue of Rs. 15,271. This is one of the oldest estates in Oudh. The ancestors of the taluqdár held the posts of qanúngo and chaudhri under the native government. They are Batams by caste, and purchased Muhammadabad from its former Pathán proprietors. Chaudhri Gopal Singh obtained the sanad after the mutiny and was succeeded by Nau Nihal Singh, the predecessor of the present owner.

The most important towns and villages of the pargana are Bangarmau, Muradabad and Asaish. The first two have separate articles, while the last is only known as being the *locale* of three small fairs. There are three or four other bazárs of purely local importance. Communications are fair. Unmetalled roads lead from Bangarmau to Hardoi through Muradabad, continuing in the opposite direction to Safipur and Unao, to Sandíla in Hardoi, to Asiwan and Mohan, and to Mela Alam Sah on the banks of the Ganges, where there is a ferry. The pargana possesses no jungle, but a few nilgai and black-buck are still occasionally to be found on the highlands, while pig abound near the Ganges.

The earliest Muhammadan settlement in the Unao district was founded at Bangarmau about the year 1300 A.D. At that time the town of Nawal, close to Bangarmau, was occupied by a Hindu Raja named Nal, regarding whose history or caste tradition is silent. The story goes that the Muhammadans after conquering Kanauj had settled there in large numbers, and from it a saintly man, named Saiyid Ala-ud-din, came to Bangarmau, wishing to remain quietly in the neighbourhood of the city. Raja Nal would not permit this, and sent men to turn him out, on which the saint cursed him, so that he and all his people perished ; and by the power of the curse the town was turned upside down and remains so to this day. The ruins of it are still to be seen stretching to a considerable extent along the banks of the Pachnei Nadi, and the present village of Nawal is built on the mound. Whenever the plough of the spade turns up relics of the ancient town, such as iron tools or stone vessels of domestic use, they are all said to be found lying topsy-turvy in the ground.

After this Saiyid Ala-ud-din founded the city of Bangarmau, and when he died he was buried there and they built a shrine over his grave, the inscription engraved on which gives the date 702 H., or 1302 A.D. His descendants are still guardians of the shrine, which formerly was rich and famous, but now is decayed in popular esteem and has been deprived of the revenues with which a more pious age had endowed it.

Nawal was occupied by one of his disciples, whose descendants still inhabit it; but Bangarmau never became a thoroughly Muhammadan town. Several families of all classes of Muhammadans, Saiyids, Sheikhs and Patháns, live in it, but not in any large numbers, and they are almost all families of men who have been induced to settle there by grants they have received from Government.

BARA, *Pargana* BHAGWANTNAGAR, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

A large village lying in latitude 26° 16′ north and longitude 80° 40′ east, at a distance of sixteen miles south of Purwa and twenty-four miles south-east of headquarters. It is situated on the unmetalled road running from Baksar on the Ganges to Unao through Achalganj. The Ganges flows five miles to the south. There is a police-station here and an upper primary school, attended by 75 scholars. Indigo is manufactured here in small quantities, and the other trades are those of goldsmiths and carpenters. The population in 1901 numbered 1,739, of whom 99 were Musalmans. There are two temples of Debi.

BHAGWANTNAGAR, *Pargana* BHAGWANTNAGAR, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

This town, the capital of the pargana of the same name, lies in latitude 26° 13′ north and longitude 80° 45′ east, at a distance of thirty-two miles south-east from Unao, and six miles from the road from Baksar to Bihar; it was founded by Bhagwant Kunwar, wife of Rao Mardan Singh, the Bais chief of the famous Daundia Khera fort. There is a considerable trade here and several bankers reside in the town, but the population has decreased somewhat of late years. The census of 1869 gave a total of 4,923, but this had sunk in 1881 to 3,557, and in 1901 to 3,190. Brahmans are the

most numerous caste, and there are six temples in the place. Musalmans number but 206. The only industry is the manufacture of brass and iron articles, for which the town has long been known. There is a middle school here with no fewer than 137 pupils on the rolls. The place was formerly and often is still called by the shorter appellation of Nagar.

Bhagwantnagar has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since the year 1876. In the year 1901 the house-tax amounted to Rs. 790, and the total expenditure to Rs. 825. The major portion of this was devoted to the upkeep of the police, and the remainder to conservancy and administration. Rs. 46 were spent on improvements. The number of houses in the town was 693, of which 425 were assessed to taxation. The incidence per assessed house is Rs. 1-14-0 and per head of population Re. 0-3-10.

BHAGWANTNAGAR *Pargana, Tahsíl* PURWA.

This pargana was formed and the name of Bhagwantnagar given to it by Rao Mardan Singh, the ancestor of Babu Ram Bakhsh of Daundia Khera, who was Nazim of the district. In earlier times the villages comprised in the pargana of Bhagwantnagar were included in others adjoining it, but a hundred and thirty years ago, when Rao Mardan Singh's wife, Bhagwant Kunwar, founded this village and called it by her own name, her husband made it the headquarters of the pargana. During the king's reign a tahsíldár resided here, and after some changes under the British rule, the village Bhagwantnagar was fixed as the headquarters of a tahsíl at the end of the year 1866, but it was again transferred to Bihar in 1867. The pargana comprises 55 villages under the proprietorship of individuals of different castes and clans. This pargana is in shape roughly a parallelogram; its length from east to west is twelve miles, and breadth from north to south ten.

It is 28,800 acres or exactly forty-five square miles in area, and is bounded on the east by the villages of parganas Khíron and Sareni of the Rai Bareli district, on the west by Katra Diwan Khera of pargana Ghatampur, on the north by parganas Bihar, Patan and Magrayar, and on the south by pargana

Daundia Khera. The only river in the pargana is the Khorahi, which joins the Loni in pargana Bihar. It rises in the tanks of Belha and Balganj in Daundia Khera. There is another small tributary of the Loni, which originates in a jhíl in Bahadewa village and goes by the name of the Suriawan. Both these, however, are not of much service to the country, but are on the contrary sometimes mischievous, overflowing their banks and inundating the whole of the land around, thus causing great loss to the landlord and tenant. Nearly all the irrigation in fact of this well-watered pargana, where half the cultivated area is irrigated, is effected by means of wells. The soil is mostly loam and of a good quality: about 1,500 acres are classed as clay; but there is practically no sand.

The cultivated area amounted in 1902 to 13,393 acres, or 45·8 per cent. and 10,092 acres are described as culturable waste —an unusually high proportion for this part of Oudh. The principal crops of the kharíf harvest are juar and rice. Bajra and cotton are also grown to some extent, and nearly 500 acres are under sugarcane. In the rabi, as usual, barley and wheat alternate with gram and peas, very little else being grown.

The population in 1901 numbered 26,801 inhabitants, of whom the vast majority are Hindus, Musalmans only amounting to 954. The principal cultivating classes are Brahmans, Thakurs, Lodhs and Ahirs, and the rent-rate varies from Rs. 7·14 per acre paid by the Thakurs to Rs. 9·07 for Kurmis. The high-caste rents are very high in this pargana, possibly owing to competition. The final revenue demand of the present settlement is Rs. 41,688, or Rs. 3-1-11 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1·7 over the whole area. At the first regular settlement the assessment was Rs. 35,523. There is only one taluqdári village in the whole pargana. Out of the 55 villages with their 121 mahals, 83 are zamíndári and 37 pattidári.

For communication there is the road from Unao to Baksar, passing through Bara, and the road from Baksar to Bihar *viá* Bhagwantnagar, which is connected by a small road with Bara. These two towns are the only places of any importance in the pargana. At Bhagwantnagar there is a thriving mart and a certain amount of brass and iron vessels are manufactured there.

BHAULI, *Pargana* JHALOTAR-AJGAIN, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

A large village on the road from Ajgain to Rasulabad, lying in latitude 26° 40′ north and longitude 80° 35′ east, at a distance of eight miles south-west of Mohan and ten miles north-east of Unao. The place was founded nearly 400 years ago by Ganesh Singh, Dikhit, and called after Bholi Debi, to whom there is a temple here. There is a small primary school in the village. Bhauli is only noticeable for its large population, of whom Chhattris form the predominating element. The place has grown considerably in the last 30 years, the number of inhabitants having risen from 3,453 in 1869 to 4,236 in 1901. Musalmans number only 217. The village lands are very extensive, and stretch westwards for over two miles from the road, which skirts the eastern boundary.

BIHAR, *Pargana* BIHAR, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

This small town lies in latitude 26° 18′ north and longitude 80° 50′ east, at a distance of twelve miles east from Purwa and 28 miles south-east of Unao on the north side of the road leading from Rai Bareli. The river Loni flows to the west and is spanned by a handsome bridge erected by the British Government. Other roads lead to Dalmau, Purwa and Mauranwan. Bihar was formerly in the Rai Bareli district and formed the headquarters of a tahsíl; but it was in 1862 transferred to Unao, and the tahsíl was removed. There is now a police-station here and a middle vernacular school, with an attendance of 106 scholars. The population at the census of 1901 numbered 1,853, of whom 147 are Musalmans. There were formerly two market-places, one Durgaganj and the other Rádhaganj. Durgaganj is in a dilapidated state, as the market has not been held there since the reoccupation by the British of this province. Rádhaganj, which lies to the north of the town on the Purwa road, was built by Shiudin Singh, taluqdár, in 1846, in honour of the famous Rádha, the fair companion of Srikrishn. There is also a temple in honour of Rádha erected by the same taluqdár. Markets are held here on Saturday and Wednesday. There are some resident shopkeepers here. There is one fair in honour of Biddia Dhar, a Hindu faqír who died in the village of Bakra Khurd. Arjun

Singh, the taluqdár, was a professor of this faqír's faith, and having buried his pestle and mortar or *kundi* in the town of Bihar, raised a platform over the place in honour and remembrance of him. The fair takes place in the month of Pus (December and January); about 14,000 persons assemble. Sales are effected of the ordinary articles, such as cloth, brass, copper, iron utensils and gur. There is a masonry tank in Bihar Khas built by Ikram-ullah in 1862; the cost of its erection was defrayed by a subscription collected from the taluqdárs. The tank is called after Ikram-ullah, who was a tahsíldár of Bihar. There is also a mud-built sarai near the old tahsíl buildings. To the south of the Rai Bareli road stand the ruins of the old fort.

More than 100 years ago Bihar was the scene of a great fight between the Raos of Daundia Khera and the Raja of Mauranwan and the chief of Shankarpur, all barons of the great Bais clan.

BIHAR *Pargana, Tahsíl* PURWA.

This pargana seems to have been granted by the Bais, after the annihilation of the Bhars, to the Janwars, which clan still holds a great part of it in their possession. The town Bihar is said to have been founded by Birbhan, the ancestor of the present taluqdár. Birbhan named it "Birhar" after his own name, but by general usage it has been corrupted into Bihar. A far more probable story is, that it is called from Vihar, a Buddhist monastery. It was established as a pargana by Akbar and was fixed upon as the seat of a tahsíl in 1860 by the British Government, in the Rai Bareli district. In the last change of parganas it was placed in the Purwa tahsíl, and the tahsíl of Bihar was abolished. This pargana now comprises 26 villages and is in shape a parallelogram seven miles in length from north to south and five miles in breadth from east to west. It is bounded on the east and north by pargana Khiron of the Rai Bareli district, on the west by pargana Panhan, Bhagwantnagar and Patan, and on the south by pargana Bhagwantnagar. The river Loni bisects the pargana, and flows in a south-easterly direction. Near the town of Bihar it is joined by the Kharahi, a small tributary that traverses pargana Bhagwantnagar and waters four villages of Bihar.

The pargana is a small one, having a total area of only 15,140 acres or nearly 24 square miles. It is a rich country, with a fine loamy soil for the most part, only 10 per cent. of the cultivated area being described as *bhur* or sandy soil, and 2·5 per cent. as clay. The barren waste land amounts to 2,200 acres, or 14·84 per cent. and the culturable waste to 4,902 acres, or 32·37 per cent., leaving 8,038 acres of cultivation or rather more than half the total area. There are ample means of irrigation, and as water is generally met with at a depth of about 30 feet, wells are mostly used for this purpose. There are no precarious villages in the pargana. Rents consequently run high, especially as the land is mostly held by low caste tenants, Káchhis, Lodhs, Ahirs and Chamars.

Brahmans, who hold somewhat over 1,000 acres, pay on an average as much as Rs. 6-12-0, while Káchhis pay an average rent of Rs. 10·48 per acre. It is only natural, therefore, that the pargana should have always paid a high revenue. At the summary settlement it was assessed at Rs. 17,617, and at Rs. 20,322 at the settlement of 1867. At the last settlement the final demand was fixed at Rs. 23,047, which gives an incidence of Re. 1·52 per acre over the whole area and Rs. 2·86 per acre of cultivation. There is room, however, for further development, as the culturable area is proportionately very large. The chief crops are barley, supplemented by wheat and pulses, in the rabi, and in the kharíf juar forms the main staple, followed at a long distance by rice. The 26 villages are for revenue purposes divided into 39 mahâls, of which 24 are held in taluqdari tenure. The remaining 15 mahâls are zamíndári. At the last census the population of the pargana numbered 14,124, giving a rate of 588 to the square mile. Of these only 648 were Musalmans. Among the Hindus the higher castes are chiefly represented by Brahmans and Bais Chhattris, while among the lower Ahirs and Chamars preponderate. The population has remained fairly stationary in the last 30 years. In 1869 it was 13,086; in 1881, 12,832; and in 1891, 13,173.

The road from Unao to Rai Bareli passes through the pargana, giving communication with the railway and Cawnpore. Another road leads from Bihar to Lalganj and Dalmau of the Rai Bareli

district, passing near Baksar in the south-east corner of this district on the Ganges, whence a branch goes to the Fatehpur district across the river. A third road leads from Bihar Khas through pargana Panhan and on to Mauranwan and Purwa. Bihar is the market town and has been separately described.

In some villages kankar is found, which is used in constructing and repairing the roads. In the time of the kings, salt was manufactured in eight villages, about 48,842 maunds to the value of Rs. 18,618, and saltpetre was also manufactured in the village of Kaliáni. The outturn was 1,634 maunds, and the value Rs. 3,268 per annum; but neither is worked now.

The taluqa of Patan-Bihar is an off-shoot of the great Bais family of Morarmau. It is now held by Musammat Sukhraj Kunwar and Beni Madho Bakhsh, and consists of ten whole villages and seven pattis in this pargana and Patan, paying a revenue of Rs. 5,270 in Bihar and Rs. 4,535 in Patan. A branch of this house is represented by Thakur Raghuraj Singh of Gaura Husainabad, who owns six whole villages in this pargana, assessed at Rs. 4,910. Two villages belong to the Khattris of Mauranwan.

BITHAR, *Pargana* HARHA, *Tahsíl* UNAO.

A small town lying in latitude 26° 25′ north and 80° 34′ east, ten miles south-east of Unao in pargana Harha on the road from Unao to Rai Bareli *viá* Bihar, two miles east of Harha and two miles from the thana of Achalganj. This was the seat of Ráwat power, whose rise is related under pargana Harha. The village is surrounded with many groves; the soil is good, and so is the climate, although many of the wells contain brackish water. There are two markets and a primary school; there are six temples to Maháeo and four to Debi—a large allowance, which is accounted for by the large proportion of Brahmans. The total population in 1901 was 3,199 persons. A road runs from Bithar to the Ganges, crossing the Naurahi stream at Jamaripur.

CHAMIANI, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PURWA.

This large village lies on the left bank of the Loni, in latitude 26° 25′ north and longitude 80° 44′ east, about 20 miles

south-east from Unao and four miles south-west from Purwa; it is called after Chimman Deo, a Sukul Brahman, who founded it. It is pleasantly situated among numerous groves; the water and climate are good. There is a primary school and four temples, two to Mahadeo, one to Vishnu and one to Sanchal Deo. The population in 1901 numbered 3,192, among whom Brahmans preponderate. Musalmans amount to 466, most of them being weavers who manufacture a certain quantity of coarse cloth. Except for its size the village is quite unimportant.

DAUNDIA KHERA, *Pargana* DAUNDIA KHERA, *Tahsil* PURWA.

This village, otherwise known as Sangrampur, is the headquarters of the pargana to which it gives its name. It lies on the high bank of the Naurahi river, about three miles west of the Unao-Dalmau road, in latitude 26° 10′ north and longitude 80° 44′ east. Its history has been given in the pargana article. The chief importance of the place is that it forms the home of the great Bais clan of Rajputs. There is a small school here and five temples. The population in 1901 amounted to only 990 souls, of whom 101 are Musalmans.

Babu Ram Bakhsh Singh, a descendant of the original Bais leader, Abhai Chand, lived here and was hanged after the mutiny for abetment of murder. The ruins of his fine old fort are still to be seen on the high bank of the Ganges, about a mile and-a-half north of the village. The place figured more than once in mutiny history, as has been recorded in Chapter V.

DAUNDIA KHERA *Pargana, Tahsil* PURWA.

This, the southernmost pargana of the district, lies along the left bank of the Ganges, which separates it on the south and west from the district of Fatehpur. On the north it is bounded by parganas Ghatampur and Bhagwantnagar, and on the east by pargana Sareni of the Rai Bareli district. The river Naurahi or Gurdhoi, which flows south from Ghatampur, traverses the pargana and joins the Ganges at Baksar. These rivers do no good to the country, but a great deal of damage when they overflow their banks and sweep away all the crops then growing. All the

country between the two rivers is tarai land and generally precarious. The soil is mainly loam ; there is very little sand or clay, the combined area of *goind* and *dumat* amounting to 87 per cent. of the whole cultivation. The principal rabi crops are barley, wheat and gram, but the former largely preponderates ; in the kharíf juar, rice and sugarcane take the lead. The yield of the autumn crops depends on the amount of rainfall in the rainy season. If heavy, it sweeps away everything already grown upon the soil, while, on the other hand, deficiency makes the crops poor and scanty. The spring crops depend, on the other hand, on the skill and labour of man : the more they are irrigated, the heavier they are. The irrigation in this pargana is carried on by wells for the most part, the water being found at an average depth of 52 feet. Seven villages suffer from a deficient water-supply in dry years.

The total area is a variable quantity, owing to the erratic action of the Ganges. In the year of settlement it was 37,057 acres or 57 square miles, while in 1901, five years later, it had increased to 64 square miles. According to the settlement returns cultivation extends to 19,784 acres, or 53·3 per cent. of the then existing area, while 11,603 acres were culturable waste. In the year 1901, the total area was 41,068 acres, of which 22,849 were cultivated and 7,474 barren. The final demand of the present settlement is Rs. 56,846, the incidence per acre of cultivation being Rs. 2-7-8, exclusive of cesses. The assessment at the summary settlement was Rs. 39,214, and at the first regular settlement Rs. 50,835. Rents range from Rs. 5·48 in the case of Thakurs to Rs. 10·47 for Kachhis. High castes prevail throughout the pargana. The population is on the increase ; in 1869 it was 29,869, and it has risen successively from 33,467 in 1881 and 33,566 in 1891 to 34,777 at the recent census of 1901. The number of Musalmans is very small, the total according to the last returns amounting to only 1,453.

There are in all 99 villages in the pargana, of which the most important are Daundia Khera, Rawatpur and Baksar, on which separate articles will be found. The number of mahals is 187. Of these, taluqdars own 25 and 68 belong to coparcenary or pattidari bodies; the remainder are held in single or

joint zamindari. The most important landowner was till recently the Raja of Murarmau, the head of the great Bais clan. Some of his villages are now held by the Bais Rana of Khajurgaon, and by other Bais who reside in Rai Bareli, while one village belongs to the Khattri family of Mauranwan.

There are very scanty means of communication in the pargana. Two unmetalled roads from Unao and Bihar traverse the eastern half, and meeting at Naraindas Khera lead to Baksar, where there is a ghat on the Ganges. A second branch also leads to Dalmau in the Rai Bareli district.

There are six markets in this pargana—Daundia Khera, Sagaur, Alipur, Hisámpur, Baksar and Dhaurwara. The first is held on Sundays and Wednesdays; the second, fourth and sixth on Saturdays and Tuesdays; the third on Mondays and Thursdays, and the fifth on Saturdays and Wednesdays. Of all these none need particular mention; ordinary sales in corn, vegetables and the like are carried on the prescribed days and nothing of peculiar importance is sold. Corn, if needed on an occasion of dearth, is brought from Lucknow or the adjacent districts of Cawnpore and Fatehpur by boat *viâ* the Ganges.

In connection with the history of this pargana, it is necessary to give an account of the Bais clan of Chhattris, for they subdued the old reigning tribe of Rajbhars and brought the whole country into their possession. The Bais are descended from Raja Salivahan who, it is said, issued from the womb of an unmarried daughter of a Bania by a miracle of Sheshji. This god is said to have taken the form of a snake, which remains the totem of the family, and possibly suggests an aboriginal intermixture. This Raja was so fortunate that he overcame the mighty Raja Vikramaditya of Ujjain, and fixed his own era called Saka, which is still reckoned in the calendars. His descendants having traced their origin to the Bania's daughter are thence termed Bais.

In 1191 Sambat of Vikramaditya, two brothers, Raja Abhai Chand and Pirthi Chand, twelfth in descent from Salivahan, came on a bathing ceremony to the Ganges at the Shiurájpur Ghat, to which place also came the wife of the Raja of Argal accompanied by a few attendants and a small number of soldiers. The

governor of the place wishing for an immoral purpose to seize her attacked the cavalcade, and her soldiers not being able to face or oppose the enemy, yielded and gave themselves up. The queen solicited assistance from these two brothers, which they granted, and thus saved her from the grasp of her powerful enemy, though it cost them the life of one brother, Pirthi Chand. On hearing this the Raja of Argal received the surviving brother, Abhai Chand, with much cordiality, gave him his daughter in marriage, with the proprietorship of five villages as her dowry. Raja Abhai Chand then began to extend his dominion, and first of all founded a village, called Abhaipur after his name, on the other bank of the river Ganges, opposite the village of Daundia Khera. The village still stands in the district of Fatehpur. He then crossed the Ganges, and on this side drove out the Bhars of the Daundia Khera estates, after fighting a fierce battle there. He gave the name of Sangrampur to the place where he fought the battle. The word "Sangrám" in Sanskrit means battle and bloodshed. His descendants increased their dominions rapidly. Raja Sidhu Rai founded Sidhupur, and Ghatamdeo, Ghatampur; Ranbir Singh, Ranbirpur or Purwa; Raja Sathna, eighth in descent from Abhai Chand, extended his dominion from Salon to Lucknow, built himself a masonry fort in Kakori, and probably intended to attack Lucknow, but was ultimately murdered in the same fort. His son, Raja Tilok Chand, was a very fortunate and prosperous man; his descendants are generally called Tilokchandi Bais; and some other clans, as Mahror and Bhale Sultan, also claim their descent from this great man. A curious story is narrated of him, that one day while hunting game he was very thirsty and having no attendant with him he asked a Lodh, who was present there, to fetch him some water, which he brought in his own *lota* or drinking vessel. The Raja after drinking the draught of water and discovering that this man was a low caste Lodh, asked him to call himself thenceforth a Brahman, under the title of a Pathak of Amtara, as he was watching the *ám* or mango trees. This title still remains with his descendants, who are acknowledged as Brahmans. Raja Tilok Chand had two sons, Pirthi Chand and Harhardeo; from the former have descended Raja Shiupal Singh of Murarmau and Babu Ram Bakhsh

of Daundia Khera, who was hanged on the charge of having been concerned in the murder of British subjects. Among the descendants of Harhardeo are some of the taluqdars of Rai Bareli and of Haidargarh. The whole of this estate is called Baiswara, from the Bais being its exclusive proprietors. The Bais principally date their origin and greatness from this pargana Daundia Khera. They claim to be the most enterprising, the best-dressed and the wealthiest house in Oudh. Owing to their origin they are not precluded from touching weights and scales, and several of them have become bankers. Their women never wear cotton of any other colour but white, and no silver may be worn above the ankles.

In the pargana arrangement of Akbar the estate now known as the pargana of Daundia Khera was divided into the two mahâls of Sidhupur and Unchgaon; but this was modified by Rao Mardan Singh, the ancestor of Babu Ram Bakhsh, a century ago; he had been a Nazim of that place, and he joined all these in one pargana, calling it Daundia Khera, and that arrangement is still unaltered.

FATEHPUR-CHAURASI, *Pargana* FATEHPUR, *Tahsîl* SAFIPUR.

This town lies six miles north-west of Safipur and twenty-five miles north-west of Unao, about two miles south of the road from Unao to Bangarmau and on the north bank of the river Kalyani, in latitude 26° 47′ north and longitude 80° 16′ east. It is alleged to have been founded by Raja Karandeo of the Janwar tribe, who came from Abhaipur Patan near Jaipur. The Thatheras are said to have held the place originally, then a Saiyid colony, then the Janwars, each transfer being caused by a great battle. The head of the Janwar clan resided here up till the mutiny. There are bazárs on Tuesdays and Fridays, and a fair on the Dasehra, attended by about a thousand people. There is a police station here and an upper primary school attended by 48 scholars. The population numbered 3,276 at the recent census of 1901, showing a considerable advance in the last ten years, as the returns of 1891 gave a total of only 2,996. Musalmans numbered 385. Fatehpur possesses five temples, three of Mahadeo, and one of Maharaj Hazari Ji, a faqír.

FATEHPUR-CHAURASI *Pargana, Tahsîl* SAFIPUR.

This pargana lies along the banks of the Ganges and is bounded on the north by Bangarmau and on the east by Safipur. The river encloses it on the south, save for a short distance where it marches with pargana Pariar. It is one of varied scenery, covered with picturesque groves and intersected with channels leading down to the Ganges. The Kalyani also traverses the eastern half of the pargana.

It is singularly ill-provided with means of communication with the outside world; the road from Safipur to Bangarmau just touches the pargana traversing four villages, and a branch road from this runs to Fatehpur Khas. The only village of any size is the headquarters, where there is a school and a police-station. The total area is 59,911 acres or 93 square miles, of which 35,393 acres are cultivated and 12,546, or nearly 20 per cent., culturable. As a large portion of the pargana in the vicinity of the Ganges consists of tarai, irrigation is not generally needed, and only 21·5 per cent. is watered, mostly from tanks and jhíls. The soil is for the most part a sandy loam, but there is a considerable area of clay and sand, amounting to eight per cent. and 26 per cent. of the total cultivatad area, respectively. Generally speaking, the pargana is a poor one; the landlords are impoverished, population is insufficient and, as a consequence, cultivation is backward and shows no sign of improvement. Much of the cultivation is precarious. In addition to the remissions of revenue granted as a direct result of the famine of 1896-97, temporary reductions of revenue were found necessary in sixteen villages.

There are 78 villages and 116 mahals in the pargana, and the total population, according to the recent returns of the 1901 census, is 43,288, of whom only 1,520 are Muhammadans. This shows a large increase over the 1891 figures, when the total was but 33,430, although in 1869 the number of inhabitants was stated to be 41,711.

The staple crops are rice, bajra, juar and maize in the kharíf, the latter being of a particularly fine character. In the rabi almost the whole area is taken up with barley, wheat, gram and peas. Water is to be found at depths varying from seven to

forty feet below the surface. The chief cultivating classes are Brahmans, Chamars, Thakurs, Ahirs and Lodhs. The rent rate runs very low, from Rs. 3·35 paid by Brahmans to Rs. 6·29 per acre, which is exacted from the few Kurmis. The revenue demand is Rs. 58,384, giving a rate of Re. 1-10-5 per acre of cultivation, and about one rupee per acre over the whole area. At the summary settlement the assessment of the pargana was Rs. 43,834 and at the first regular settlement of 1865, Rs. 44,937.

Tenures are chiefly zamindari, only 17 mahals belonging to taluqdars, and 14 being held in pattidari tenure. The taluqdars are all non-resident; the chief are Raja Chandra Shekhar of Sissaindi in Lucknow, Rani Satrupa Kunwar of Katiari in Hardoi, Raja Partab Bahadur of Partabgarh and Chaudhri Wasi-uz-Zaman of Asiwan.

There are three small bazárs besides Fatehpur, and two or three small bathing-fairs are held annually on the banks of the Ganges. In Fatehpur itself there is a fair every year at the end of September during the Ramlila.

The early history of the pargana is thus related by the inhabitants: "A long time ago, in days gone by, this spot was a jungle, in which roamed robbers whose sole means of livelihood was plunder and dacoity. Several years later there came to this place Saiyids who drove out and destroyed these marauders, and took the lands and built thereon, and ended by taking to the same means of livelihood, until mention of their doing reached the ears of the king of Dehli, and he sent one Raja Karandeo Janwar of Abhaipur, a subordinate of the Jaipur Raja, with forces to put down these Saiyids. Having effected this purpose, and having cut down the jungle and made habitations on the waste lands, he called it by the name of Fatehpur, signifying that the land had been gained by conquest. Raja Karandeo received a jágír for Rs. 84,000, and this is why this spot received the name of Fatehpur-Chaurasi." The descendants of Raja Karandeo have always inhabited this pargana. The lands belonging to the Chandel Thakurs were formerly on the other side of the Ganges; but from the river having changed its course they have become included in this pargana.

The following account of the Janwars, the former lords of this pargana, is given by Elliott:* "After the taking of Kanauj and the expulsion of the Rahtors, the earliest colonists were the Janwars, who settled in the pargana of Bangarmau. The Janwars came from Ballabhgarh near Dehli, and colonized twenty-four villages, which lie partly in the north-western corner of pargana Bangarmau and partly in the Hardoi district. Suraj and Dasu were their leaders; but Suraj would not stop here, and went on to the country beyond the Ghagra, where he founded the Ikauna Raj, of which the Maharaja of Balrampur, through rebellion and extinction of the elder branch, is now the head.†

"Dasu, the younger brother, received the title of Rawat, and when his descendants divided their twenty-four villages into four portions, the eldest and principal branch was called the Rotana *taraf* or the Rawat branch. They received six villages and an equal share to each of the three younger branches, who are named after Lal, Bhan and Sithu, their respective heads. These four branches have this peculiarity, that the estate has always descended entire to the eldest son, and the cadets are provided for by receiving a few fields for cultivation at low ren-rates. One village has been given to the Chandels as the marriage portion of a Janwar bride, and one or two have been alienated through debts and mortgages; but each of the four branches of the family still retain the majority of their original villages and the eldest son holds the whole of the lands belonging to his branch.

"Whether it was this uncommon law of primogeniture that drove out the cadets, or whether a younger son entered the Dehli service and received the tract as a jágír, is doubtful; but nine generations or about 250 years ago, a large branch of these Janwars settled in the pargana of Fatehpur-Chaurasi, taking the land from the aboriginal Thatheras and Lodhs. They divided into three branches, two of which take their names from places Thaktaya and Sarai, and the third, strangely enough, either from its original head or, as the common story goes, from the murder

* "Chronicles of Oonao," p. 32.

† This is quite impossible: *vide* the account of the Janwars in the Bahraich volume.

by two of its chiefs of the eldest son of the eldest or Sarai branch. It is called 'Murkaha' or 'Murderous House.' But the eldest branch kept up its superiority and completely subjugated the other two divisions of the family in the end.

"Within the present century Sawal Singh, the chief of the Sarai *taraf*, was high in favour with the Lucknow Court and received the office of Chakladar, on which he made the whole pargana of Fatehpur his own estate. At his death Saadat Ali gave the pargana to Jassa Singh, his son, who for a long time was one of the most notorious men in the country. His known daring and his large following induced all the government officials to treat him with great respect; and though he behaved most independently and frequently sheltered outlaws or defaulters of whom the government was in search, he was never attacked by the king's forces and never quarrelled with the local officials. His end was an evil one. He seized the English fugitives who were escaping from Fatehgarh by boat in the rebellion of 1857 and gave them up to the tender mercies of the Nana, who massacred them all on the Cawnpore parade. At length, in an attack on Unao, he was wounded in the hand by a shot from the garrison; the wound mortified, and on the fourth day he died. One of his sons was hanged and the other is still in hiding; and his cousin and partner, Bhopal Singh, died in March 1861 of cholera, after having lost his wife, his mother, and his child within one month by the same terrible disease. Their own personal estates were confiscated and given to strangers, but those which Sawal had annexed from the other branches of the family were restored to the owners."

GHATAMPUR, *Pargana* GHATAMPUR, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

There are two adjoining villages of this name, Ghatampur Kalan and Ghatampur Khurd, the former lying in latitude 26° 20′ north and longitude 80° 38′ east, to the west of the latter, which is situated at the northern extremity of the pargana, upon the road that leads from Unao to Dalmau in Rai Bareli. It is said to have been founded some seven centuries ago by Ghatamdeo, a Bais chieftain who obtained leave from

Akbar to settle the place near a ghat on the Ganges. At that time the river skirted the village, but has since then receded, and so changed its course that it now runs four miles to the south. The descendants of the founder still live in the place. There is a small bazár here and a primary school. A few goldsmiths and carpenters represent the trades of the village. There are three temples of Debi and a Shivala. The population of Ghatampur Kalan at the 1901 census numbered 1,741, of whom 27 are Musalmans. The place has declined somewhat of late years, but it is a purely agricultural village except for some representatives of a few large money-lending families. Ghatampur Khurd has 396 inhabitants.

GHATAMPUR *Pargana, Tahsíl* PURWA.

One of the ten component parganas of the Purwa tahsíl. It is a small pargana with an area of 17,552 acres or 26 square miles and containing 28 villages. It is eight miles long and seven broad from east to west; at the south-western corner it touches the Ganges and lies north of Daundia Khera. On the west it is bounded by pargana Harha, on the north by Magrayar, and on the east by the Bhagwantnagar pargana. The soil is chiefly loam, inclining to sand as it approaches the river. It has a population of 15,487, or 592 to the square mile, and belongs chiefly to the Bais clan. There are only 313 Musalmans in the whole pargana. At former enumerations the totals were as follows: 1869, 16,180; 1881, 15,469; and 1891, 15,115.

The river Naurahi or Gurdhoi flows through the pargana and, as usual, is liable to do damage by overflowing its banks. The land near the Ganges is tarai, and the rest is not of a very high quality. In the neighbourhood of the river water is found at about 15 feet from the surface, but in the upper portion wells have a depth of as much as sixty feet, but in spite of this nearly half the cultivated area is irrigated, and 69 per cent. of this is effected by means of wells.

In all, 8,413 acres, or 47 per cent. of the whole area, are cultivated and almost as much is returned as culturable, which shows that there is room for considerable further development. The revenue demand is Rs. 21,458, a figure which very nearly

corresponds with that of the previous settlement, while at the summary settlement the assessment was Rs. 20,033. The incidence per acre of cultivation is slightly over Rs. 2-8-0.

The tenants are chiefly Brahmans, Thakurs and Kurmis, and rates vary from Rs. 4·36 in the case of the former to an average of Rs. 10·45 per acre for the garden-cultivation of Kachhis. Tenures are for the most part zamíndári: only one mahal is held by a taluqdar, and nine by coparcenary bodies of pattidars.

The kharíf staples are the same as in the adjacent parganas; juar, for the most part, followed, *longo intervallo*, by rice, sugarcane and bajra. In the rabi barley comes easily first, but a fair proportion of the land is laid down in wheat and pulses. Only three villages are really precarious: in four others there are insufficient means of irrigation, but they lie low and only suffer in dry years.

The Unao-Dalmau road runs through the pargana and forms the sole means of communication. There are bazárs at Ghatampur and Terha, where there is a small fair in November of each year. The history of the pargana is the same as that of Daundia Khera. Ghatampur was founded by a Bais leader about 700 years ago, and it has throughout maintained its connection with the family headquarters.

GORINDA, *Pargana* GORINDA-PARSANDAN, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

A small village whose only claim to notice is that it gives its name to the pargana in which it lies. It is situated about half a mile from the banks of the Sai, in latitude 26° 36′ north and longitude 80° 50′ east, at the most easterly point of the pargana, about four miles from Asoha, and 18 miles north-east of Unao. It has a population of 820 inhabitants, of whom the majority are Brahmans.

GORINDA-PARSANDAN *Pargana*, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

There were formerly, from the time of Akbar up to the annexation of Oudh, two separate parganas of Parsandan and Gorinda. The single area under the joint name, as at present constituted, forms one of the four parganas of the Mohan tahsíl.

It is of an irregular shape and is bounded on the north by the Lucknow district, on the west by Jhalotar Ajgain, on the east by Asoha, and on the south by pargana Harha. The river Sai runs through the northern portion of the pargana from west to east, in some places forming the boundary, while in others there are a few detached villages belonging to the pargana on the Lucknow side.

The main road from Lucknow to Cawnpore bisects the pargana, and gives ample means of communication with the outside world and the railway. Besides this, there are the two branch roads that take off in this pargana and uniting at Kantha in pargana Asoha lead to Purwa and Rai Bareli.

There are several large jhíls in the south and west of the pargana, notably the Basaha, Jalesar, Marenda and Asa Khera lakes. These are largely used for irrigation in a year of drought: and while the pargana shows the high proportion of 52·35 per cent. irrigated land out of the whole cultivated area, only 5·1 per cent. is from wells. Five villages have deficient means of irrigation, but these are situated in the north-eastern corner on the high land above the Sai river. The Sai does considerable damage by overflowing its banks, and the lowlying land in its immediate neighbourhood is liable to become waterlogged, although in normal years it produces splendid crops.

The total area of the pargana is 28,085 acres or 43·87 square miles. Of this 16,254 acres are cultivated or 57·87 per cent. of the whole. The barren area amounts to 6,629 acres or 23·6 per cent., a rather high proportion. This is chiefly situated in an enormous *úsar* plain which stretches right across the pargana and extends beyond it on each side. The soil is of a somewhat inferior character; there is but little *goind*, and while 34·99 per cent. is classed as loam, 29 per cent. is *bhur* or sandy soil, and 19·20 per cent. heavy clay.

The revenue demand is, however, fully as high as in the rest of the district. The final demand of the present settlement is 42,382, exclusive of cesses, which gives an incidence of Rs. 2-9-7 per cultivated acre, and Re. 1-8 over the whole area. At the summary settlement the assessment was Rs. 33,945, increased to Rs. 35,503 at the first regular settlement.

The majority of the tenants are low caste, Lodhs, Ahirs and Chamars, but the rents paid are not very high. The rate ranges from Rs. 7-2-3 in the case of Kachhis to Rs. 5-5-5 per acre paid by Thakurs, the most favoured caste. The staple crops in the kharíf are rice and bajra, while juar and sugarcane are also grown in small proportions. In the rabi barley takes the lead, followed closely by wheat and pulses.

There are in the pargana 62 villages and 131 mahals. Of these 88 mahals are held in single and joint zamindari and 29 in pattidari tenure. Taluqdars hold eleven mahals. Of these all but two belong to Mahant Har Charan Das; one is permanently settled with the Mauranwan Khattri family and one belongs to Thakur Balbhaddar Singh of Kantha.

At the recent census of 1901 the population amounted to 22,808, or 638 to the square mile. Of these only 582 are Musalmans. In 1869 the total was 21,768, so that it seems that the pargana has remained practically stationary. There is no town of any importance. Parsandan is a small village of only 1,203 inhabitants, and there is but one other village, Asa Khera, with a population of over a thousand. The only fair is at Kotwa on the Sai in the month of March, but it is of purely local importance.

The pargana is said to derive its name Gorinda from "gonda," a cow-shed. Formerly the whole of the pargana was waste and jungle in which the Ahírs, to feed their flocks and to house their cattle, built here and there a "gonda." Some 530 years ago Gurbans Rai, an Upaddhia Brahman, and one Gobind Rai, Káyasth, after clearing the jungle made a settlement which went by the name of "Gond" and was subsequently called "Gorinda."

GULARIHA, *Pargana* MAURANWAN, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

A large and scattered village lying in latitude 26° 20′ north and longitude 80° 58′ east, at the south-eastern corner of the pargana and adjoining the Rai Bareli district. It is noteworthy only for its size, the population numbering at the 1901 census 3,701. There are several separate sites. The inhabitants are chiefly Lodhs, and only 71 are Muhammadans. An unmetalled road leads to Mauranwan, and on to Purwa, 16 miles, while

Unao is 20 miles further on. There is a primary school here and a bazár. The Bhundi tank, which lies within the boundaries of the village, supplies water for irrigation. The place is said to have been founded by one Gular Singh Thakur about 550 years ago.

HAIDARABAD, *Pargana* ASIWAN-RASULABAD, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

This town lies in latitude 26° 49′ north and longitude 80° 29′ east, on the road from Unao to Sandila at a distance of 19 miles north from the former place. About a mile to the south this road is crossed by the road from Lucknow to Bangarmau, and a mile west of the junction is the town of Miyanganj. The place was founded by one Haidar Khan under the orders of the king of Dehli about 200 years ago, and called Haidarabad after his name. It was formerly known as Gandhwara-Haidarabad, but the two places are now separately demarcated. There is a lower primary school here with an attendance of 56 scholars, a bazár where markets are held twice a week and a small fair in the month of May. There is a small temple to Debi. The population at the last census numbered 3,854, of whom 824 were Musalmans. Of the Hindus, Brahmans form the largest proportion.

HARHA, *Pargana* HARHA, *Tahsíl* UNAO.

This village was formerly the headquarters of one of the tahsíls of Unao and is distant about eight miles south-east from the sadr station. It lies in latitude 26° 25′ north and longitude 80° 31′ east. The road between Unao and Rai Bareli districts passes about two miles to the north, a branch leading to Harha from Achalganj. It is watered by the Gurdhoi flowing through the village and the Ganges at a distance of about two miles south of it. It dates its foundation from 414 Hijri in the time of Sultan Mahmud of Gházni. Prior to this there was on the same spot a village called Sheikhápur in the possession of the Ahír tribe. To the west stood the village Indrapur, about one mile and-a-half distant, belonging to the Lodhs. The zamindars of these villages fell out and the Indrapur zamindars were victorious. Sheikhápur fell into their hands and they made great

improvements, had all the jungle cut away, brought in new settlers, and called it Harha. It stands on a plain without any jungle in any of the neighbouring villages. The appearance of the village is very picturesque, the climate healthy, the water for the most part sweet, though there are some brackish wells. Man Singh, an ancestor of Shiuraj Singh, a recent qanúngo, was a very respectable officer and a great jágír holder in the reign of Emperor Alamgír. Rai Dhan Singh, Rai Baij Nath and Rai Shambhu Nath were officers of high note appointed by the Lucknow government in the times of Asaf-ud-Daula and Saádat Ali Khan.

These gentlemen were all inhabitants of this place and belonged to the Káyasth caste. There is one monument of Maqbul-i-Alam, a general of Mahmud of Gházni, and a fort erected by him. There is now an upper primary school with an attendance of 87 pupils. There are two small weekly bazárs. The place has declined somewhat of late years. In 1869 the population was 5,446, but at the recent census of 1901 the total had fallen to 4,874: of these 1,350 were Musalmans. There are in Harha 20 temples and six mosques.

HARHA *Pargana, Tahsíl* UNAO.

This pargana, the largest in the district, is of an irregular shape and is bounded on the north-west by parganas Sikandarpur and Unao, on the north by Jhalotar-Ajgain and Gorinda-Parsandan, on the east by the three parganas of Ghatampur, Magrayar and Purwa, and on the south-west by the river Ganges separating it from the Cawnpore district. It is twenty-five miles long from east to west and sixteen from north to south. The total area is 150,227 acres or 234·7 square miles, divided into 177 villages and 247 mahals.

Besides the Ganges, there are two small streams, the Loni in east of the pargana, and the Naurahi or Gurdhoi in the west, which has its origin near Harha and flows parallel to the Ganges into pargana Ghatampur. All the land in the neighbourhood of the Ganges is in constant danger of flooding, and in the immediate vicinity of that river the whole configuration of the country is liable to change. In the rest of the pargana, though there are

several natural lakes and jhíls, the only one of any size is the Gurwa Bishanpur lake, which is three miles in length. The country is very well wooded, being covered with mango groves. There are the remains of a magnificent grove near Harha known as the Lakh-pera, or the 100,000 trees. A series of fine groves marks the summit of the old high bank of the Ganges.

Communications, except perhaps in the tarai tract, are good. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway skirts the border of the pargana with stations at Unao and Cawnpore bridge. From Achalganj, the police-station in the centre of the pargana, several roads diverge. There is the road from Unao, which continues south to Bahrajmau and thence branches off to Bihar and Bhagwantnagar, both lines leading into the Rai Bareli district. A second road runs through Achalganj, starting from the Lucknow-Cawnpore provincial road, two miles north of Cawnpore bridge station, and running east to Purwa. A third road runs from Achalganj to Kulhuagarha, where there is a ferry. Besides these the Lucknow-Cawnpore road traverses the north of the pargana, and the branch metalled road runs from Unao to Purwa and Rai Bareli through the eastern portion of Harha passing Targaon. There are also numerous cart tracks. The principal places in the pargana are Harha, Achalganj, Bithar, where there are two annual fairs in March and November, Targaon, and Kulhuagarha on the Ganges, where the largest fair is held in November. There are several small bazárs and also fairs at Magarwara in honour of Mahadeo, in March and November, and at Sátan in the south of the pargana on the Gurdhoi in honour of Sateswar Mahadeo.

Of the total area, the cultivated portion amounted in 1901 to 75,980 acres or 55·7 per cent., and the culturable waste to 40,528 acres or 26·9 per cent. Irrigation, most of which is conducted by means of wells, extends to 22,615 acres or 34·78 per cent. The principal kharíf crops are rice and juar, which cover about equal areas. Maize and bajra are also largely grown, and there is a comparatively small area under sugarcane. In the rabi, barley largely preponderates, followed by wheat and pulses. About 20 per cent. of the cultivated land yields two crops in the year. The final revenue demand of the present settlement is Rs. 1,93,223, which gives a fairly high

incidence of taxation for so large an area. At the summary settlement the pargana was assessed at Rs. 1,57,343, and at the first regular settlement at Rs. 1,64,136.

The population is not so dense as in the rest of the district. At the recent census, the total was 115,503, giving the rate of 493 to the square mile. It has fluctuated considerably in the past forty years. In 1869 it amounted to 116,329, but in 1881 it had fallen to 107,231, and in the succeeding ten years it had only increased by 506; since 1891, however, there seems to have been a very rapid increase. Musalmans only number 4,694 persons. The cultivating body is drawn from all castes, but Brahmans, Kachhis, Lodhs and Thakurs take the lead. Rents vary from a rate of Rs. 5·18 per acre for Thakurs to Rs. 7·14 in the case of Kachhis. Almost the whole pargana is held by zamindars. One-fourth is in the hands of pattidari bodies, but not much more than a tenth is owned by taluqdars, most of this being held in permanent settlement by numbers of the Mauranwan Khattri family. Mahant Har Charan Das holds five whole villages and three pattis, paying a revenue of Rs. 10,905; the Pipar-Khera estate comprises four villages and 16 pattis; and three villages and two pattis belong to Rani Jagat Ram of Bithar, paying a revenue of Rs. 6,207.

The pargana was formerly known as Rawatana, the reason for which is given below. It is said that in early times a large human bone three cubits in length was found at the spot where the town of Harha now stands. Jassa Singh, a Lodh of Indrapur, who owned the land to the east, claimed the bone. Bhure Ahír, of Sheikhápur, a convert to the Musalman faith, who owned the land west of the spot, also claimed the bone. The two fought on their border, and the Lodh winning founded Harha, calling it after the bone. During the battle Saiyid Maqbúl-i-Alam, who was giving assistance to the convert, was killed. His tomb is still to be seen inside the old fort. Shortly afterwards an unusually warlike Kayasth, named Chattarbhuj Dás, an agent of Raja Jai Chand of Kanauj, drove out the triumphant Lodh, acquired the estate, and founded seventy-five new villages. His family in turn has decayed, and the qánúngo is now his only descendant and the owner of two villages. The late taluqdar

of Mauranwan, Kanhaiya Lal, acquired the town of Harha by mortgage from the Kayasth family.

The Ráwats of Harha are thus described by Elliott:* "The Rawats are another class, who are peculiar to the district of Unao. There is more than one account current respecting their origin, but the generally received tradition is that they are the fifth sons (the common Rajput euphemism for bastards) of Raja Tilokchand, who at his death gave them for their inheritance the pargana of Harha, which is called Rotana or Rawatana from them." Another account is that the Rawats were cart-drivers who, in the battle with the Pathans, rallied round Tilokchand in company with the palki-bearers and carried him off in safety. The origin of the story is probably that the name Rawat is supposed to belong especially to the Ahír tribe from which carters are usually taken. The story of the Rawats themselves is that they are legitimate Bais, and that in the massacre by the Sonars only one woman escaped who was protected by an Ahír. She was pregnant at the time, and in gratitude for the protection called her son Rawat Bíné Singh after the Ahír's title. It is more probable that the Rawats are illegitimate descendants of Tilokchand by an Ahír woman.

At present, however, they only possess three out of twelve tappas into which the pargana is divided, four of the tribes mentioned above—Chandels, Gahlots, Gaurs and Mahrors—having encroached on their inheritance. This loss of power is attributed by them to an insurrection of the Sonars, the aboriginal possessors of the soil in which the Rawats were nearly extirpated. Only one man escaped, Rawat Bíné Singh, who went to Dehli and entered the military service of the king. Having found means to secure favour at court, he obtained the grant of a force to reinstate himself in his ancestral possessions. The Sonars had a strong fort at Bithar in which, on the 22nd day of the month Chait, they were keeping the festival of the Bhadr Kali Debi. Bíné Singh attacked them here at night, when they were all very drunk, and slaughtered the entire clan. He was too weak, however, to regain the whole of this large pargana, and could only occupy the neighbourhood of Bithar, which, like the Sonars,

* "Chronicles of Oonao," p. 63—65.

the Rawats made their headquarters. Bíné Singh lived about 280 years ago, though there are no accurate grounds for determining the exact date. After some generations he was succeeded, about 1700, by the man who occupies the chief place in Rawat estimation, Dulnaran Singh, who, though not converted, received from Dehli the Muhammadan title of Chhipi Khan. He recovered the Rawat sovereignty over all the Harha pargana and even extended it into pargana Unao, wresting from the Saiyids the large village of Murtizanagar with its adjoining hamlets.

"This aggression," writes Elliott, "brought down upon him the Faujdar of Baiswara, whose letters record a victory over him. It is certain, however, that Chhipi Khan did not lose this acquisition during his lifetime, and after his death all the power he had acquired beyond the confines of the three Rawat tappas fell from the hands of his disunited descendants. Chhipi Khan married twice, and had six sons by the first marriage and two by the second. He insisted on having his estate divided equally between the offspring of the two wives, half going to the six elder brothers and half to the younger two. This led to a bitter quarrel, and Kesri, the eldest son, murdered him while engaged in devotion. This occurred about 1740. Abul Mansur Khan, Safdar Jang, the second Nawab of Oudh, took advantage of the confusion and disunion of the brothers to demand a great increase of revenue from them. They refused to accede to thiss and were besieged in Bithar by Mansur for a long time, but without any success. At last Rao Mardan Singh, who was then in high court favour, offered to mediate, and trusting to the chivalrous generosity of a Rajput, entered the fort alone and unarmed.

"He induced the Rawats to submit on the understanding that no increase of taxation should be demanded, but the Nawab refused to ratify this agreement, and for forty years the Rawats were out of possession of their estates which were given to Achal Singh, Rao Mardan's son. On his death in 1780 they were restored, and since then their occupation has been undisturbed."

In the village Badarqa-Harbans there exists a decayed family of Kayasths, which, however, counts among its ancestors during the last three hundred years only one man who attained

a great or even a respectable position in Government service. Raja Harbans was an official, not a Díwán as alleged, at the Court of Sháh Jahán in 1052 A.H. (1643 A.D.). 500 bíghas were granted to him in pargana Harha (the deed his descendant now produces is evidently a later copy, not unlikely a fabrication; the seal bears the date 1025 A.H. when Sháh Jahán was not on the throne). This Raja Harbans was an adherent of Sháh Murád's, but Aurangzeb did not involve him in the ruin which overtook that prince, for his son, Narotam Dás, appears from the muniments to have had three villages, Harbansnagar, now Badarqa-Harbans, which has been founded on the 500 bíghas, Ráwal, and Jagjíwanpur in 1077 A.H. Curious to relate, none of Raja Harbans' descendants had the good fortune to attract court favours.

Raja Harbans built a very fine house, the walls of which are of limestone blocks to a height of about fifteen feet, then a brick turreted wall; over the gateway is an elaborate frieze of red stone in which appear alternately pairs of geese and pairs of elephants. A large hall of audience supported on carved pillars formerly stood here, but Asaf-ud-daula took these away to help in building his Imámbára at Lucknow. One of the family was then an official in a small way at the Court of Ujjain; he returned to remonstrate, but apparently without effect. This building is very picturesque and massive; from its strength of construction it would seem to defy the hand of time, which has only as yet chipped off the coigns and pinnacles, and here and there planted a *pipal* on the loftiest towers.

HASANGANJ, *Pargana* AURAS-MOHAN, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

This village, which was formerly nothing but a bazár, is now the headquarters of the tahsíl, although the name Mohan is still applied generally to the subdivision. The tahsíl buildings and the police-station were removed from Mohan to Hasanganj some ten years ago. It is situated in latitude 26° 47′ north and longitude 80° 39′ east, at the junction of the two roads from Miyanganj and Rasulabad to Mohan, at about four miles from the latter place. It is a place of some small trade

and consists of a wide street lined with trees and shops on both sides. Besides the tahsíli and thána there is an upper primary school here with 32 scholars; also a dispensary and a road bungalow. The population consists chiefly of Banias and agriculturists and numbered at the recent census 1,310 inhabitants. Of these 255 are Musalmans. The place was founded by Hasan Raza Khan, a Naib of Asaf-ud-daula, in the village of Mahadeopur Balamau, which that monarch granted to him on rent-free tenure.

HILAULI, *Pargana* MAURANWAN, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

A very large village lying in latitude 26° 27′ north and longitude 80° 56′ east, twelve miles east of Purwa and 32 miles from Unao. It is pleasantly situated among mango groves in a sandy soil near the river Sai, and on the unmetalled road leading from Mauranwan to Bachhrawan in the Rai Bareli district. There is a considerable market here twice a week, and a school. The population in 1901 amounted to 4,340, of whom a large proportion are Chhattris. The Musalman element is small, numbering but 260; there is a small mosque for them.

The village is said to have been founded by two Káyasths, by name Hanuman and Banwari, but the place has not figured in history. A certain Thakur chief, named Madhab, once resided here and the curious tradition remains that his field near the village never requires irrigation, however dry the season.

ISLAMABAD BIJHAULI, *Pargana* BANGARMAU, *Tahsíl* SAFIPUR.

This village lies in latitude 26° 59′ north and longitude 80° 17′ east, about 20 miles from the tahsíl and 27 from Unao, in a north-westerly direction. The Sai runs about one mile to the north of it. The date of its foundation cannot be exactly traced, but it was occupied about 800 years ago by Raja Sita of Ram Kot. Afterwards Islam Husain Khan, the general of the imperial troops at Dehli, took possession of it, and called it Islamabad Bijhauli. The soil is mostly clay. The village is situated on level ground, and there is a small tract of jungle one mile to the

north. The climate is good and the water sweet. There is no bazár, but there are three small fairs annually—one in March in honour of Debi, one in October, and the third in September in honour of Krishna's birth. The school is a lower primary school with only 15 scholars. The village, which is vulgarly known as Islamabad Beoli, is of no importance save for its size. In 1901 the population numbered 2,626, of whom 203 were Musalmans.

JAJAMAU, *Pargana* FATEHPUR-CHAURASI, *Tahsíl* SAFIPUR.

A large village with a population of 3,301 inhabitants lying in latitude 26° 46′ north and longitude 80° 10′ east, near the Ganges, and 22 miles north-west of Unao. It was founded in the reign of Aurangzeb by Jaji Singh Chandel, who was the ancestor of the present taluqdar, and called the place after his own name. The taluqa has, however, disappeared, as all the rights of the taluqdar were sold some 25 years ago by decree of the Civil Court, and Mahipal Singh, the then taluqdar, lost all his land with the exception of 85 bighas of *sír*.

It is situated in a sandy soil on high ground, with a small jungle to the south-west. The inhabitants are mostly Hindus, Musalmans only numbering 74. The most prominent castes are the Kadheras or Kadhars, a sub-caste of Mallahs who are found in greater numbers in this district than in any other part of the provinces. They are excellent cultivators, and while they seem to a large extent to have given up their original profession of boatmen, they are almost invariably to be found in those lands that are liable to floods.

JHALOTAR, *Pargana* JHALOTAR-AJGAIN, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

A small village of 682 inhabitants situated in latitude 26° 42′ north and longitude 80° 39′ east, a short distance to the west of the metalled road from Ajgain to Mohan, about seven miles from the former and 13 miles north-east from Unao. Formerly the spot was covered with a small dhák jungle, and close to the present town is a lake which goes by the name of Kundra Samundar. It is said that a faqír, by name Mushtaq Shah, dwelt in this jungle, and near to him a Chamár having built himself a house and having cleared some of the jungle, made a settlement of

Chamárs. The original name was Jhali, which was converted into Jhalotar. Subsequently to this the Subahdar of Oudh built a fort and town where the Chamár settlement had stood. In Akbar's time it was the headquarters of a pargana, and this forms its only claim to importance. There is a small weekly market here.

JHALOTAR-AJGAIN *Pargana, Tahsíl* MOHAN.

A pargana of the Mohan tahsíl, bounded on the north by the Auras-Mohan pargana, on the east by pargana Bijnor of the Lucknow district and by Gorinda-Parsandan, on the south by Harha, and on the west by the Unao and Asiwan-Rasulabad parganas. The headquarters of the pargana are at Ajgain, Jhalotar being nothing but a small village. Formerly there were two parganas. Jhalotar was known as such in the time of Akbar, and later, in 1770, Beni Bahadur Kayasth, the minister of Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, obtained in jagir an estate in Jhalotar, and this estate was made into a separate pargana called Ajgain. The two parganas were amalgamated under British rule, and the combined area has been known by the double name since the time of the first regular settlement.

The population at the 1901 census numbered 58,788, which shows a decrease from the returns of 1891, when the total was 60,654. In 1869, however, there were as many as 62,159 inhabitants. In former times the pargana was the home of the Bhars and Lodhs, but since the Muhammadan conquest the Bhars have disappeared, and the Lodhs have diminished in numbers. Dikhit Thakurs and Brahmans are met with in the greatest number, and there is a fair proportion of Ahírs and Kayasths.

The pargana is 14 miles long and 12 miles broad, and has a total area of 62,689 acres, or 97·95 square miles. It contains 102 villages, divided into 140 mahals. The cultivated area extends to 36,533 acres or 58 per cent. of the whole, while the barren non-assessable area, which consists chiefly of *úsar*, was returned at 12,640 acres or 20·16 per cent. at the last settlement. The soil is good, the greater proportion being loam, and the *goind* area is large. To the east and south there is a considerable area of clay,

and on the western side there is a sandy tract where the soil is light and of a somewhat inferior character.

The general rent-rate varies from Rs. 9-15-5 in the case of Kachhis to Rs. 5-12-9, the average rent paid by Thakurs. Lodhs are still the most numerous class of cultivators, followed by Thakurs, Ahirs and Brahmans. There are only nine taluqdari mahals in the pargana, while 66 are pattidari and 58 are held in single or joint zamindari tenure. There are no large resident landowners in the pargana.

The principal kharíf staples are rice and bajra, the former largely predominating. Juar, cotton, maize and sugarcane are also grown in approximately equal proportions. In the rabi barley and wheat form the most important crop, while gram and peas account for the remainder, about one-fourth of the cultivated area. The irrigated area amounts to 17,000 acres or 48·44 per cent. Four-fifths of this is carried on by means of the lakes and tanks, the most important of which are the Kullibain and Kundra Samundar lakes. At the same time there are a large number of wells in the pargana and the water-level is high, varying from 16 to 24 feet below the surface. There are eight villages, however, which are described as precarious, owing to deficient means of irrigation; they are for the most part situated in the centre of the pargana, where the subsoil is sandy, so that unprotected wells cannot be dug.

The pargana is, however, a good one generally; the final demand of the last settlement amounts to Rs. 1,07,630; exclusive of cesses, giving an incidence of Rs. 2-15-8 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1·71 over the whole area. The jama at the summary settlement was Rs. 87,077, and at the first regular settlement Rs. 92,364. Communications are good. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses the southern half of the pargana and has a station at Ajgain. Parallel to this runs the provincial road from Cawnpore to Lucknow. From Ajgain two roads run to Mohan and Rasulabad, and the former has an unmetalled branch running south from Jhalotar village to Nawabganj.

The principal places in the pargana are Ajgain, Bhauli and Nawabganj; there are five bazárs, of which the chief are those at Nawabganj, Ajgain and Jhalotar. A large fair is held annually

at Kusumbhi dedicated to Kusahri Debi, and also at Pachhimgaon (Nawabganj) to Durga Debi, both at the end of the latter half of Chait: these last for two or three days, while there are small local fairs at both places every Monday.

KANTHA, *Pargana* ASOHA, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

A very large village in the south-western corner of the pargana, situated in latitude 26° 35′ north and longitude 80° 45′ east, at a distance of nine miles from the tahsíl and eighteen miles east from the sadr station. There are two unmetalled roads, one from Purwa through the village to Lucknow, the other from Nawabganj to Purwa, crossing it within the boundary of the village. One mile to the east there is a lake called Puren. About 900 years ago a Lodha, named Kantha, is said to have cleared off the jungle which surrounded this place and peopled it. The name is derived from that of its founder. Numerous groves of mango and *mahua* trees surround it, and the *dhák* jungles of Sahrawan and Shahabad, two villages in the neighbourhood, are two miles distant. The water of some of the wells is brackish. There were two battles here, one about two hundred years ago, between Angad Singh with the Bais of Manjhigaon and Kunwar Singh, ancestor of the present holders; the other about a hundred years ago between Chet Ram Bais of Manjhigaon and Dharm Singh, an ancestor of the present possessors. In the time of the kings there was a fortress in this place where the tahsildar held his court. There is a lower primary school here with an attendance of 28 scholars, and also two temples and a mosque, with a tomb of one Hazrat Shah.

There are two small fairs held here, one on the 1st Tuesday in Jeth in honour of Mahabir, at which about 5,000 pilgrims attend; the other the Rámlila, in the light half of Kuar and this brings together about two thousand people. Nothing is sold but confectionery. There are two small weekly markets. The population at the last census of 1901 amounted to 3,667, of whom 208 are Musalmans.

The taluqa of Kantha was founded about 1527 A.D. by one Gopal Singh, a Sengar Chhattri, who came from Jagmohanpur across the Jumna. He and his brother, Jagat Sah, raised a

corps of cavalry in the service of Ibrahim Lodi. After his defeat they settled down in Kantha, and lived there quietly. Eleven generations later the Lodhs rose and slew Jaskaran Singh, the head of the family. His widows escaped and bore two posthumous sons, Askaran and Garbhu Singh, who were brought up in Jagmohanpur. They returned later and recovered their ancestral estate from the Lodhs. During the mutiny Ranjit Singh alone proved loyal, and was rewarded with the taluqdari sanad and the estates of the other co-sharers. He was succeeded by Mahip Singh. The present taluqdar, Balbhaddar Singh, owns eight villages and three pattis, and pays a revenue of Rs. 11,114.

KURSAT, *Pargana and Tahsíl* SAFIPUR.

This town lies in latitude 26° 52′ north and longitude 80° 24′ east, at a distance of ten miles north of Safipur and twenty-eight miles north-west of Unao. The Sai waters it, running one mile to the north. The town of Asiwan is distant about four miles towards the south-east.

The exact date of its foundation is unknown, but it is said that it was founded by Quds-ud-din, an ancestor of the present zamindar. Being founded by Quds-ud-din, it was originally called Qudsat, now changed to Kursat. Formerly there stood a village here called Khajuriya in the possession of a tribe called the Shahids, who were a very turbulent race, and addicted to pillage and robbery. Quds-ud-din was sent here as subahdar to suppress and disperse them by Babar, the grandfather of Akbar. The town was laid siege to, reduced and the country all laid waste. The subahdar then reclaimed the village, calling it Kursat after his own name. Daud Khan and Said-ullah Khan, Afghans, and some other Sheikh Musalmans, who had accompanied the army and had assisted in the expulsion of the above-mentioned tribe, divided the conquered land with Quds-ud-din; half fell to the share of the general and the other half was equally divided between the Sheikhs and Afghans, who each had one-fourth of the whole land. This division has been much disputed ever since. The descendants of the conquerors still hold their shares. The soil mostly consists of loam and clay, and a small proportion of sand. The scenery is pleasant,

the land level, the climate healthy, and the water mostly good; there is a little jungle towards the west. The norther portion of the town lands are traversed by the old canal of Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, which here falls into the Sai.

In addition to the fight noted above, there was in 1840 A.D. a war between Sheikh Karim Bakhsh and Lala Badrinath, a chakladar of the Oudh government. The remains of a fort still exist, belonging formerly to the Shahid tribe. There is now a lower primary school with 36 scholars. There is a market here held weekly.

The population in 1901 numbered 6,431, of whom 4,357 are Hindus, and 2,074 Musalmans. There are a great number of Chamárs. The place has grown considerably since 1869, when the total number of inhabitants was 5,373.

LAWA SINGHAN KHERA, *Pargana* MAURANWAN, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

A large village on the banks of the Sai, composed of several scattered hamlets with a total population of 3,120, mostly consisting of Ahírs. The place lies in latitude 26° 29′ north and longitude 80° 59′ east, at a distance of sixteen miles north-east of Purwa and thirty-six from Unao. It is said to be a very old village, but it has not figured separately in history. It forms part of the Mauranwan estate, held in permanent settlement for mutiny services rendered by that family, but that taluqa no longer remains intact. The portion known as the Lawa Singhan Khera property consists of 14 villages in Unao, Rai Bareli and Bara Banki, and is now held by Lala Kedar Nath. There is a small market here known as Udhuganj.

MAGRAYAR, *Pargana* MAGRAYAR, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

A small town situated in the centre of the pargana, in latitude 26° 23′ north and longitude 80° 41′ east, and at a distance of six miles south of the tahsíl headquarters and eighteen miles east of Unao. It lies off the road, and there is nothing of interest here, save the upper primary school with its 62 scholars and the small bi-weekly bazár, held on Mondays and Thursdays. The population numbered at the 1901 census

2,056, of whom 60 were Musalmans. The latter have a mosque here, and there are five temples—four to Debi and one to Mahadeo.

MAGRAYAR *Pargana, Tahsíl* PURWA.

This is one of the ten parganas of Purwa tahsíl. On the north it is bounded by pargana Purwa, on the east by Patan, on the south by Bhagwantnagar and Ghatampur, and on the west by pargana Harha. In shape it is triangular, eight miles in length from east to west, and seven miles in breadth from north to south. The area is 19,498 acres or 31 square miles.

The river Loni passes through the north-east border of the pargana, but owing to the depth of the channel cut in the sandy ground it is useless for the purposes of irrigation, while in the dry weather the stream disappears. The pargana is traversed by the road from Unao to Rai Bareli.

There are no towns or villages of any importance. Bazárs are held at four places—Magrayar, Lalganj, Bigahpur and Miyanganj. The first is held on Mondays and Thursdays, the second on Wednesdays, the third on Tuesdays and Fridays and the fourth on Sundays and Wednesdays. These are all inferior markets of purely local importance.

The pargana is small and contains but 31 villages and 46 mahals. Of the latter 11 are held by taluqdars, 19 by zamindars and 16 by coparcenary bodies of pattidars. The Khattris of Mauranwan hold five villages, and two belong to Shiuraj Bali of Jagdispur. The population at the 1901 census numbered 17,442, and is chiefly composed of Brahmans. Musalmans only amount to 3·4 per cent. The cultivating classes are mainly Brahmans, Kurmis and Lodhs, but the rent rates do not vary greatly. Thakurs pay the smallest average rent, *viz.* Rs. 7·12 per acre, while Kurmis do not pay more than Rs. 8·29, the highest rate for the pargana. It will thus appear that the soil is of a generally good nature, consisting as it does for the most part of loam. There is very little clay, not more than 12·6 per cent. and practically no *bhur*. The pargana is rather stationary than well developed, and little enhancement was obtained at the last settlement. The final demand stands at Rs. 21,768, whereas at the summary settlement

it was Rs. 17,497 and at the first regular settlement Rs. 20,751. The present incidence is Rs. 2·88 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1·11 over the whole area.

The cultivated area is 7,537 acres or 38·6 per cent. of the whole, while 8,715 acres or 44·7 per cent. were returned as culturable at the last settlement. Irrigation extends to 3,377 acres, and is mainly carried on by means of wells. Water is found on an average at a depth of 22 feet. Barley is the principal rabi staple. Wheat, gram and peas are also grown, but together they constitute about half the area under the first-named crop. In the kharíf, juar holds a position of equal predominance over rice and sugarcane.

This pargana derives its name from the principal village Magrayar, but the origin of the word cannot be ascertained. It was recorded as a pargana in the time of Akbar, and prior to the annexation a tahsildar resided at Magrayar, and had charge of the whole pargana. The proprietary body are chiefly Kayasths and Brahmans. In the way of architectural works there is but a temple in honour of Sri Mahadeo, built of stone by a banker, at a cost of nearly Rs. 50,000. This temple is in Bigahpur Kalán.

MAHARAJGANJ, *vide* NEWALGANJ.

MAKHI, *Pargana* ASIWAN RASULABAD, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

A very large village, forming the southern extremity of the pargana. It lies in latitude 26° 40′ north and longitude 80° 28′ east, between the roads from Hardoi and Sandila to Unao, of which the former is metalled. It was founded some 1,000 years ago by one Makhi, a Lodh, who named the place after himself. About 400 years ago, Raja Ishri Singh came here from Mainpuri and took possession of the place after the Lodhs had been extirpated: it is still held by his descendants, who cultivate the wide lands of the village.

In the month of Kuar the Ramlila fair is held here: it lasts only one day, and there is no great assemblage of people. There are two markets a week here. The industries of the place consist of the manufacture of earthenware and some silver ornaments.

The population has been stationary for the last thirty years. At the recent census the total was 4,544, of whom 165 are

Musalmans: the majority consists of Chauhan Thakurs and Brahmans. There are two temples, one dedicated to Debi and one to Mahadeo.

MAURANWAN, *Pargana* MAURANWAN, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

A large country town, the headquarters of the pargana, lying in latitude 26° 26′ north and longitude 80° 53′ east. It is situated amid groves of *mahua* and mango trees on the unmetalled road from Purwa to Rai Bareli, at a distance of seven miles from the former. Other roads lead to Lucknow, Bachhráwan and Bihar. Unao is distant 26 miles by road, through Purwa. Two miles to the south-west lies the Basaha lake with its wide stretch of water.

There is a police-station here, a sarai, a dispensary and two schools; one a vernacular middle school with a daily attendance of 101 pupils; and the other an anglo-vernacular school founded by the liberality of Lala Kedar Nath, taluqdar. There is a market twice a week. The place is noted for its jewellery and carpentry.

Mauranwan was founded by Umraj Dhuj, a Surajbansi Chhattri. The Káyasths, Rukha Ram, qanungo and Daya Ram chakladar, as well as the first taluqdar, Chandan Lal, Khattri, were the chief persons connected with the place. The history is given in the pargana account.

The population in 1901 amounted to 7,911, of whom 1,870 were Musalmans. Of the Hindu castes Brahmans are the most numerous. There are two mosques and nine Hindu temples.

MAURANWAN *Pargana, Tahsíl* PURWA.

This, the most easterly pargana of the district, is separated from Lucknow and Rai Bareli on the east by the river Sai. The latter district also forms its boundary on the south, while on the west lie the parganas Panhan and Purwa, and on the north pargana Asoha. It is the largest pargana of the ten that compose the Purwa tahsíl, having an area of 110,728 acres or 173 square miles.

The pargana has no river besides the Sai, but there are a large number of depressions holding considerable expanses of water,

which are a fairly constant source of irrigation. The most important of these are the jhíls at Sahráwan, Musandi, Gulariha Sagauli, Rasulpur and Mawai. The water of these lakes may be said as a rule to protect the surrounding country in time of drought. The country is well wooded, and the soil is good on the whole. The *goind* area is not so high as in the rest of the tahsíl and cannot compare with the Mohan parganas. It amounts to 15·24 per cent.; while of the rest 43·97 per cent. is loam and 13·10 per cent. clay. The remainder is light sandy soil and is found chiefly along the banks of the river. The most important crop is rice, which forms more than half of the kharíf harvest. Juar and bajra are grown in about equal proportions and about 1,300 acres are under sugarcane. In the rabi, barley covers nearly half the cultivated area, wheat about a third, and gram and peas form the bulk of the remainder. The total cultivated area is 58,000 acres, or 52·38 per cent. of the whole, and of this 13,713 acres are under double crops. The irrigated area amounts to 28,390 acres or 48·97 per cent. of cultivation. Most of this is carried on from tanks and lakes, and only 21·36 per cent. from wells. The latter can be easily dug in all places, for the water level is high, and in no part of the pargana is it deeper than 30 feet. Several villages in the sandy tract which marks the banks of the Sai are precarious owing to deficiency in the means of irrigation. The culturable area amounts to 23,972 acres, of which about a third consists of groves, and the barren area is 28,209 acres or 25·85 per cent. of the whole. There are in Mauranwan 109 villages and 136 mahals. About half the total area, consisting of 55 mahals, is taluqdari, and is for the most part permanently settled with the eponymous taluqdars.

Of the rest, 60 mahals are held by zamindars and 21 in pattidari tenure. The history of the Khattri family is given later. They hold 54 whole villages and 123 pattis, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,25,480. Besides these there is the taluqdar of Akohri, mention of whom is given in the article on that village. The taluqdar of Kantha holds four villages and one patti in this pargana and Shankar Bakhsh of Kardaha holds six villages, with a revenue of Rs. 8,287, besides three pattis in Panhan and Harha.

He belongs to a Brahman family, and the estate was acquired by purchase during the Nawabi.

The population at the 1901 census numbered 83,128, a total which shows a decrease of 5,124 in the last ten years. In 1869 the total was 90,464, but in 1880 this had sunk to 80,910, to rise again to 88,252 in 1891. These fluctuations are generally traceable to bad seasons, and are common, though in a less marked degree, to most of the districts of Oudh. In this pargana the rate is only 480 to the square mile, which is very sparse as compared with the rest of the district. The most numerous cultivating classes are Kachhis, Lodhs, Ahirs and Brahmans. The rates paid do not vary much, except in the case of Kurmis, who pay Rs. 9·57 per acre. For the rest the average rent paid is Rs. 6, which is paid by Brahmans, while curiously enough Lodhs only pay Rs. 5·52.

The revenue demand of the present settlement is Rs. 1,45,545 exclusive of cesses. This gives an incidence of Rs. 2·5 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1·31 over the whole area. At the summary settlement the demand was Rs. 1,20,538, and at the first regular settlement Rs. 1,22,512.

The chief villages of the pargana are Mauranwan, Hilauli, Gulariha, Mawai and Sahrawan. These are all large agricultural villages with small bazárs; except the first—Mauranwan—which is a considerable town. There is also a market at Jabraila. For communications there are a series of roads diverging from Mauranwan. These lead to Unao through Purwa, to Rai Bareli through Gulariha, to Jabraila and on to Lucknow, to Bachhrawan in the Rai Bareli district, through Hilauli, and lastly the cross-road through parganas Panhan and Patan to the southern road from Unao to Rai Bareli *viá* Bihar.

The history of this pargana is closely bound up with that of the Mauranwan family, which is told in extract from Elliott's "Chronicles of Oonao": "In 1721 Saádat Khan, Burhan-ul-mulk, was made Governor of Agra, and after two years he was translated to the more important subah of Oudh. Just before he left Agra his private Munsh died and he took into his service a Seth of the place, named Guran Mal, and brought him with him to Oudh. This Guran

Mal was the ancestor of the present Raja. It is not clear whether he retained his post till Saádat Khan's death in 1739, or whether he lost it at an earlier period; but whenever it was, he was persuaded by Rao Mardan Singh of Daundia Khera, to come and reside there under his protection, fetching his family from Agra, and to act as the family banker, and keep the accounts of the estate." In 1740 Rao Mardan divided his taluqa among his three sons, giving Daundia Khera to his eldest son, Raghunath Singh. Guran Mal lived peaceably at Daundia Khera, but soon after Mardan Singh's death, Guran Mal's son, Hirde Ram, had a bitter quarrel with the Rao on the fertile subject of accounts.

Raghunath refused to pay more than 12 per cent. on advances made by the banker for the payment of revenue. Hirde Ram declared that he received 36 per cent. from all other customers, and that he was treating the Rao very handsomely in charging him only 24 per cent., and, in short, he would not abate one jot of his claim. The dispute went so far that Hirde Ram thought it safer to leave Daundia Khera secretly by night and take refuge with Daya Rama chakladar, who gave him leave to build on a little patch of muáfi land close to Mauranwan, known as Daya Ram's Katra, a name which is quite forgotten now. Here Hirde Ram, in addition to his banking and money-lending business, set up as a merchant of cotton, Mirzapur cloth and spices. He also got the appointment of treasurer to the Nazim of Baiswara, which, under the old *régime*, was a very lucrative post, as he thereby received the *haq khazanchi* or discouut on all moneys minted in any former year.

To these profits it is almost needless to add the influence which he obtained from his position as treasurer; and being always at hand to offer an advance at 36 per cent. to any helpless defaulter who might fall into the hands of the Nazim, he was able to extend his operations very widely.

"After this wise Hirde Ram increased and multiplied. His son, Lal Man, carried on his father's business and educated his grandson, Chandan Lal, who took the management of the house at his grandfather's death. Chandan Lal had two brothers;

the second, Munna Lal, set up for himself at Cawnpore, and there has never been a good feeling between the two branches of the family. The third son, Ganga Parshad, remained at Mauranwan as a partner of his eldest brother's house.

"In 1810 A.D., when Fazl Ali Khan was Nazim of Baiswara, Chandan Lal first appears as the owner of three villages in different parts of the district. From this he went on gradually increasing his possessions till in 1825 A.D., when Raja Darshan Singh was Nazim, his estate had risen to two and a half lakhs, and it continued to fluctuate between this amount and a minimum of one and a half lakhs (with only one considerable exception, to be mentioned afterwards) till 1850 A.D. In that year Hamid Ali Khan, a Dehli prince, was Nazim, and his agent and actual manager was Ghulam Ali Khan. He thought Chandan Lal was a squeezable man and required him to pay more by half a lakh than he had done last year. Chandan Lal flatly refused and declared the estate was not worth more. 'At any rate,' said the Naib, 'every one does not think that, for Ram Bakhsh will give Rs. 30,000 more any day.' This was adding fuel to Chandan Lal's anger, to think that he should not only lose his estate, but also that his old enemy, the Rao of Daundia Khera, was to get it. He answered him angrily, and went away without taking leave. Next day the Naib sent for him again, and he came to his tent and sat down unattended. Presently Rao Ram Bakhsh entered, followed by three armed men, and he also sat down." A servant of Chandan Lal detecting a plot, set off in haste to his camp at Bhagwantnagar for assistance, which was forthcoming in the persons of his nephew, Sheo Parshad, and the Bais lords of Khajurgaon and Morarmau, who banked with Chandan Lal and were his hearty friends. They came with their forces and brought Chandan Lal safely off, and he instantly threw up his charge of the treasury and went to his home. His estate was given to Ram Bakhsh, but his followers resisted the order in every village, and successfully prevented the Rao from getting possession. In the meanwhile the banker sent to Lucknow and got the King to order the Nazim to restore him his whole estate, which was accordingly done, he having

only been out of possession of it for two and a half months." This Ram Bakhsh was he who led the attack on the Cawnpore fugitives at Baksar (*q. v*), where he was subsequently hanged.

"In the year 1822 A.D., when Lal Man Tewari was chakladar, Chandan Lal had refused to serve as his treasurer and had taken charge of the Huzur Tahsíl treasury at Lucknow, at the instance of Hakím Mehndi Ali, the great Wazir. This had produced a quarrel between them which became a feud, when a party of the followers of each side fought at Rai Bareli, and some men were killed. In 1853, the grandson of this Lal Man, Kashi Parshad Tewari of Sissaindi, became chakladar of Purwa, and the old feud was again at work. Kashi Parshad's followers killed Ganga Parshad, the younger brother of Chandan Lal, and carried off a large sum of money as booty. Old Chandan Lal was not the man to sit down quietly under such an insult as that. He first applied for redress to the Wazir, Nawab Ali Naqi Khan, and being refused justice there, went to Mr. Greathed, Magistrate of Cawnpore. He had a house and a good deal of landed property in the Cawnpore district, and could thus claim protection as a British subject, though residing in Oudh. Mr. Greathed wrote to the Resident, Colonel Sleeman, who at once took up the case and insisted on justice being done. The King at first was very much offended with Chandan Lal for appealing to the Company's authority to get him redress for an injury done in Oudh, and banished him from the country, but subsequently this order was denied when the Resident interfered, and it never was carried out. After a delay of about nine months, Kashi Parshad was dismissed from his chakladarship, ordered to repay the Rs. 25,000 which he had plundered from Ganga Parshad, banished from the kingdom for two years, and declared incapable of entering the Government service again. This was a very severe sentence, and nothing but the pressure steadily exerted by the Resident would have secured it.

"Chandan Lal died in 1854 A.D. at the great age of 82. He retained his faculties to the last, but during the later years of his life the business was chiefly carried on by his favourite son, Gauri Shankar, the present Raja. Though Kashi Parshad

was punished, Gauri Shankar did not recover the estate he had lost. After annexation, a portion of it was settled with him and in the taluqdari settlement which followed the rebellion he recovered all he had ever possessed. During the rebellion he behaved with the most unshaken loyalty; both at Cawnpore, at Lucknow and at the Alambagh; his agents and relations were indefatigable in providing supplies and information, and no act of complicity with the rebel leaders has ever been brought home to him. As a reward for this he was one of the six taluqdars whom Lord Canning's famous proclamation of March 1858 exempted from the universal confiscation, and he has subsequently received the title of Raja."

The taluqa remained intact till the death of Kanhaiya Lal, the third son of Chandan Lal, but has now been divided up into eight separate properties. The largest shares are in the hands of the descendants of the two eldest grandsons of Chandan Lal, Ram Charan and Bisheshar Prasad. The only other large shares have fallen to the representatives of Chandan Lal's two younger sons, Kedar Nath and Shambhu Dayal. The later history of the family has been given in Chapter III.

MAWAI, *Pargana* MAURANWAN, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

A very large and straggling village in the south-east of the pargana. It is of no interest save for its size. The population at the last census was 4,363, of whom 256 are Musalmans. There is no bazár here and the village lies off the road; it is situated in latitude 26° 23′ north and longitude 80° 59′ east, at a distance of seven miles from Mauranwan. It was founded by Mán Singh, a Dikhit Chhattri, an immigrant from Simauni in Banda. This man was a servant of the Dehli king and got the land as jagir when he succeeded in conquering a Bhar fort that stood on the site of it. Mán Singh razed the fort to the ground, and founded this village calling it after himself. Various kheras were founded on the adjacent land by the descendants of Mán, and they for a long time held *qabuliats* of the village also. The Dikhit Chhattris made a gift of the village to the ancestors of Sheikh Mansur. The permanent settlement was made with

Bhup Singh, a Simbasi Bais. The annual assessment fixed is at Rs. 5,850. The Dikhits were made under-proprietors.

MELA ALAM SAH, *Pargana* BANGARMAU, *Tahsíl* SAFIPUR.

This village forms one of a group of three, Mela Alam Sah, Mela Ram Kunwar and Jagatnagar, which date from the same period. One Jagat Singh, a Gaur Rajput from Sítapur, settled here about the time of the Emperor Babar, and at his death divided the land between his sons, Alam Sah and Ram Kunwar. They lie in latitude 26° 53′ north and longitude 80° 8′ east, on the bank of the Ganges about seven miles south-west of Bangarmau. Mela Alam Sah is well known as being the scene of two annual religious gatherings for bathing in Jeth and Kartik. The population of Mela Alam Sah is 1,346, of whom 36 are Musalmans; of Jagatnagar 962, and of Mela Ram Kunwar 879. There is a ferry here across the Ganges to the Cawnpore district.

MIYANGANJ, *Pargana* ASIWAN-RASULABAD, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

This town lies in latitude 26° 48′ north and longitude 80° 29′ east, at a distance of 12 miles west of tahsíl Mohan and 18 miles north-east of Unao, upon an unmetalled road from Lucknow to Bangarmau, crossed a mile to the east by another from Sandíla to Unao. A branch from the former leads south-west to Safipur from the centre of the town. It is 77 miles south-east of Fatehgarh and 34 west of Lucknow; the village was formerly called Bhopatpur and the town was built in 1771 A.D. by Miyan Almas Ali Khan, a eunuch, and finance minister under Asaf-ud-daulah and Saádat Ali Khan.* Lord Valentia in 1803 described it as a prosperous town, while in 1823 Heber found "trees, towers, gates and palaces sinking fast into rubbish and forgetfulness." The place was the scene of a defeat inflicted on the mutineers in 1857. There are in the town a lower primary school with only 33 scholars, two sarais, four temples and thirteen mosques. The population in 1901 numbered 3,395. The Muhammadan element is still strong, amounting to 1,312—an unusual proportion for this part of Oudh.

* Tour in Oude, Vol. I., pp. 320—322.

After annexation in 1264 Fasli Miyanganj was bestowed in gift on Bhawani Bakhsh, a Kayasth. Subsequent to the mutiny, however, the ganj became the property of Maulvi Habib-ur-Rahman, Sheikh, in return for loyal services to the British Government. He was enrolled as a taluqdar and improved his position, being the lord of seven villages and eight pattis. He was succeeded by Sheikh Wasi-uz-Zaman, and an account of the estate will be found in the articles on Asiwan and Rasulabad, as well as in Chapter III.

MOHAN, *Pargana* AURAS-MOHAN, *Tahsīl* MOHAN.

This is a Muhammadan town of considerable size and importance, and was in the Nawabi on the highway between Lucknow and Cawnpore. It lies in latitude 26° 47′ north and longitude 80° 41′ east, at a distance of twenty-four miles north-west from Unao. Its distance from Lucknow, with which it is connected by a good though unmetalled road, is eighteen miles. In addition to this it has other roads running through it from Auras and Malihabad to Bani Bridge on the Lucknow and Cawnpore road, crossing the Cawnpore railway at Harauni station, and others which proceed west over the Sai, leading to Bangarmau, Safipur and Ajgain. The town is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Sai, which is crossed a little below the town by a fine and massive bridge built by Maharaja Newal Rai Kayasth, the minister of Safdar Jang. Near the bridge is a high mound which seems to have been the site of an ancient fort now surmounted by an old tomb of a Muhammadan saint. The town contains one or two good streets paved with brick. The inhabitants numbered 5,798 at the 1901 census, 2,308 or nearly half of whom are Muhammadans; many of them are of respectable families, who in the Nawabi found service in the city or at court, but now live on the produce of their groves. But for two professions the town has always been celebrated—its learned Muhammadan doctors of physic, and its mimics and actors of the Muhammadan class, who have returned here to live on the fortunes they have earned.

There is a flourishing vernacular middle school here with 149 pupils. Many of the inhabitants are Gamhelas *(vide* pargana

Asiwan-Rasulabad). The place has grown considerably and is in a flourishing state. In 1869 the number of inhabitants was but 4,627, although at that time Mohan formed the headquarters of the tahsíl to which it still gives its name. The headquarters and the police-station are now at Hasanganj, four miles from Mohan.

The town is administered under Act XX of 1856. In 1901 the house tax amounted to Rs. 841, collected from 651 assessed houses out of a total of 1,092. The expenditure was Rs. 953 in all, and was chiefly devoted to the upkeep of the town police and to conservancy. Rs. 175 were spent on improvements. The incidence of taxation per assessed house is Re. 1-4-9 and per head of population Re. 0-2-3.

MOHAN *Tahsíl.*

The headquarters of this tahsíl are now at the village of Hasanganj, but the subdivision is usually still spoken of as the Mohan tahsíl from the former site of the headquarters. Moreover Mohan is the only considerable town in the subdivision.

The tahsíl occupies the northern portion of the Unao district. In shape it is a long and irregular oval. The greatest length, from north-west to south-east, is 31 miles, and its greatest breadth 18 miles. On the north it is bounded by the Hardoi district; on the north-east and east by Lucknow; on the south-east by the Purwa tahsíl, on the south and south-west by the Unao tahsíl and on the west by Safipur.

The river Sai enters the tahsíl on its western side, near the northern border. At this point its course is nearly due east, but on reaching Auras, about five miles from the boundary, it bends towards the south and passes through almost the entire length of the tahsíl. On the extreme south-east it forms the boundary between Mohan and the Lucknow district. The river is shallow through most of its course, its bed being extremely tortuous and the stream as a rule sluggish. It is, however, liable to sudden floods, which do considerable damage; with a succession of wet years the water level rises very markedly and the whole series of villages lying along its course then suffer from waterlogging and efflorescence of *reh*. At the settlement of 1894 the whole tract

was in a very depressed condition from this cause, and there was in consequence but little increase in the revenue. In some villages short-term settlements were made. This depression appears to have lasted some seven or eight years, but with the return of seasons of light rainfall the villages all recovered. A similar phenomenon is said to have occurred about the year 1872. In ordinary years the valley bears excellent crops, and the river forms a valuable source of irrigation.

Besides the Sai there are two diminutive water-courses, the Tinai and Aurai, in the western portion of the tahsíl. These, however, are dry except during and immediately after rain. They are quite useless for irrigation.

The southern portion of the tahsíl obtains irrigation from such tanks as the Kundra Samundar at Nawai, a particularly fine sheet of water, the Kullibain and Jalesar tanks near Ajgain, and the Basaha in the same neighbourhood. In the west there are the Katgari jhíl near Asiwan and the Amarpur water. In the rest of the tahsíl there are only small and very shallow tanks, which, though yielding water in normal years, dry up with any deficiency of rainfall. Speaking generally the tahsíl is badly off for natural sources of irrigation, and portions of it suffered very severely during the drought of 1896-97.

In soil and general appearance the tahsíl divides itself into two sharply-contrasted tracts. The southern and eastern, while containing some exceedingly rich soil, is disfigured by large plains of barren *úsar*, and by considerable stretches of the hard clay soil which invariably occurs in the neighbourhood of *úsar* and is known locally as *bijarhar*. This, when the rainfall is timely and propitious, yields excellent crops of rice; but the tract is entirely dependent on the character of the monsoon, and the crop is therefore precarious. Nothing but rice and occasionally some inferior gram can be grown in this soil. This portion of the tahsíl is flat, somewhat bare and desolate in appearance.

In the north and west the surface is markedly undulating. The soil is throughout lighter and in the higher portions extremely sandy. There is but little really fine soil, but at the same time there is a relative absence of wholly barren land.

Irrigation is deficient, and a failure in the rains, though not felt so intensely as in some of the villages in the other tract, affects a considerably large area.

The Cawnpore branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the south-east of the tahsíl with a station at Ajgain, and the main line from Lucknow to Hardoi passes within a few miles of its eastern and northern borders. The metalled road from Lucknow to Cawnpore also passes through the south-east portion of the tahsíl *viâ* Nawabganj and Ajgain. At the former place an unmetalled road takes off and leads to Purwa. At Nawabganj there is a road bungalow. The old Nawabi road from Lucknow to Dehli passes across the centre of the tahsíl through Newalganj, Mohan, Hasanganj and Miyanganj. At Mohan it crosses the river Sai by a fine bridge. At or about this point several branches are given off. One turns due north to Malihabad in the Lucknow district. A second runs north-west to Auras in the extreme north of the tahsíl. A third leads in a south-easterly direction to the Harauni station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and a fourth runs due south to the railway station at Ajgain. This latter is metalled, while the others are unmetalled, though raised and bridged. At Hasanganj the road again divides, a branch leading to Pariar on the Ganges *viâ* Rasulabad, where another branch takes off to Safipur. Finally, at Miyanganj the Nawabi road gives off its last branch in this tahsíl in the shape of a road to Safipur.

These roads afford ample communication between the western and south-western portions of the tahsíl. They are all crossed by the road from Unao to Sandila, which runs *viâ* Rasulabad, Miyanganj and Auras, and at the latter place gives off a branch to the Rahimabad station on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. This road is raised and bridged, but not metalled. The bridge over the Sai at Auras was carried away by a flood some few years ago, but a project has been sanctioned for replacing it by a screw pile bridge which will probably be constructed in the near future. Minor lines of communication are (1) a road from Ajgain *viâ* Bhauli to near Rasulabad, joining the Mohan-Pariar road at that point; (2) a somewhat inferior road from Nawabganj to the metalled road near Jhalotar; and (3) a

short link from Nawabganj to the metalled road near Neotini. These latter two are comparatively little used since the metalling of the road from Ajgain to Mohan and Hasanganj.

The tahsíl now comprises four parganas, each formed by the amalgamation of two pre-existing parganas and known by the double names. They are Auras-Mohan, Asiwan-Rasulabad, Jhalotar-Ajgain and Gorinda-Parsandan. The two latter are combined for revenue administrative purposes to form one qanungo circle. Asiwan-Rasulabad constitutes another such circle, while Auras-Mohan, being too large, is divided into two.

The tahsíl headquarters are at Hasanganj, where besides the tahsíl building there are a road bungalow, a police-station and a dispensary. There are three police-stations within the limits of the tahsíl,—at Ajgain, Hasanganj and Auras. A portion of the tahsíl on the west is, however, included in the circle of the police-station at Safipur.

For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the tahsíl is divided up between the three munsifis of the district. Mohan-Auras and Jhalotar-Ajgain belong to the Unao munsifi, while Gorinda-Parsandan forms part of the Purwa circle, and Asiwan-Rasulabad is united to Safipur. The schools of the subdivision number 30 in all. Of these the only middle school is that at Mohan: there are 10 of the upper primary type, the most important being those at Hasanganj, Neotini, Ajgain and Nawabganj. Of the rest 14 are lower primary schools, and five are supported by grants-in-aid from Government. The total population in 1901 numbered 255,389 persons, of whom 133,020 were males and 122,369 females. Classified according to religion, there were 233,958 Hindus, 21,394 Musalmans and 37 others. The most numerous castes are Pasis, 33,658; Thakurs, 32,129; Chamárs, 72,764; Ahírs, 21,317; Brahmans, 20,270, and Lodhs, 19,816. Of the Thakurs, the Dikhits are most numerous, followed by Chauhans, Janwars, Sengars and Raikwars. Other numerous castes are Kachhis, Nais, Gadariyas, Dhobis and Koris. Of the Musalmans the Sheikhs are most numerous, followed by Behnas, Faqírs and Julahas.

Four-fifths of the population are employed in agriculture and the management of land. The chief trade is that of the

Bania and other vendors of food and drink. Next comes weaving and its cognate trades. There is a fair number of workers in wood and jungle products, but the remaining trades are very poorly represented. Beggars are common, numbering 2,837.

MURADABAD, *Pargana* BANGARMAU, *Tahsíl* SAFIPUR.

This town, which lies in latitude 26° 57′ north and longitude 80° 11′ east, is distant 19 miles north-west from the tahsíl and 36 miles in the same direction from Unao, the road from which to Hardoi passes through it. The date of its foundation is not known. It is said to have been peopled by Murad Sher Khan, who flourished during the reign of Aurangzeb, and takes its name from the founder. It is on tolerably level ground; the scenery is pleasant, and climate healthy. To the north of the town there are extensive groves, which stretch as far as the old canal of Ghazi-ud-din Haidar. These groves, however, belong to the adjoining town of Jalalabad in Hardoi.

There is a bazár here, with a market twice a week, and three fairs here, one in March in honour of Debi, one in September-October, and the third in June in honour of Krishna. The school is a middle vernacular school and is in a flourishing condition with 136 scholars.

Muradabad has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since the year 1873. In the year 1901 the house tax realized Rs. 600, while Rs. 710 were expended on police, local improvements and sanitation. The total number of houses is 717, of which 400 are assessed to taxation. The incidence per head of population is Re. 0-1-11. The population in 1901 numbered 4,760, of whom 1,850 are Musalmans, while among the Hindus, Brahmans greatly predominate.

During the last twenty years Muradabad has gained a widespread reputation. Here lived Maulvi Fazl Rahman, whose piety and learning were famous throughout India. His followers number thousands and hail from every quarter. Visitors even from foreign Muhammadan countries used to come to Muradabad during his lifetime. He died in 1897, and his son, Maulvi Ahmad Miyan, is looked upon with reverence by the disciples of his father. He celebrates the death of his father

annually, and receives large presents on these occasions from his followers.

NAWABGANJ, *Pargana* JHALOTAR AJGAIN, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

A small town in latitude 26° 37′ north and longitude 80° 40′ east, on the metalled road from Cawnpore to Lucknow, lying twelve miles north-east of Unao, three miles from Ajgain station, and twenty-five miles from Lucknow. In the days of the kings there was a tahsíl and thana here, but they have long disappeared. There is a large fair at the end of Chait in each year in honour of Durga Debi and Kusahri Debi. The temple of the former goddess stands in Nawabganj, while that of the latter is in Kusumbhi village, which adjoins the town to the north, lying between it and the railway. People from Lucknow and Cawnpore throng to this fair, which is one of the largest in the district.

The ganj was built by Amin-ud-daulah, the prime minister of Oudh, in the year 1249 fasli (1842 A.D.). The same official erected here a sarai and mosque; and Naubat Rai, the treasurer, built the tank. The place has been ruined by the construction of the railway and the removal of the tahsíl. The population has decreased in consequence. At the last census the total was 2,789, as against 2,840 in 1891 and 3,123 in 1869. Musalmans form about one-sixth of the whole.

NEOTINI, *Pargana* AURAS-MOHAN, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

Neotini is a Muhammadan town, situated south-west of Mohan about two miles off on the right bank of the river Sai, in latitude 26° 45′ north and longitude 80° 38′ east. It is the seat of the only Muhammadan colony that seems to have come into the pargana. But the arrival of the Musalmans was early, and they took possession of nine villages, which they hold to the present day. The town is said to have been founded by a Dikhit, Raja Ram, a descendant of Raja Balbhaddar of Jhalotar, who on a hunting expedition saw the spot, and attracted by its beauty cut away some of the "tin" grass that grew there, and founded a town which he called Neotini. There is an old *dih* in the place still assigned as the site of his fort. It remained

with the Dikhits till the time of Raja Apre, who having, it is said, ill-treated and plundered a great merchant, whose complaints reached the ears of Mahmud of Ghazni, was driven out by an invasion headed by Miran Muhammad Zahir-ud-din "Aftab." They and their descendants have occupied the place ever since. The chronogram they preserve with reference to the first occupation is "Khuda Dad" which gives the date 614 Hijri (1197 A.D.); so that the colonization seems to be as early at least as the time of Shams-ud-din Altamsh. It is now one of the most important Muhammadan centres in the district. At present a judge of the Hyderabad High Court and an Arabic Professor of Queen's College, Benares, hail from this place.

The town bears an air of prosperity. There are several old mosques and shrines and some good houses belonging to members of the family who hold appointments under the British Government and are pleaders in the courts. The land round the town is extraordinarily rich and well cultivated; the crops being poppy, vegetables, spices and medical herbs, and a considerable amount of pán. The population numbered 3,957 in 1901, and of these 1,314 were Musalmans. There is an upper primary school here. The name of the revenue mauza is Pura Bhar.

NEWALGANJ, *Pargana* AURAS-MOHAN, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

A famous market, lying in latitude 26° 47′ north, longitude 80° 43′ east. This is a junction of two market towns situated on the road to Mohan from Lucknow, about 13 miles from the city. It is two miles east of Mohan, and 26 north-east of Unao. Newalganj was built by Maharaja Newal Rai, the Naib of Nawab Safdar Jang, who also built the bridge over the Sai at Mohan; Maharajganj is a continuation of it built by Maharaja Balkrishn, the finance minister of the last king. The latter is approached by a long causeway which terminates in an archway, the entrance into the bazár. The ganj is about one-fourth of a mile long, and ends in another archway, passing under which, a sharp turn to the right brings the traveller opposite a third arch, which is the entrance into Newalganj. The bi-weekly bazár is held in Maharajganj, and is one of the largest in the neighbourhood. The sales consist of all the usual country produce of grain,

tobacco, spices and vegetables, with country cloth and European piece-goods. There is also a separate trade in brass vessels, which are made in large quantities in Newalganj, where a large colony of Thatheras (braziers) has established itself. The climate of the place is healthy and the water good. The remains of an enclosure built of solid masonry round the town and its gateway are historical features.

The Machberia gate contains the lower primary school with its 37 scholars. There is also an old sarai and in the town are three temples to Mahadeo and eight mosques. A fair is annually held on the day of Dasahra, the 10th of the lunar half of Jeth (May-June), having an attendance of not more than 500 people.

There was formerly a police-station here, but it has been removed. The place is losing the position it formerly held and the population has decreased of late years. This is probably due to the diversion of trade brought about by the construction of the railway. At the last census the total number of inhabitants was but 2,738, of whom 238 were Musalmans. There are in all 706 houses. The combined towns are administered together under Act XX of 1856. The number of houses assessed is 261, and the income from the house tax in 1901 was Rs. 696, giving an incidence of Rs. 2-10-10 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-0 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year was Rs. 1,078, of which Rs. 402 went to the upkeep of the town police and Rs. 440 to local improvements. Of the rest, establishment accounted for Rs. 77, and Rs. 156 were devoted to conservancy.

PANDRI KALAN, *Pargana* HARHA, *Tahsíl* UNAO.

A large village, in latitude 20° 28′ north and longitude 80° 39′ east, in the east of the pargana and 10 miles south-east of Unao, pleasantly situated amid mango groves. It contains a population of 3,415 inhabitants according to the census of 1901. Of these the majority are Brahmans, and there are only 133 Musalmans. There is a thriving school here of the upper primary type attended by 113 scholars. Two markets are held here every week, but they are of only local importance. There are several temples in the place, the chief being that of

Sagreswar Mahadeo. Two miles to the south runs the unmetalled road from Unao to Purwa and on to Rai Bareli. It is related regarding its foundation that two brothers, Borhu Pande and Hari Pande, Brahmans by caste, were in the service of Raja Jai Chandra of Kanauj and each of them laid the foundation of a village, naming it after himself by the permission of the Raja. Pandri Kalan was thus founded by the elder brother.

PANHAN, *Pargana* PANHAN, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

A very small village, only worthy of mention as giving its name to the pargana. Panhan Khas lies due south of Purwa in latitude 26° 23′ north and longitude 80° 47′ east, a short distance to the west of the Loni river, and is connected with Purwa by an unmetalled road, some six miles in length. It possesses no object of interest except an upper primary school with an attendance of 60 boys who are chiefly drawn from the large neighbouring villages of Pakhra, Mamrezpur and Malauna. Fairs are held here in January and March in honour of Muhammad Shah, a celebrated faqír who once resided here, and large numbers of people are attracted from the surrounding country. The place has a local reputation for its sweetmeats. Besides the faqir's shrine, there are three temples to Mahadeo and Debi. The old dismantled fort lies on the north side of the village.

Panhan is said to derive its name from Raja Pann, a Bhar chieftain who founded the place about 2,200 years ago. The population of Panhan Khas is but 284 according to the 1901 census returns. Of these the majority are Kachhis, and 55 are Musalmans.

PANHAN *Pargana*, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

A very small pargana in the south-east of the district, bounded on the west and north by pargana Purwa, on the east by the Rai Bareli district and pargana Mauranwan, and on the south by Patan, the river Loni skirting the border. Its greatest width is three miles and its greatest length four miles, the total area being 12,186 acres or 19 square miles.

About half the pargana or 6,053 acres are cultivated, and 4,383 acres are returned as culturable. The final revenue

demand is Rs. 17,975, being at the rate of Rs. 2-15-2 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-7-6 per acre over the whole area. The incidence is high and bears witness to good cultivation; irrigation is extensive and is almost wholly conducted by means of wells. On the Rai Bareli side of the pargana and lying between the villages on the east of this pargana and the nearest villages of Rai Bareli is a very large jhíl named the Sudna Táláb. The shape of this sheet of water is a horse-shoe, the convex side being towards Panhan. This tank is one of the largest in this and the adjoining pargana on the Rai Bareli side.

The cultivating classes are mostly Lodhs, Ahírs and Brahmans, and the rent rate varies from Rs. 12·43 in the case of Kachhis, to Rs. 5·9 for Kurmis, of whom there are but few. Brahmans and Thakurs both pay about Rs. 6·75, so that the natural order is here somewhat reversed. The crops grown in the kharíf are mainly juar and rice, while in the rabi barley is the prevailing crop followed by wheat and peas.

The landholders are for the most part zamíndárs who own 25 out of 41 mahals. Of the rest nine are taluqdari, and seven belong to coparcenary bodies of pattidárs. Of the taluqdari villages three belong to the Mauranwan Khattris, one to the taluqdar of Galgalha, one to the Kardaha family, and the remainder to the Bais of Rai Bareli.

There are 23 villages, of which the chief are Malauna, Mamrezpur, Pakhra and Parsanda. The total population in 1901 was 8,961 as against 8,325 in 1891, 7,566 in 1881 and 7,997 in 1869. This increase is another striking testimony to the prosperity of the pargana.

The surface of the pargana presents no striking features and is a level plain, except at the extreme south, where there is a slight inclination to the bed of the river Loni. There are no jungles and but few groves throughout the pargana, but babul trees grow plentifully along the line of villages near the Loni on a tract of land where formerly salt was extensively manufactured. This trade has, however, disappeared as a private enterprise under British rule. The Loni indicates by its name that the land through which it passes is highly impregnated with salt. It flows from west to east passing the villages of Kakori,

Baijuamau, Mírwan, Parsanda, Datia and Bhagwantpur. The stream scarcely deserves the name of river. The flow of water is but scant when greatest, and the bed of the stream is completely dry in most places in the hot weather. For communications there are two roads, both unmetalled. One is that running from Purwa to Bihar, and the other the cross-road from Mauranwan to Malauna and on to the Unao-Rai Bareli road.

The history of this pargana is meagre. The earliest known occupants were the Bhars, one of whose Rajas is said to have borne the name of Pann, and to have built the town of Panhan, giving it his name. The remains of an old fort are discernible in the vicinity of the village of Panhan and are said to be the remains of the ancient Bhar stronghold. About 1,600 years ago Salivahan came with his army to Shiurájpur in the modern district of Fatehpur, and halted there to bathe in the Ganges. Abhai Chand Bais and his brother, Pirthi Chand, were with Salivahan. The former advanced and crossed the Ganges, attacked the Bhars, and defeated them at Panhan. Abhai Chand added other dominions to his conquest, and Panhan formed part of the large domain known as Baiswara.

PARIAR, *Pargana* PARIAR, *Tahsíl* UNAO.

A small town lying in latitude 26° 38′ north and longitude 80° 19′ east, on the banks of the Ganges at a distance of 14 miles north-west of Unao. It is situated at the junction of two roads which connect the place with Safipur and Rasulabad. Near the village is a fine sheet of water, two miles long, known as the Mahua lake. The population at the last census of 1901 amounted to 4,121, of whom only 85 were Musalmans. This total comprises the inhabitants of Pariar-Katri, the stretch of swampy ground to the west of the town leading down to the river. The prevailing castes are Brahmans and Kadheras (*vide* article on Jajamau).

During the Nawabi, Pariar was the seat of a tahsildar, and one Rup Singh, Bachhil, in the days of Miyan Almas Ali Khan, who was in charge of the place, built a fort and a walled ganj, which goes by the name of Daulatganj. There is a market here

twice a week, and cloth is the chief article of sale. Pariar is chiefly famous for its fair, which attracts about 100,000 people on the Kartiki Puranmashi. Tradition relates when Raja Ram Chandar was performing the sacrifice called *Aswamedha*, he loosed the horse Shyambaran, and announced that whoever caught it would thereby signify a wish to make war with him. Kus and Lav, the sons of the Raja himself, seized the horse in the jungle of Pariar, and thereupon a great fight ensued. In a temple at Pariar there are to be seen up till the present time a number of arrow heads said to have been used by the contending parties, and they are also sometimes picked up in the bed of the river. There is a temple in honour of Sri Balkaneswar Nath Mahadeo on the Ganges built by Lav and Kus, and one to Jankijí or Ráni Síta.

PARIAR *Pargana, Tahsíl* UNAO.

A riverain pargana lying along the Ganges north of Sikandarpur and south of Safipur and Fatehpur-Chaurasi, while on the east it is shut in by pargaṅa Unao. Most of the pargana is composed of tarai, lowlying land along the Ganges, cut up by side channels of the river and liable to inundations and changes.

Its present area is 22,307 acres or 34·85 square miles. Of this 9,205 acres, comprised in eight villages, are directly subject to fluvial action. The remaining 13,102 acres, divided in 16 villages and 22 mahals, are less precarious and partake of the nature of the ordinary lowlying land of this district. The former portion is held under a quinquennial settlement. The present land revenue is Rs. 29,293, which falls at the rate of Re. 1-4-9 per acre and Rs. 2-4-2 per acre of cultivation. The soil is chiefly loam and clay, and the pargana produces wheat and barley of the first quality. These with gram and peas constitute practically the whole of the rabi crops. In the kharíf rice and bajra form the staples, and very little else is grown. The pargana has abundant sources of irrigation. Besides the Ganges and Kalyani, there are several large jhíls, of which the chief are the Mahua lake, besides the village of Pariar, a stretch of water about two miles long and half a mile broad, and those at Bhadeona and Saidapur. Wells can be everywhere dug, but are not much used for irrigation purposes. The country is well wooded

with groves of mango and *mahua*, which are everywhere to be seen on the higher ground.

The population in 1901 numbered 17,152, of whom 9,149 were males. The inhabitants are almost all Hindus, the Muhammadans amounting to only 570. There has been a large increase since 1891, when the total population was but 14,406. Many Kadheras are to be found in the pargana cultivating the swampy ground near the Ganges. The other chief cultivating classes are Lodhs and Thakurs. Rents run much lower than in the rest of the district. Brahmans pay on an average Rs. 4·55 per acre, Lodhs Rs. 5·5 and Kachhis Rs. 7·51. Out of the whole area, 12,967 acres or 58·14 per cent. are cultivated, while 5,871 acres are returned as culturable and 3,467 acres are barren.

Pariar is the only place of any note in the pargana: it is the scene of a great fair, and the site is held sacred by the Hindus. For communications there are two unmetalled roads converging on Pariar from Safipur, on the Unao-Hardoi road, and from Rasulabad, on the road from Safipur to Lucknow. There is a ferry between Pariar and Bithur in the Cawnpore district.

There are no taluqdars resident in the pargana. Most of the land belongs to pattidars, and about a third is held in single zamindari tenure. Four villages belong to Mahant Har Charan Das and one to the Galgalha taluqa. Tradition relates that there was formerly a jungle here. In the Treta Yuga, or second age of the world, Lachhman, by order of his brother Raja Ram Chandar of Ajodhya, turned out Ráni Síta on this land; hence the name of the pargana from the Sanskrit word "Parhar," to turn out, or let go, *i.e.* divorce—afterwards corrupted into Pariar. In 1187 A.D. Himanchal Singh, a Dikhit Thákur, came here with an army from the north, conquered the Lunias, then zamindars of the pargana, and founded the village of *Pariar*. In 1785 A.D. 28 villages were taken from Sikandarpur and Safipur and formed into pargana Pariar.

PARSANDAN, *Pargana* GORINDA-PARSANDAN, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

Parsandan lies in latitude 26° 36′ north and longitude 80° 41′ east, at a distance of 12 miles south of Jhalotar-Ajgain and 14

north-east of Unao. In the king's time it was headquarters of the pargana of the same name, but since the establishment of British rule Parsandan has been joined to pargana Gorinda, and made a part of tahsíl Mohan. A metalled road from Lucknow to Cawnpore passes through this part of the country at a distance of about two miles north of the village. There is nothing certain known about the date and circumstances connected with its foundation. It is said that in early days there was a dense jungle in the vicinity, and the heroic Paras Ram, the sixth incarnation of the deity, performed his penances here; but the date is unknown. There were some traces of his place of worship left, which induced Raja Ugarsen to come from the other side of the Jumna, and he cleared the jungle, and founded the present town. It is supposed to have taken its name from having been the residence of Paras Ram. The owners are Thakurs, one of whose ancestors, Himmat Singh, built a fort here and defied the King of Dehli, and Parsandan was the scene of a great contest between the zamindar and the Imperial subahdar some 500 years ago.

The population numbers but 1,203, and is chiefly composed of Lodhs. There are no Musalmans.

PATAN, *Pargana* PATAN, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

This small town gives its name to the pargana and, save for the two fairs which are held here in March and September, possesses little importance. The population is very largely Hindu, numbering at the last census 2,545 souls, of whom only 158 are Musalmans. There is an upper primary school here with an attendance of 60 pupils. The tomb of the faqír Muhabbat Shah is the object which attracts so many people at the fairs. His story is given in the following article, and even now his spirit is supposed to exorcise those who are possessed. The method of treatment, at any rate in former days, was to tie up the afflicted persons to the trees round the tomb and leave them there all night. The village lies in latitude 26° 18′ north and longitude 80° 47′ east, at a distance of a mile south of the river Loni, and on the unmetalled road from Unao to Rai Bareli. From Patan to the district headquarters is about 30 miles.

PATAN *Pargana, Tahsíl* PURWA.

This is the smallest pargana in the district, having an area of only 6,924 acres, or less than eleven square miles. It is bounded on the north by pargana Panhan, on the east by Bihar, on the south by Bhagwantnagar and on the west by Magrayar. The river Loni touches three villages on the north. The road from Unao to Rai Bareli bisects the pargana from west to east, running through the village of Patan. There are in all 15 small villages, with a total population of 6,222, according to the figures of the 1901 census. By far the largest proportion consists of Brahmans, while Thakurs and Kurmis come next. There are but 173 Musalmans.

The pargana is divided for revenue purposes into 20 mahals, of which 12 are held by taluqdars and the remainder by zamindars. It forms part of the tract known as the Baiswara, and has all along formed part of the estate owned by the Bais of Daundia Khera.

The soil is for the greater part loam and of a good quality. Rents range from an average of Rs. 6·36 per acre paid by Thakurs, the most favoured class, to Rs. 10·22 in the case of Kurmis. The staple crops are juar and sugarcane in the kharíf and barley, wheat and gram in the rabi. The total cultivated area is 2,908 acres or 42 per cent. of the whole. Of the remainder 2,876 acres are culturable, consisting largely of groves, and 1,140 acres barren waste. About half the cultivated area is irrigated, and for this purpose wells are almost exclusively used. The water-level is deeper here than in most parts of the district, having an average depth of about 50 feet.

The final revenue demand of the present settlement is Rs. 9,580, which falls with an incidence of Rs. 3-4-8 per acre of cultivation, and Re. 1-6-0 per acre of cultivation, which is a higher figure than in the other parganas of this tahsíl, and speaks for its high cultivation and general prosperity.

Two fairs are held annually: one is held in the month of Pus and the other in Jeth on the first Thursday of the month, in honour of and near the tomb of Muhabbat Shah. This darvesh lived in the time of Shuja-ud-daula, and died in that of Asaf-ud-daula. He is said to have come to this place on

pilgrimage. It is related that Muhabbat Shah had a disciple or "murid" known as Niamat Shah, to whom he was very partial. Niamat Shah died and he was buried in this "takya" (graveyard), and therefore, in commemoration of his name, Muhabbat ordered a fair to be held over his tomb, which is still kept up. It possesses some local reputation and is generally known as the *takya-ka-mela*. The majority of the people, whether Hindus or Muhammadans, have faith in him; and the cause of Niamat's death is related by the neighbours as follows: One day a Kurmi on his way home from the fields fell accidentally into a dry well, called out Muhabbat's name for help to take him out of the well, as he had faith in him and considered him present everywhere, but without any result; he then called Niamat, who instantly appeared, took him by the hand, and drew him out of the well. The next day the same Kurmi attended the darvesh's lodging, but saluted Niamat Shah only, and on being asked why, he related the matter in full; then Muhabbat getting enraged with his disciple, Niamat, ordered him to die, which command he directly fulfilled. The second fair or *mela* was established by Muhabbat's disciple, Shafqat Shah, in honour of his religious master.

This pargana was, prior to its being held by the Bais Chhattris, in the possession of Bhars, though it was considered as forming part of the Kanauj kingdom. In the Nawabi the site of the tahsíl was on the western side of this town, where a tahsildar resided, who had also the charge of the thana or police-station. It formed a pargana in the days of Akbar, deriving its name from the town of Patan.

PATARI, *Pargana* SIKANDARPUR, *Tahsíl* UNAO.

A large scattered village in the east of the pargana, situated in latitude 26° 34′ north and longitude 80° 25′ east, about four miles west of the district headquarters. Near it on the south runs the road from Unao to Sikandarpur, while a small local road runs from Cawnpore bridge north of the provincial road and joins the Unao-Hardoi road in pargana Unao. It is an unimportant place, though the village is old, dating from the time of Raja Unwant Singh, the reputed founder of Unao. The population has decreased somewhat of late years. In 1869

there were 3,589 inhabitants, but at the last census the total was but 3,087, of whom the largest proportion consists of Lodhs, while 290 are Musalmans. The village belongs to pattidars who cultivate nearly half the land themselves. The area is 2,377 acres, paying a revenue of Rs. 5,600.

PURWA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PURWA.

A considerable town lying in latitude 26° 28′ north, longitude 80° 46′ east. It is situated in the centre of the pargana, and lies at the junction of several roads, one from Unao and on to Rai Bareli, another to Cawnpore through Achalganj, a third to Lucknow, which joins the provincial trunk road at Bani, and a fourth to Bihár, Baksar and Lalganj.

The town is locally noted for good shoe makers. Two bazárs are held weekly, attended by about 1,000 visitors. There are three large fairs here during the year. Two are held in honour of Sri Billeswar Mahadeo, about one mile east of the town; one on the day of Shiuratri, and the other on the first and second days of Aghan, about November; each of these fairs is attended by seven or eight thousand people. The population at the last census of 1901 amounted to 10,260 persons, of whom 2,705 were Musalmans and 7,529 Hindus. Brahmans, Banias and Kayasths are the prevailing castes.

There is a tahsíl here, a police-station, dispensary, post-office and a middle vernacular school with a present attendance of 157 pupils. Purwa also is the headquarters of a munsifi. It was formerly the seat of the chakladar of the Harha-Purwa *chakla* or collectorate in the days of the Nawabi. At annexation it was the headquarters of the district, but the transfer to Unao took place very shortly afterwards. The town has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since the year 1898. There are in all 1,990 houses, of which 1,050 were in 1901 assessed to taxation, the total income from this head being Rs. 1,490, giving an incidence of Re. 1-6-8 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-3 per head of population. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,858, of which Rs. 910 were devoted to the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 306 to sanitation and conservancy, Rs. 139 to meet the cost of collection and establishment, and the remainder to carry

out local improvements, such as paving and lighting the streets.

The town is said to have been founded about 500 years ago. Primarily, one Raja Newan, a Raghubansi resident of Ajodhya, came and settled at a place four miles west of this town, which is now known as Newayan. After some time the river Loni washed that village away. Raja Ranbir Singh, a descendant of the above-named Raja, who ruled Newayan at that time, laid the foundation of this town which stands on the land of the villages Bhawanipur, Sokipur and Kalianpur. It was then called Ranbirpur. Now the word "Ranjit" is put erroneously instead of Ranbir, and the town is called "Ranjitpurwa" or "Purwa." At the same time the revenue mauza is known as Qasba Ram Himmat Purwa. This is curious, as Himmat Khera village adjoins the present village of Newayan on the banks of the Loni. The present town is very straggling: the whole lies to the south of the Rai Bareli road, the north-western portion being known as Qasba Pachhim, while Ram Himmat Purwa is further south and extends to the Bihar road; beyond this to the north-west is the large hamlet of Durgapur.

Raja Achal Singh Bais, a resident and taluqdar of Daundia Khera, was chakladar, and also the liege lord of the town of Purwa, and had taken up his residence at this place from 1716 to 1776. The other Thakurs of Baiswara and of the Bais tribe, who had a great dislike to the rule of the chakladar, waged war against Achal Singh, in which they were totally defeated. Raja Achal Singh then had a garden laid out on the very plain where the battle was fought, which is still there. Raja Achal Singh, Raja Sital Parshad Tirbedi, Nazim, and Fateh Ali, a favourite slave of Almas Ali Khwaja Sarai, have been remarkable persons in the history of this town. Raja Achal Singh is said to have been the founder of Achalganj in pargana Harha, Achal Khera, in pargana and tahsíl Purwa, as also of the following villages in this district—Unchgaon, Naigaon, Banthar and Jhalotar.

Raja Sital Parshad founded Sítalganj in this place, embellishing it with a temple and a tank. Another place of this name was founded by the same Nazim in Rasulabad.

Fateh Ali was the founder of Fatehganj which lies near Purwa, and he planted the road from Purwa to Basha, and from Jalalabad to the entrance gate of the city of Lucknow, with trees for the convenience and comfort of travellers. He also had laid out and planted a garden with a masonry tank in the city of Lucknow. Buildings of former times now remaining are the temple of Billeswar Mahadeo and the tomb of one Mina Sahib—both regarded as sacred by Hindus and Muhammadans respectively; a shrine of Niamat Shah and the burial-place of one Hira Shah, both famous hermits, are also worthy of note here.

PURWA *Pargana, Tahsíl* PURWA.

This pargana is bounded on the north by the Asoha and Gorinda-Parsandan parganas, on the west by Harha, on the south by Magrayar and Panhan, and on the east by Mauranwan. The Loni river traverses the western portion, touching nine villages. It is a poor stream, as it only contains water during the rains and cold weather, and in the hot weather it dries up.

The total area is 71,100 acres or 111 square miles, comprising 104 villages. The area under cultivation is 35,530 acres or nearly 50 per cent. of the whole, while 18,559 acres are culturable and 17,011 acres are returned as barren, being chiefly *usar*. The irrigated area is considerable, amounting to about 55 per cent. of the land under cultivation. For this purpose wells and tanks are employed in equal proportions; the pargana is well supplied with jhíls, the largest being the Basaha lake and those at Mirri, Bahadin and Unchagaon. There are a large number of wells in the pargana, but the water-level varies greatly—from 15 feet in the east to 52 feet in the south. The soil is good, consisting largely of loam, while clay amounts to 17 per cent., the highest proportion in this tahsíl. About 10 per cent. is light sandy soil found here and there as the ground rises. The kharíf crops are chiefly rice, which easily heads the list, juar, bajra and sugarcane, which is here very largely grown. In the rabi we have the usual barley, wheat and pulses.

There are no really precarious villages in the pargana: in four the water-supply is deficient for irrigation, but in each case this could be remedied, as it is merely a question of deepening

existing tanks. The villages are Jhakwa and Rahimpur on the Mauranwan border, and Narsinghpur and Saraiyan in the north; they are all of small size.

The pargana contains 219 mahals, of which only 16 are taluqdari. The most common forms of tenure are the single and joint zamindari, which together account for 169 mahals. The remainder are in the hands of pattidars.

The population has varied strangely in the last 30 years. The highest point was reached in 1869, when the total was 64,758. In 1881 this had fallen to 60,335, to rise again to 63,387 in 1891. At the last census in 1901, however, there was another fall, and the total now stands at 61,907. Of these the great majority are Hindus, Musalmans numbering but 4,790. Brahmans, Lodhs and Ahirs are the chief cultivating classes of the pargana. The rent rate varies rather according to skill in cultivation than superiority of caste. Kachhis pay as much as Rs. 9·52 per acre, while Thakurs, who are the most favoured and also the worst cultivators, pay Rs. 5·39. Brahmans pay an average of Rs. 6·12, while Kurmis have to pay almost as much as the Kachhis.

The final revenue demand under the last settlement is Rs. 1,01,113, exclusive of cesses. The assessment of the pargana at the summary settlement was fixed at Rs. 83,855, and at the first regular settlement of 1867 at Rs. 85,702. The present incidence is Rs. 2-13-5 per acre of cultivation and Rs. 2 over the whole area.

The chief town of the pargana is Purwa, which is administered under Act XX of 1856, and is a large and thriving township. The other large villages are Tiprarpur, Bailgaon, Chamiani and Darsawan. The chief market is at the headquarters.

Communications are good. Purwa itself is connected by a metalled road with the district headquarters. This road continues in the opposite direction *viâ* Mauranwan, up to which point it is metalled, to Rai Bareli. An unmetalled road connects Purwa directly with the railway bridge over the Ganges. Another similar road passes north to Kantha, where it divides into two branches, both leading to the provincial metalled road. On the south there is an unmetalled road

connecting Purwa with the town of Bhagwantnagar and thence with Baksar on the Ganges, where there is a ferry.

The pargana was known as such in Akbar's time. This was the most westerly portion of the Bais dominions. It was ruled by Achal Singh, thus referred to by Elliott :—" There is nothing to notice in the history of the family till we come to Ugarsen. His younger son, Dhara, was in the service of Raja Achal Singh of Purwa, and was the chief of his armed retainers. His valour is conspicuously mentioned in the ballad which details the fight between Achal and Diwan Bakhsh, who headed the houses of the combined families of Simbasi and Naihesta. In that fight a pair of kettle-drums were taken from Diwan Bakhsh and were kept by the head of Achal's family at Daundia Khera The disgrace was keenly felt by the other party, and quite lately Rana Raghunath Singh sent to Rao Ram Bakhsh to offer terms on which he might get the drums back, a message to which the Rai politely answered that he would be most happy if Raghunath could recover them in the same way in which Achal Singh had taken them. Ugarsen stood security for a friend who defaulted, and he was unable to pay up the default. Achal Singh, unmindful of the services of his son, seized and bound him, and had one of his sons, named Dhir Singh, murdered before his eyes. Next morning Ugarsen was found dead at the bottom of a well, and it was darkly whispered that it was not grief or despair which brought him to that end. Dhara at once threw up the Raja's service, and took to plundering his estates, and lived the life of an outlaw. In order to keep him in check, the tahsíl and fort were removed from Asoha to Kantha, and the forces allotted to the pargana were stationed in that town. In 1184 Fasli Achal Singh was succeeded in the Nizamat by Bhawani Singh, and soon after took poison and died, on which Dhara Singh came back to his home, and became a peaceable subject again."*

At the present time the chief proprietors of the pargana are the Khattris of Mauranwan, who hold seven whole villages and 20 pattis; Mahant Har Charan Das, who owns six whole villages, and Thakur Chandarpal Singh of Galgalha.

* Chronicles of Oonao, p. 48.

PURWA *Tahsíl.*

The Purwa tahsíl occupies the eastern portion of the Unao district, having for its western boundary the Unao and Mohan tahsíls. On the north-east it adjoins the Lucknow district, being separated from it, except for a few detached villages, by the river Sai. On the east it marches with the Rai Bareli district, and on the south-west it is separated by the Ganges from portions of the Cawnpore and Fatehpur districts.

Its length from north to south is 35 miles. Its greatest width is along the Lucknow border and amounts to 25 miles. It tapers steadily towards the south-west, its breadth at the Ganges being only 12 miles. The Ganges and the Sai are here approximately parallel and the shape of the tahsíl is thus a somewhat elongated trapezium. Its area is 357,413 acres or 558 square miles.

Besides the Ganges and the Sai there are three minor watercourses. The Loni enters the tahsíl about the middle of its western border and passes across it in a south-easterly direction, eventually falling into the Ganges near Khajurgaon in the Rai Bareli district. A little before reaching the village of Bihar it is joined by the Khorahi, an even more diminutive stream which runs south from near Asoha. Both these dry up comparatively early in the cold weather. For this reason, and because their beds lie deep below the level of the surrounding country, they are useless for purposes of irrigation. Their courses are marked by ravine land, which in part is surprisingly extensive, considering the insignificant nature of the streams. The third brook, the Naurahi, flows along beneath the old high bank of the Ganges. It takes its rise in a series of swamps and depressions in the Harha pargana and, flowing through parganas Ghatampur and Daundia Khera, joins the Ganges at the village of Baksar in the extreme south-east corner of the district. This also is useless for irrigation, but continues when in flood to do a considerable amount of damage, and at all times the kharíf is extremely precarious along its course.

The tahsíl is consequently dependent for natural sources of irrigation upon tanks and swamps which are numerous. There is a well-marked tract about eight miles in width running the

entire length of the district and studded throughout its course with tanks and jhíls. This belt enters the tahsíl a little to the north of the Unao-Rai Bareli road, and leaves it somewhat to the south of the latter. In this chain of jhíls we have the tanks at Kantha, Bhadain, Unchgaon, Qila, Mirri, Zorawarganj, the various tanks near Sarwan, the Barhna tank near Sagauli, the Mohna and Sukrar tanks near Mauranwan, the Darehta tank, that at Indhera on the Rai Bareli border and that at Gulariha. Distinct from this series of swamps there are the tank at Sahrawan, the Kubka tank at Bhagwantnagar, the Barela tank on the Rai Bareli border and some small scattered tanks in the tarai tract below the high bank of the Ganges. Those at Kantha, Sagauli and the Barela tank hold water almost all the year round, while the others are more shallow. In normal years they hold water up to about February or March, giving an ample supply for irrigation. They are apt, however, to dry up in years of drought or short rainfall, failing thus when most wanted. In such years the beds are usually cultivated and yield magnificent crops, but this scarcely compensates for the loss of crops on other land for lack of irrigation.

In physical characteristics the tahsíl is extremely varied. Below the high bank of the Ganges there is the usual tarai tract, consisting first of a belt of villages directly subject to alluvion and diluvion, with, higher up, a wider belt of villages liable to flooding. At Baksar the high bank curves in close to the present course of the river, which at this point appears not to have varied materially since the mutiny. The tarai strip widens towards the west and on the boundary with the Unao tahsíl is about five miles in width. This tract is sparsely inhabited and is covered with extensive areas of grass jungle in which there are numbers of pig and nilgai. The summit of the high bank is marked by a series of magnificent groves. The whole of the southern half of the tahsíl is extremely well wooded, the surface of the ground being at the same time pleasingly irregular and the scenery decidedly picturesque. In the northern half of the tahsíl we see the reverse of the picture. Here, though there are plenty of groves, the surface is flat and disfigured by enormous stretches of barren *úsar* plain extending for miles and miles, which

render the outlook monotonous and depressing. It need hardly be said that the southern half of the tahsíl is much the richer.

Except in the tarai tract, which is comparatively unimportant, the tahsíl is well off for communications. Though no railway actually passes through it, the Cawnpore branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand passes within some six miles of the north-west corner of the tahsíl; while the main line is within some ten miles of the eastern border. The main road from Unao to Rai Bareli gives access to both these lines. It passes directly across the tahsíl near its centre, through the towns of Purwa and Mauranwan. From Unao to Mauranwan it is metalled, but the rest of its course, though raised and bridged, is unmetalled. Purwa, the headquarters of the tahsíl, is also linked with the Ajgain and Ganges bridge stations of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway by unmetalled, but good roads. There is a direct road from Mauranwan to Lucknow with a bridge over the Sai. There is also a somewhat inferior road from Mauranwan to the Bachhrawan station on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The southern half of the tahsíl is served by two roads. Of these the more important runs due east and west through Patan and Bihar leading on one side to Unao and on the other to Rai Bareli. The second is a branch from this, leaving it at the western boundary of the tahsíl and running to Baksar on the Ganges in the extreme south-east, where there is a ferry. For cross-communication there is a road from Baksar *viâ* Bhagwantnagar to Bihar and thence to Purwa. A short link of six miles joins Bhagwantnagar on this road with Bara on the road from Baksar to Unao. Of new roads there is no need, but the traffic on the road from Unao to Rai Bareli *viâ* Patan and Bihar is extremely heavy, and as the soil is in many parts sandy, it would undoubtedly be highly beneficial to the tahsíl if this road were metalled. There are no regular camping-grounds, but there are rest-houses at Purwa and Bara.

The tahsíl is divided into ten parganas. These vary extremely in size, the largest, Mauranwan, having an area of 173 square miles and the smallest, Patan, of less than eleven

square miles. The seven southern parganas—Daundia Khera, Ghatampur, Bihar, Patan, Panhan, Bhagwantnagar and Magrayar, are usually spoken of jointly as the Baiswara parganas; as they formed the cradle of the Bais clan of Rajputs. Except historically, the division into parganas is now of little value, their diversity in size rendering them unsuitable as administrative subdivisions.

For purposes of supervision of land records and for general revenue purposes, the tahsíl is divided into five qanúngo's circles. The first comprises the Purwa pargana, while the second consists of the parganas of Bhagwantnagar, Patan, Bihar and Magrayar. Half Mauranwan with Asoha forms a third, while the fourth is composed of Panhan and the rest of Mauranwan. The last is made up of the Daundia Khera and Ghatampur parganas.

For purposes of police and criminal administration the tahsíl is divided into five circles; the respective police-stations being at Asoha in the north, Mauranwan and Purwa in the east and west centre, Bihar in the south-east and Bára in the south-west.

A munsif has his headquarters at Purwa and exercises civil jurisdiction throughout the tahsíl and also in the parganas of Sikandarpur and Gorinda-Parsandan.

For educational purposes there are secondary schools at Bihar, Purwa and at Nagar in Bhagwantnagar, as well as the anglo-vernacular school and the middle school at Mauranwan. In addition to these there are 33 primary schools in the tahsíl, of which 12 are of the upper primary type. There are also 12 schools supported by grants-in-aid, and one girls' school at Unchgaon in Daundia Khera.

The total population of the Purwa tahsíl in the census of 1901 numbered 290,910, of whom 142,620 were males and 148,290 females. Classified by religions, there were 274,901 Hindus, 15,896 Musalmans and 113 others. Brahmans are the most numerous caste, numbering 47,067; followed by Ahirs, 32,074; Lodhs, 30,339; Pasis, 24,836; Chamars, 23,132, and Rajputs, 19,958. Of the latter the Bais are far the most numerous, followed by Chauhans, Dikhits, Panwars, Janwars and Gautams.

Other well-represented castes are Kurmis, Koris, Kachhis, Nais, Gadariyas and Telis. Of the Musalmans the most numerous are Sheikhs, chiefly of the Siddiqi and Qurreshi subdivisions; Pathans, of the Ghori and Yusufzai clans, Behnas, Kunjras and Faqírs.

About two-thirds of the population of the tahsíl are engaged in agriculture and the management of land. The chief trade is that of the supply of meat and drink, while weaving and its cognate crafts come next. There are fair numbers engaged in working in metals, leather, wood and jungle products, and as many as 5,742 persons are returned as occupied in commerce. General labourers are numerous, the total under this head being 10,292.

RASULABAD, *Pargana* ASIWAN-RASULABAD, *Tahsíl* MOHAN.

A small town lying in latitude 26° 45′ north and longitude 80° 29′ east, on the road from Unao to Sandila, at a distance of 14 miles north of the former. Other roads lead to Safipur and on to Hardoi on the west, to Mohan, 12 miles, and Lucknow on the north-east, to Ajgain railway station, and to Pariar on the Ganges. Asiwan, the pargana capital, lies six miles to the north-west. Rasulabad is a well-situated place, with a small tract of jungle to the south-west and a good water-supply. There are two small markets weekly at which grain and country-cloth form the bulk of the trade. There are several goldsmiths here, besides the usual village craftsmen. The school is of the upper primary type and is attended by 58 scholars. The total population according to the returns of the 1901 census numbers 3,700 souls, of whom 851 are Musalmans. Of the Hindus, Lodhs are the prevailing caste, while Brahmans are also numerous.

Rasulabad was founded by Muhammad Ali Khan and Muzaffar Khan, risaldars of the imperial army, on the site of the old village of Bharipur. They cut the jungle back and made a clearing round the new village which they named after the prophet. One of their descendants, Chaudhri Musahib Ali, was a man of note here; he held the office of Subahdar of Lucknow in the days of Aurangzeb and built the fort, the remains of

which are still to be seen, and a mosque in 1665, as is shown by an inscription. There are now four mosques and five temples dedicated to Mahadeo and Debi. The history of the family is given in the pargana article.

RAU KARNA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* UNAO.

A village on the northern boundary of the pargana, situated in latitude 26° 38′ north and longitude 80° 28′ east, about seven miles from Unao along the road that runs to Safipur and Hardoi. This road is metalled as far as Safipur. The Tinai, a small stream that dries up in the hot weather, flows past the village on the east.

Rawan Singh, son of Unwant Singh, a Bisen Thakur, agent of the Kanauj Rajas, settled in this place about 775 years ago, cut down the jungle and founded the village which bears his name to this day in the modified form Rau. Bhawal Sah and Narbir Sah, two brothers, ancestors of Jawahir Singh and Newal Singh, the zamíndárs of Rau Karna, Bisen Thakurs and lineal descendants of Unwant Singh, were generals in the army of Alamgir.

The present population of this village is chiefly Hindu, and among them Pasis and Lodhs predominate. There are only 56 Muhammadans. The total population is 2,532. The village and the mounds in its immediate neighbourhood mark the site of the fort originally built by Rawan Singh, and near the border of the village on the north side is a large *bargad* tree under which is a Mahadeo of great antiquity. The land around the village is level, and the soil is chiefly a productive loam. There is no jungle near. There are some *mahua* and mango groves which yield abundantly. There are two market days in each week, but the bazár is not a place of much resort. There is no school in the village, but the children attend the village school at Thana, which is not quite two miles off.

SAFIPUR, *Pargana and Tahsíl* SAFIPUR.

A flourishing, well-built town, situated in latitude 26° 44′ north and longitude 80° 20′ east, on the Unao-Hardoi road at a distance of 17 miles north-west of the district headquarters. It

occupies a central position with roads leading from it in every direction to Pariar, Balamau, Miyanganj and Rasulabad. There is a daily standing market here, and bazárs are also held twice a week in four muhallas of the town. Safipur is the headquarters of a revenue subdivision; and besides the tahsíli buildings there is a police-station here, a munsif's court, a dispensary and a middle class school attended by 146 scholars.

The population in 1901 was 7,949, of whom as many as 2,761 were Musalmans. The town has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1873. In the year 1901 the number of houses assessed was 727 out of a total of 1,560, giving an income of Rs. 1,133 at the rate of Rs. 1-9-0 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-3 per head of population. The expenditure was Rs. 1,213 in all for the same year, of which Rs. 730 were devoted to the upkeep of the police and Rs. 299 to conservancy, the remainder serving to defray the cost of administration and collection as well as to effect local improvements.

Diwan Umed Rai, Kayasth, and Maulvi Fazl Azim, who were in high positions under the Oudh government, were natives of this town; the former built a bazár and sarái; the latter constructed many wells, mosques and an imámbára. The town is said to have been originally founded by one Sai Sukul, a Brahman, and was then generally called after him "Saipur." A religious mendicant named Safi afterwards came to this place, established himself there, and was buried, so in commemoration of his name the name was changed to Safipur, though throughout the district the former name of Saipur is still more common. The fate of Sai Sukul is thus related, that in 1389 A.D. Ibrahim of Jaunpur marched with a large army against him and his master, Raja Ugarsen of Ugu, fought and killed them, ruined the whole Hindu family, and put his lieutenants in possession of the town. These were Maulvi Akram, the ancestor of the Dervish Safi; Rao Mahesh Rao, paymaster to the force, the ancestor of Bihari Lal, Kayasth, the late qanúngo; Saiyid Mír, risáldár, the ancestor of the late zamíndárs, Zain-ul-abdin and others; and Saiyid Hasan Raza, from whom are descended the late taluqdars, Sarfaraz Haidar, Vilayat Ahmad and other zamíndárs.

Safipur forms the last resting-place of several famous dervishes, of whom the chief are Makhdum Shah Safi, Ifham-ullah, Kudrat-ullah, Hafiz-ullah and Abdulla. The first-named was the great-grandson of Maulvi Akram, who is said to have come with Ibrahim Sharqi of Jaunpur, when the latter fought with the Hindus. The king of Dehli is said to have come to visit him in 1534 A.D. His tomb is the most important of them all. The mausoleum over the remains of the dervish and the adjoining buildings were erected by Chaudhri Khaslat Husain, taluqdar of Sandila, who was a disciple of the saint. A large mosque is now being added to the dargah by Chaudhri Muhammad Azim, the present taluqdar of Sandila and a disciple of the saint Khadim Safi. The latter had disciples in every part of Oudh and in some other districts of the United Provinces. His successor, Shah Khalil Ahmad, has also acquired some celebrity, and people come from distant parts of the provinces to see him. He celebrates the memory of his spiritual guide, Khadim Safi, in the month of Rajab, when a popular fair is held lasting two days. Another fair, but of very small importance, is also held in Safipur in honour of Saiyid Salar Masaud.

SAFIPUR *Pargana*, *Tahsil* SAFIPUR.

A large pargana with an area of 84,451 acres or 132 square miles. It lies to the west of Asiwan-Rasulabad and north of Pariar. On the west it is bounded by parganas Fatehpur-Chaurasi and Bangarmau, and on the north by the river Sai, which separates it from the Sandila pargana of district Hardoi and Auras-Mohan. It contains 135 villages, which are divided for revenue purposes into 284 mahals. The only town of any size is Safipur, and the largest villages are Kursat, Ugu and Bari Thana.

The main road from Unao to Safipur passes through the pargana and is metalled as far as Safipur. The other roads are Safipur to Mohan and Lucknow, Safipur to Miyanganj, and Safipur to Behta-Mujawar and on to Balamau. Besides these there is a rough track from Safipur to Pariar on the Ganges, from which place a road runs to Rasulabad, traversing the southern villages of the pargana. In the north there is the road from Bangarmau to Asiwan and Miyanganj.

Weekly markets are held in several villages, and there are fairs at Safipur, Sainta, in honour of Saiyid Salar, and at Sarai Sakhan, two miles south of Safipur, at the time of the Ramlila. The fair at Patti Amaura has fallen into abeyance since the death of Gur Prasad Sukul, a resident of the village, who owned considerable house and landed property in Cawnpore, and who used to maintain this fair, which at one time achieved a considerable reputation.

In its general aspect the pargana is a fair one: the soil is good, consisting for the most part of loam, with clay in places, but very little sand. It is well wooded and fairly well watered. The Kalyani river flows through the south-western portion, and there are several jhíls, though none of any large area, in the north of the pargana. The land in the neighbourhood of the Kalyani lies low and is subject to floods, 16 villages in this direction being classed as tarai. On the other hand a ring of villages round Safipur stand high and have insufficient water for irrigation in dry years.

Out of the total area, 51,079 acres or 60 per cent. are cultivated, and irrigation extends to about 40 per cent. of this. The pargana has an ample supply of wells, which are chiefly used for irrigation purposes. The barren or non-assessable area amounts to 15,304 acres or 18·1 per cent. of the whole. The staple crops are barley, gram, peas and wheat in the rabi, while in the kharíf juar and rice take the lead, followed by bajra and maize, as well as a considerable area under sugarcane. Pán is grown in several villages and exported to Cawnpore.

The final revenue demand of the last settlement is Rs. 1,32,675 or Rs. 2-9-5 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-9-1 per acre over the whole area. Rents range from Rs. 4·31 per acre paid by Thakurs to Rs. 8·84 in the case of Kachhis. The cultivators are of all castes, but the largest holders are Brahmans, Thakurs, Lodhs, Ahirs and Chamars. The cultivated area has grown considerably since the settlement—a proof that extension of cultivation is still possible, the culturable area having decreased from 20,169 acres to 18,068 in five years. The previous assessments were Rs. 77,927 at the summary settlement, and Rs. 1,08,236 at the first regular settlement of 1867.

The population has grown proportionately: in 1881, the total was 68,258, and in 1891 there was the large increase of 12,135, the total being 80,393. Again, at the 1901 census we find a further rise to 84,798, of whom 43,957 are males and 40,841 females. Musalmans number 13,645, or 16 per cent.—a somewhat higher proportion than prevails in the rest of the district.

The first mention of the pargana is made in the *Aín-i-Akbari.* Before the conquest of the country by the Moslems, the Bhars, Kayasths, Ahirs, Lodhs, and Lunias were the proprietors, but they gave way to the Chauhans of Mainpuri, the Gautams, the Raikwars, the Janwars and the Muhammadans. There are no great families in the pargana: only 14 mahals out of a total of 284 are held by taluqdars, nearly the whole pargana being in the hands of small zamíndárs and pattidári bodies. The taluqdar of Miyanganj holds two whole villages and five pattis; one village belongs to Har Charan Das; five mahals belong to the Galgalha taluqa and one to the taluqdar of Unao.

SAFIPUR *Tahsíl.*

This tahsíl occupies the northern portion of the district. It is bounded on the west by the river Ganges, which separates it from the Cawnpore district. On the north and north-east it adjoins the Hardoi district, the actual boundary on the latter face being the river Sai. On the east lies Mohan and on the south the headquarters tahsíl of the Unao district.

Besides the Ganges and Sai the only other river is the Kalyani. This passes through the entire length of the tahsíl, and runs below the high bank of the Ganges. It is a narrow sluggish stream with an extremely tortuous course: of little use for irrigation, but causing considerable damage when it overflows its banks—an action which occurs on very slight provocation.

This tahsíl is markedly less blessed than the others of this district with natural sources of irrigation. The more important tanks are those at Mawai Bhan, at Kursat and the Harial Tal near Mustafabad.

The tract of land below the high bank of the Ganges is of the usual type. A row of villages near the river and directly subject to its action, and above them a number of villages liable to flooding. All this "tarai" land is somewhat unhealthy, the population is sparse, cultivation is inferior and there are considerable stretches of grass jungle.

The soils of the upland are in the southern portion a good loam. Throughout the northern half of the tahsíl, however, the soils are light and sandy, and in parts to an undesirable extent. This is perhaps most marked in the north-eastern portion near the Hardoi border. The surface is, generally speaking, decidedly uneven.

There is no railway in the tahsíl. The road from Unao to Hardoi passes throughout its length and is metalled from Unao to Safipur. From there onwards it is raised and bridged, but the soil being sandy it is with difficulty maintained in good order. A little south of Safipur it is crossed by the raised and bridged road from Lucknow to Pariar. From Safipur roads lead to Pariar where there is a ferry; to Rasulabad and thence to Lucknow; to Miyanganj and thence onwards to join the last-mentioned road at Hasanganj; to Ram Kot on the border of the Hardoi district; and to Fatehpur-Chaurasi. These are all unmetalled. The next important point is Bangarmau, where the Unao-Hardoi road is joined by the Nawabi road from Lucknow to Dehli; at this point roads branch off to Mela Alam Shah on the Ganges, where there is a ferry, and to Ram Kot joining the road from Safipur. The tahsíl is composed of three parganas, of which the largest is Bangarmau, the others being Safipur and Fatehpur-Chaurasi. Safipur and Fatehpur are united to form a single qanúngo's circle, while Bangarmau is divided in two.

Education is provided by means of three secondary schools at Safipur, Bangarmau and Muradabad. In addition to these there are upper primary schools at Fatehpur, Naubatganj, Ugu, Darauli, Mustafabad and Shakurabad, and lower primary schools in eleven villages. Six aided schools complete the list. The headquarters of the tahsíl are at Safipur, where there is also the court of a munsif who has jurisdiction over the whole tahsíl and the adjoining parganas of Pariar and Asiwan-Rasulabad. There

are police-stations at Safipur, Bangarmau and Fatehpur-Chaurasi, while a few villages lie within the police circles of Auras and Unao.

The population of the tahsíl at the census of 1901 numbered 225,490, of whom 118,488 were males and 107,002 females. Hindus largely predominate, numbering 197,638, while Musalmans amount to 27,815 and 37 are of other religions. The most numerous castes are Chamars, 33,107; Brahmans, 23,563; Ahirs, 19,765; Pasis, 14,200; Lodhs, 10,276 and Thakurs, 10,226. Among the latter the Chauhans, Raikwars, Chandels, Janwars and Gautams are the best represented. Other numerous castes are Kachhis, Gadariyas, Telis, Mallahs and Kurmis. Of the Musalmans the Sheikhs, chiefly of the Siddiqi subdivision, and the Pathans, the great majority of whom are Ghoris, are the most numerous, while Behnas, Faqírs and Darzis occur in considerable numbers.

The tahsíl is wholly agricultural. The small number of persons who are engaged in trade merely supply the needs of the people in the way of food, dress and jewellery, and there is no export trade.

SANGRAMPUR, *vide* DAUNDIA KHERA.

SARWAN, *Pargana* MAURANWAN, *Tahsíl* PURWA.

A large village situated in latitude 26° 31′ north and longitude 80° 53′ east, on the south side of a large jhíl and a mile west of the road from Mauranwan to Jabraila, about six miles from the former. It has a population of 2,030 persons, among whom Brahmans figure largely. There are but few Musalmans, the number being only eight at the census of 1901. There is a lower primary school here and two large jhíls, which are used for irrigation. The village is held by pattidárs, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,920. The place is only of importance as figuring in the legendary history of the district. It is a very old village, and though the date of foundation is unknown, the place has been celebrated for its temple for many centuries. In the time of Akbar it gave its name to a pargana which occupied the northern portion of the present Mauranwan. The tradition regarding its origin and the temple of Billeswar Mahadeo is given by Elliott as follows:—

"To worship at this temple and to shoot and hunt in the wild forest country around came Raja Dasrath from Ajodhya, the father of Ram Chandra, the fifty-seventh Raja of Ajodhya. He was encamped at Sarwara on the edge of a tank.

"By night came Sarwan, a holy Rishi, from Chaunsa (near Ajodhya, by caste a Bania. He was going on pilgrimage, and was carrying his blind father and mother in a *kanwar*, a pair of baskets fixed on a bamboo, and carried by pilgrims slung over his shoulders. Reaching the tank he put his burden down and stopped to drink. Raja Dasrath heard a rustling noise, and thinking it was some wild beast, took up his bow and shot an arrow, which struck Sarwan and he died. Then his blind parents in their misery lifted up their voices and cursed the man who had done that thing. They prayed that as he had slain the son who was the light of their hearts, so he might have trouble and sorrow from his own children, and might die of grief even as they were dying. Having so said they gave up the ghost, and from that day to this no Chhattri has lived in the town which is founded on the spot and is called Sarwan. Many Rajputs have tried it, but evil has overtaken them in one way or another. The tank remains to this day, and by it lies under a tree the body of Sarwan, a figure of stone; and as he died with his thirst unquenched, so if water is poured into the navel of the stone figure, the hole can never be filled up, but is inexhaustible in its demand."

SHADIPUR, *Pargana* BANGARMAU, *Tahsíl* SAFIPUR.

A large village lying in latitude 26° 54′ north and longitude 80° 19′ east, on the road from Safipur to Balamau in the Hardoi district and on the bank of the Ghazi-ud-din Haidar canal. It is about nine miles distant from the tahsíl headquarters and 26 miles from Unao. The population in 1901 numbered 2,701, of whom 177 were Musalmans, while Chamars formed the prevailing Hindu caste. Many of the latter are shoemakers. There is no bazár here, but three fairs are held during the year in March, August and October in honour of Krishna. The place is said to have belonged originally to the Gujars, but afterwards to have fallen into the hands of Thakurs who came from Shiurajpur in

the Cawnpore district. It is still held by them and has been divided up into 19 mahals paying a revenue of Rs. 3,800.

SIKANDARPUR, *Pargana* SIKANDARPUR, *Tahsíl* UNAO.

This village gives its name to the pargana, and the story of its origin is told in the following article. It lies in latitude 26° 34′ north and longitude 80° 23 east, at a distance of six miles west of Unao with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. Another road leads from Cawnpore and on to Thana on the Unao-Hardoi road. There is a lower primary school here and a temple to Mahadeo. The population in 1901 was 1,727, of whom 263 were Musalmans. Brahmans are the most numerous Hindu caste. Close to the village is the Barhota lake, and to the east is Sarosi, which gives its name to the estate of the Parihars, who have long held the pargana.

In 1876 His Majesty King Edward VII, when on a visit to India as Prince of Wales, went out pigsticking here.

SIKANDARPUR *Pargana, Tahsíl* UNAO.

This is one of the four parganas of the Unao tahsíl. It is bounded on the south by Harha, on the east by Unao, on the north by Pariar, and on the west by the Ganges separating it from the district of Cawnpore. It is about ten miles long and eight miles broad from north to south. A great deal of the pargana is alluvial land lying along the river, and about a third of the whole area, consisting of 12 villages, is held on a quinquennial settlement. The total area is 39,457 acres or 61 square miles, of which 12,371 acres are alluvial tarai. The whole number of villages is 50.

The soil of the pargana is very variable. There is a large percentage of *bhur* or sandy soil, and about one-fifth is clay, leaving the remaining half as loam. The crops are chiefly barley, wheat and gram in the rabi, and bajra, juar and maize in the kharíf. The rice area is small, and sugarcane is very little cultivated. The cultivated area is 23,422 acres or 59 per cent. of the whole. Irrigation is not extensive, only amounting to 32 per cent. in the upper portion of the pargana. Of this,

half is watered from wells and the remainder from lakes and tanks. Several villages are described as precarious: in some there is too much and in others too little water. The former consist of six villages along the Pariar border in the north. They are all liable to inundation and have practically no kharíf harvest. The latter are a row of sandy villages described by the Settlement Officer as miserable *chaks* on a ridge of high land which juts out into the tarai tract. The present land revenue is Rs. 57,363, or Rs. 2-8-10 per acre of cultivation—a high rate when it is remembered that so much of the pargana is utterly precarious.

The chief cultivating classes are Brahmans, Thakurs, Lodhs and Kadheras. All these pay low rents with very little distinction between castes, the average is about Rs. 5 per acre. Kachhis alone pay a high rent, Rs. 8·98 per acre, but they are few in number. Tenures are mainly *zamindári*. There are six taluqdari villages and four pattis belonging to the Sarosi estate, and 18 mahals are held by pattidárs. The population at the last census amounted to 31,046, of whom 1,698 were Musalmans. In 1891 the total was 29,852, and in 1881 it was 31,416.

For communications there is the railway from Cawnpore to Lucknow, with a station at Cawnpore bridge at the extreme southern corner of the pargana. From the same point the provincial trunk road to Lucknow and Fyzabad passes through three villages, and an unmetalled road goes to Sikandarpur, while a third small road goes to Patari and joins the Unao-Hardoi road. Besides these, two roads run from Sikandarpur to Unao and to Thana. The chief villages are Sikandarpur, Sarosi and Patari.

The pargana is the home of the Parihar Thakurs whose headquarters is at Sarosi. Their history is given below. Sikandarpur became a pargana in the reign of Akbar. Its original name was Burhanpur, but in A.D. 1297 Sikandar Khan, an agent of Ala-ud-din Khilji, altered the name to Sikandarpur. During the disorder which followed the murder of Umrawat Singh by the Saiyids of Unao, in the time of the Emperor Humayun, it fell into the hands of the Dhobis, to whom it was given in jagir by the court of Dehli. Shortly afterwards

in the reign of Sher Shah, during Humayun's absence in Persia, Harju Mal Dhobi was killed by Medni Mal, Parihar Thakur of Jigni, the ancestor of the present taluqdar. This occurred in 1540 A.D. Elliott writes as follows :—

"The present Parihars in the Unao district inhabit the pargana of Sarosi, or as it has recently become habitual to call it Sikandarpur, and possess the mystic number of 84 villages—a tract of land which is called a Chaurasi. According to their local traditions they came from a place called Srinagar (probably that in the Naini Tál Tarai).

"From that high hill country they were driven, we know not by what cause, to inhabit the sandy plains of Marwar; expelled thence, they were broken into innumerable little principalities, which found no abiding place, and have undergone continual changes, till we meet with a small portion of the clan who settled comparatively a short time ago in a little corner of Oudh, and even here the name of the beautiful valley from which they came ten centuries ago is still common in the mouths of men.

"The story of the settling of the ancestors of the clan in Sarosi is thus told. About three hundred years ago, in the time of Humayun, King of Dehli, a Dikhit girl from Parenda was married to the son of the Parihar Raja, who lived across the Jumna. The bridegroom came with a large escort of his friends and brotherhood to celebrate the marriage and the party on their journey passed through Sarosi.

"As they sat down around a well (the locality of which is still shown, though the well has fallen in), they asked who were the lords of the fort which stood not far off. They were told that the fort was held by Dhobis and other Sudras who owned the neighbouring country. The procession then went on to Parenda and returning conducted the bride to her home. Just before the Holi festival a party headed by Bhage Singh returned, waited for the evening of that riotous feast, and then, when the guards of the fort were heavy with wine and no danger was looked for, suddenly attacked and slaughtered them and made themselves masters of the fort and the surrounding country.

"Bhage Singh had four sons, and they divided the eighty-four villages he had conquered at his death. Asis and Salhu,

the two eldest sons, took the largest portion of the estate; twenty villages falling to the former and to the latter forty-two. The third son, Manik, was a devotee, and refused to be troubled with worldly affairs. All he asked for was one village on the banks of the Ganges, where he might spend his life in worship and wash away his sins three times a day in the holy stream. The youngest son, Bhule Dhan, was quite a boy at the time of his father's death, and took what share his brothers chose to give him, and they do not seem to have treated him badly. The law of primogeniture did not exist among the family, and every son, as he grew up and married, claimed his right to a separate share of his father's inheritance, and thus the ancestral estate constantly dwindled as fresh slices were cut off it, till at last the whole family were a set of impoverished gentlemen who kept up none of the dignity which had belonged to the first conquerors, Bhage Singh and his sons. For six generations they stagnated thus, no important event marking their history till the time of Hira Singh.

"The family property in his time had grown very small, and he had five sons to divide it amongst; and to add to his misfortunes he was accused of some crime, thrown into prison at Fyzabad and loaded with chains. With the chains on his legs he escaped, arrived safely at Sarosi, and lay in hiding there. His pride being thus broken, he resolved to send his third son, Kalandar Singh, to take service in the Company's army. He rose to be Subahdar-Major in the 49th Regiment of Native Infantry, and in this position through his supposed influence with the Resident became a very considerable man. He knew that as long as he was at hand no chakladar would venture to treat the Parihar zamindars with injustice; but on his death they would be again at the mercy of the local authorities.

"He therefore collected all the members of the brotherhood who were descended from Asis and persuaded them to mass their divided holdings nominally into one large estate, of which his nephew, Gulab Singh, should be the representative taluqdar; so that while in reality each small shareholder retained sole possession of his own share, they should present the appearance of a powerful and united taluqa, making Gulab Singh their

nominal head. Thus the chakladars would be afraid to touch a man who seemed to hold so large an estate, though in reality he only enjoyed a small portion of it. The brotherhood consented to this, and from 1840 till annexation the estate was held in the name of Gulab Singh alone and they had no further trouble from the oppressions of the chakladars."*

The present taluqdar is Chaudhri Fateh Bahadur Singh, whose estate is under the management of the Court of Wards. It now pays a revenue of Rs. 9,810. The other taluqdars who hold property in the pargana are Mahant Har Charan Das, who holds six villages, and Thakur Chandarpal Singh of Galgalha, who owns seven pattis.

TARGAON, *Pargana* HARHA, *Tahsíl* UNAO.

A large village with a market held twice a week, situated in latitude 26° 32′ north and longitude 80° 36′ east, at a distance of eight miles from Unao, along the road that leads to Purwa. This road passes about a mile north of the village, and to the south is the Loni river. The village lies amid pleasant surroundings with groves of mango and *mahua* trees on every side. There are here three *shivalas* and a primary school. The population in 1901 numbered 4,288, of whom the greater proportion are Lodhs and 153 are Musalmans. About 400 years ago one Tara Singh, a Chhattri resident of Jaitipur, tahsíl Mohan, of this district, came here hunting, and being delighted with the appearance of the place built a house, and thus having gradually got all the jungle cleared founded this village and called it Targaon. It may take its name from the *tár* trees, but is equally possible that it may have taken its name from its founder, Tara Singh.

There is still in existence one noted building, called Qila Garhi, which was erected by the founder of the village. The place is noted for the manufacture of glass bracelets.

THANA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* UNAO.

The village lies in latitude 26° 37′ north and longitude 80° 27′ east, about five miles north-west of the district headquarters on the

*Chronicles of Oonao, p. 58.

metalled road that leads to Hardoi. A small branch road leads south-west from the village to Sikandarpur. There is a school here and a market that is held daily, but the trade is chiefly confined to two days in the week. The population in 1901 was 2,555, of whom 218 are Musalmans; Chamars are the prevailing Hindu caste, though Chhattris are also numerous. In the year 887 A.H., in the time of the Emperor Akbar, two persons, Than Singh and Puran Singh, Chauhan Thakurs of Mainpuri, came here from Dehli with the Subahdar of Oudh, and in obedience to his orders had all the jungle cut down, settled here, and founded this village calling it after the name of Than Singh. One Bhim Singh, the ancestor of the present lambardars, was a very shrewd and ambitious native of this village. He lived in the reign of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, and was during his life taluqdar and ruler of the country. There is one mosque here and a fort said to have been built by Than Singh.

UGU, *Pargana and Tahsíl* SAFIPUR.

A very large village, almost surrounded by groves, on the east side of the Unao-Hardoi road lying in latitude 26° 33′ north and longitude 80°19′ east, at a distance of four miles north-west of Safipur and twenty-two miles from Unao. There is a bi-weekly market and an annual fair here. The school is of the lower primary type and has an attendance of about 60 scholars. There are three temples here and the remains of an ancient palace and court-house where the founder, Raja Ugarsen, a Panwar Chhattri of Kanauj, used to dispense justice. He is said to have peopled the village which his descendants held till 806 Hijri, when they were overthrown in the war with Ibrahim Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur. The place is a thriving one and is owned by Kurmi pattidárs, who have held it since the defeat of the Panwars. They pay Rs. 4,000 in land revenue. The population consists largely of Brahmans, who number about 30 per cent. of the total. In 1901 the number of inhabitants was 4,640, of whom 4,443 were Hindus and 197 Musalmans.

UNAO, *Pargana and Tahsíl* UNAO.

This town is the headquarters of the district and tahsíl. It lies at a distance of eleven miles north-east of Cawnpore, from which city

a railway and a metalled road pass through it to Lucknow. Other roads run to Hardoi, Rai Bareli, Sandila, Purwa and Sikandarpur.

There were formerly extensive jungles on the site of the present town. About 1,100 years ago Godo Singh, a Chauhan Thakur, an officer in the army of a Bengal Raja, cleared off the jungle and founded a town which he called Sarái Godo. He left it shortly afterwards and the place passed into the hands of Raja Ajaipal, a prince of the Chandrabansi or Lunar race of the Chhattris reigning at Kanauj. Khande Singh was made governor. His lieutenant, Unwant Singh, a Bisen, murdered him; built a fort here, and having acquired independent authority renamed the place after himself. About 1450 A.D. a great battle was fought here. Raja Umrawat Singh, son of Raja Jagdeo Singh and descendant of Unwant Singh, was a bigoted Hindu and would not allow the Musalmans to sound the *azán* or pray in public. The Zaidi Saiyids from Wasit organized an expedition against him, got into his fort by stratagem during a feast, killed him and took possession of the estate. The present taluqdar, Muhammad Mah, is descended from their leader. Among his ancestors Baha-ud-din and Saiyid Husain distinguished themselves; they were entrusted with the government by the Dehli sovereigns and founded several villages, among others Dostinagar and Saiyid Abbaspur. In the reign of Shah Jahan, Fateh-ullah, of a Sheikh family, settled here and was made governor. Some fine buildings of his erection still remain. One of his descendants, Maulvi Ihsan Ali, a poet of repute, was attached as such to the court of Nawab Saadat Ali. One Gopal Das was appointed qanúngo by Sher Shah, and his descendant, Rája Nand Kishor, was chakladar for some time. A battle was fought here in 1857 on July 29th, between General Havelock's forces and the mutineers who were defeated with loss. In 1264 Fasli a *sanad* was conferred on Chaudhri Dost Ali, the then head of the family, and the settlement was made with him. He was succeeded by Saiyid Ramzan Ali, who obtained the taluqa by a civil decree, and has been in turn succeeded by Saiyid Muhammad Mah.

Unao is pleasantly situated in latitude 26° 33′ north, and longitude 80° 29′ east. To the west of the town lie many

picturesque groves and gardens. The water is generally good and is met with at a great distance, some of the wells being over 110 feet deep.

Besides the usual buildings and offices for administrative purposes, there is a flourishing zila school, 14 temples and 10 mosques.

The number of inhabitants, according to the figures of the 1901 census, is 13,109. Of these 8,286 are Hindus, 4,725 Musalmans, and 98 Christians and others. The proportion of Muhammadans is unusually high, being considerably over a third of the total population. The place has largely grown in population of late years; in 1869 there were but 7,277 inhabitants, a figure which had risen to 12,831 in 1891. There is a considerable daily market here. The town of Unao was converted into a municipality in 1869. It derives its income from taxes on houses, trades, carriages and horses; there is no octroi. The figures in the appendix show the income and expenditure for the last ten years.* The improvement is illustrated by the fact that in 1879 the income was only Rs. 2,580; and in 1889 it had risen to Rs. 5,477, an increase which has been well maintained. There are no manufactures of any importance in the place, which rose to prominence by reason of its being selected as the Government headquarters. At the time of annexation Purwa enjoyed this honour, but the transfer to Unao occurred very shortly afterwards.

The town is generally healthy, but during the rains, the water stagnates, the town lying in a slight hollow, and fever is then prevalent; but a marked improvement has been effected by the Unao drainage scheme which was carried out in 1897 as a famine-relief work. The civil station is very small and contains but a few bungalows; it lies a short distance from the town to the north of the railway.

UNAO *Pargana, Tahsíl* UNAO.

This pargana has an area of 41,082 acres or 64·2 square miles. It lies north and west of pargana Harha, and is bounded on the north by Jhalotar-Ajgain and Asiwan-Rasulabad, and on the

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* Appendix, Table XVI.

west by the Pariar and Sikandarpur parganas. It is a level tract of country very well wooded with groves of *mahua* and mango. There are a few depressions in which water collects, especially at Pawai, Majhkuria, Mulak and Sadesa-Bahadurpur. There are no alluvial mahals in this pargana, but there is a tract dividing the high "banjar" from the low "khadir." This lies to the west of the metalled road to Safipur and embraces the villages of Nagwa, Padmani and Talibnagar. There are tracts of *úsar* here and there in the pargana, and the barren area is proportionately large, amounting to 11,709 acres or 28·5 per cent. of the whole. The cultivated area is 20,373 acres or nearly 50 per cent., and 9,000 acres are returned as culturable. Irrigation extends to nearly half the cultivated area—a high proportion, which is rendered possible by the number of tanks which are rather more generally used for this purpose than wells. The water-level is on an average at 40 feet. The pargana is fertile and pays a revenue of Rs. 63,375 exclusive of cesses. At the summary settlement the demand was Rs. 55,292, and at the first regular settlement Rs. 53,544. The present incidence is Rs. 3-1-5 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-8-8 over the whole area.

The principal crops grown in the pargana are barley and wheat in the rabi, and rice, juar, maize and cotton in the kharíf, The soil is a mixture of clay and loam in about equal proportions, and the *goind* area is high, amounting to 31 per cent. It is consequently somewhat strange that sugarcane is not more widely grown, only 448 acres being returned as under this crop.

The cultivating body is, however, a poor one. Lodhs largely preponderate, followed by Brahmans, Thakurs and Ahirs. These all pay low rents, from Rs. 4·78 per cent. in the case of Thakurs, to Rs. 5·81 paid by Brahmans, who are rated higher than even the Lodhs. There are a certain number of Kachhis who pay on an average Rs. 9·84, but their energies are confined to the *goind* land, so that the average rate is necessarily high.

Tenures are chiefly zamindari, 32 mahals being owned in this way. Of the rest 11 belong to taluqdars and 17 to pattidari bodies. The chief taluqdars are the Saiyid family of Unao, who own nine out of the 36 villages and pay a revenue of Rs. 10,628. Previous to the Saiyid occupation the Bisens held the pargana,

and one of them, Unwant Singh, founded the town of Unao. The story of the Saiyid conquest is given in the district history and in the preceding article. The present representatives of the family have held Unao since 1450 A.D. and have long confined themselves to their duties as zamindars and chaudhris. The present taluqdar is Saiyid Muhammad Mah.

The other taluqdars who hold property in the pargana are the Mauranwan Khattris and the taluqdars of Galgalha.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 41,149 souls, of whom 6,211 were Musalmans. This is a higher proportion than prevails in the rest of the district, and is due to the fact that so many of them live in the town of Unao which has long been a Musalman centre.

Communications are good. Unao lies on the railway between Lucknow and Cawnpore, and also on the provincial road between the same places. A second metalled road runs north to Safipur, and thence to Hardoi, though from Safipur onwards the metalling ceases. Other unmetalled roads run to Sandila, Rai Bareli *viâ* Achalganj, Purwa and Sikandarpur.

There is a fair at Gujauli in honour of a saint who accompanied Saiyid Salar, in the month of June, but it is a very small gathering.

UNAO *Tahsíl*.

The Unao tahsíl forms the south central portion of the district of the same name. In shape it is a right-angled triangle, having the Ganges as the hypotenuse. The river in this portion of its course runs almost exactly north-west to south-east, and separates this tahsíl from the Cawnpore district; of the other two sides the longer forms the northern boundary, marching with the Safipur and Mohan tahsíls of this district. The Purwa tahsíl forms the boundary on the east.

The total area is 253,073 acres, or 395·4 square miles, divided into four parganas of very unequal size. Harha, which is the most easterly of the four, constitutes about three-fifths of the whole. One-third is made up by parganas Unao and Safipur, which are approximately equal in size and lie, respectively, in the north centre and south centre of the tahsíl. The remainder forms pargana Pariar, which lies in the north-west angle.

These parganas vary so much in area that they are practically useless as subdivisions; they possess some historical interest as such, but in this district they are almost obsolete for revenue purposes.

Physically, the tahsíl is divided into two well-marked tracts by the old high bank of the Ganges. This is by no means parallel with the present course of the river. There would appear to be a central block of hard soil running across the tahsíl immediately opposite the city of Cawnpore; for the valley of the Ganges is markedly narrower at this point than at any other of its course along this district—a fact which doubtless influenced the selection of the site for the railway bridge over the river. From the railway crossing the high bank sweeps back in both directions leaving a clear area of low-lying land known as the tarai. The villages immediately adjoining the present course of the river are subject to direct fluvial action. Beyond and above them is a considerable tract, which, though not subject to actual erosion, is liable to flooding whenever the river is in spate. This fact is less healthy than the upland, and is consequently more sparsely populated; it contains tolerably extensive stretches of waste land covered with coarse grass, tamarisk and, more rarely, babuls. They afford shelter to a fair number of nilgai and large numbers of pig, which in places do an appreciable amount of damage to the crops. The prevailing soil, though classed as a loam, is distinctly stiffer than the corresponding soil in the upland. The autumn harvest, owing to the liability to flooding, is precarious, and for this reason the spring harvest covers a decidedly more extensive area.

This tract is terminated by the old high bank. In part this is fairly sharply defined. Generally speaking, however, the rise from the level of the tarai tract is very gradual, and it is by no means easy to say exactly where the line should be drawn Along the slope and above and beneath it, the soil is usually extremely sandy, improving in quality as it merges into the loam and clay of the upland.

This upland is somewhat flat. There are none of the ridges of high sandy soil which are a marked feature of other portions of the district. There are, however, a number of very

shallow depressions containing a hard, dark-coloured clay, locally known as *bijarhar*. These are more or less swampy during the rainy season and yield excellent crops of rice, though little else can be made to grow in them. Apart from these depressions the prevailing soil is a light loam.

The tahsíl is exceedingly well provided with communications. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway runs directly across from east to west with stations at Unao and at the head of the Ganges bridge. The Bengal and North-Western Railway have also extended their line to Cawnpore, using the same alignment as the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The metalled Oudh trunk road also crosses the centre of the tahsíl, with a course approximately parallel to the railway. The railway bridge is a lattice girder bridge and carries a roadway on the lower level, on to which this trunk road leads. There is thus uninterrupted connection by road with Cawnpore. At Unao the trunk road throws off two main branches on each side. On the north one branch leads through the towns of Safipur and Bangarmau to Hardoi. This is metalled throughout its course in this tahsíl. The second runs *viá* the large villages of Matehi, Rasulabad and Auras to the town of Sandila in the Hardoi district. This is metalled for four miles from Unao, beyond that it is raised and bridged, though unmetalled. On the southern side one road runs *viá* the towns of Purwa and Mauranwan to Rai Bareli. This is metalled throughout its course in the tahsíl. The second runs *viá* Achalganj to the edge of the tahsíl, where it divides into two branches, one running *viá* Bhagwantnagar and Bihar to Rai Bareli, the other *viá* Bara to Baksar and Dalmau on the Ganges. This road is metalled from Unao to Achalganj, and sanction has been accorded to a project for continuing the metalling at least to Bikrampur, where the road forks as described above. At Achalganj this road is crossed by a bridged but unmetalled road which, leaving the trunk road near the Ganges bridge, eventually leads to the town of Purwa. From this same village of Achalganj a branch road unbridged and unmetalled leads to Kulhuagarha on the Ganges, where there is a ferry. The large village of Sikandarpur is connected with Unao by an unmetalled road, which continues in the opposite direction as a cart track to Bardhana

on the river bank. Another cart track connects Bardhana with the Ganges bridge.

Pariar in the north-west angle of the tahsíl is important as a centre for pilgrims. It is on the Ganges immediately opposite Bithur in the Cawnpore district, being connected with it by a ferry. From Pariar there lead two unmetalled roads; the more important crosses the Unao-Hardoi road eleven miles from Unao and runs *viá* Rasulabad and Mohan to Lucknow. The other connects Pariar with the town of Safipur. In addition there are numerous cart tracks passable during all but about four months of the year. The most important of these runs from Thana on the Unao-Hardoi road, *viá* Patari and Behta to the Ganges bridge. At Unao there is a dâk bungalow and a military encamping-ground. Otherwise there are no rest-houses or encamping-grounds within the limits of the tahsíl.

For the supervision of the land records staff and for general purposes of revenue administration, the tahsíl is divided into three qanúngos' circles. One consists of parganas Pariar and Sikandarpur; the second of pargana Unao and about one-third of pargana Harha; the last of the remainder of the Harha pargana.

For purposes of police administration the tahsíl boundaries have been disregarded in this district. There are within the tahsíl two police-stations, at Unao and Achalganj; and the bulk of the tahsíl is included in these two circles. In the north-west, however, part of pargana Pariar falls within the jurisdiction of the police-station at Safipur; on the east, portions of the tahsíl lie within the police circles of Bara and Purwa; and in the north, some villages are included in the Ajgain police circle.

The settlement of this tahsíl expired before the passing of the Oudh Local Rates Act (V of 1894); consequently the bulk of the village police are still paid by the landholders. Formerly the majority were paid by grants of land. Lately, however, most of the landlords have agreed to pay wages in cash; and the number of chaukidárs still paid either in whole or part by grants in land is diminishing steadily and will probably be reduced very shortly to zero.

For the administration of civil justice the tahsíl is in the main subject to the munsif of Unao, whose jurisdiction extends over

the Unao, Harha, Auras-Mohan and Jhalotar-Ajgain parganas. There is a Subordinate Judge at Unao, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole district. Sikandarpur pargana belongs to the munsifi of Safipur. The Subordinate Judge of Unao has jurisdiction over the whole district.

The total population of the tahsíl in 1901 numbered 204,850 souls, of whom 104,887 were males and 99,963 females. Classified according to religion, there were 191,517 Hindus, 13,173 Musalmans, and 160 Christians and others. The prevailing castes are Brahmans, 30,430; Lodhs, 29,209; Ahirs, 19,326; Chamars, 18,979; Pasis 16,477, and Thakurs, 12,002. Of the latter the best represented clans are Parihars, Chauhans, Bais and Chandels. Of the Musalmans, Sheikhs are the most numerous, followed by Pathans, Behnas and Faqírs.

The tahsíl is mainly agricultural. Unao boasts no manufactures and the only trade is in grain, hides and cotton with Cawnpore. There is very little weaving in the tahsíl and the other village crafts are very poorly represented.

GAZETTEER

OF

UNAO.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

UNAO.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

Table I.—*Population by Tahsíls*, 1901.

Tahsíl.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Unao ...	204,850	104,887	99,963	191,517	98,129	93,388	13,173	6,670	6,503	160	88	72
Safipur ...	225,490	118,488	107,002	197,638	104,144	93,494	27,815	14,321	13,494	37	23	14
Purwa ...	290,910	142,620	148,290	274,901	134,805	140,096	15,896	7,763	8,133	113	52	61
Mohan ...	255,389	133,020	122,369	233,958	122,263	111,695	21,394	10,733	10,661	37	24	13
Total ...	976,639	499,015	477,624	898,014	459,341	438,673	78,278	39,487	38,791	347	187	160

II.—*Population by Thânas*, 1901.

District.	Serial number of thána.	Name of thána.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Unao	1	Unao ...	117,283	61,039	56,244	107,818	56,278	51,540	9,366	4,705	4,661	99	56	43
	2	Safipur ...	118,146	61,490	56,656	101,582	52,594	48,988	16,548	8,752	7,796	16	10	6
	3	Ajgain ...	83,944	43,504	40,440	79,494	41,252	38,242	4,437	2,242	2,195	13	10	3
	4	Achalganj ...	69,590	34,555	35,035	66,490	32.960	33,530	3,045	1,566	1,479	55	29	26
	5	Bara ...	72,794	35,186	37,608	70,228	33,906	36,322	2,538	1,268	1,270	28	12	16
	6	Purwa ...	72,833	35,876	36,957	67,352	33,196	34,156	5,410	2,608	2,802	71	35	36
	7	Auras ...	76,461	40,169	36,292	68,911	36,263	32,648	7,547	3,904	3,643	3	2	1
	8	Bangarmau ...	92,455	48,868	43,587	79,913	42,875	37,038	12,532	6,130	6,402	10	7	3
	9	Fatehpur-Chaurasi.	42,807	22,724	20,083	41,317	21,878	19,439	1,471	825	646	19	11	8
	10	Asoha ...	49,167	24,739	24,428	46,725	23,556	23,169	2,421	1,175	1,246	21	8	13
	11	Bihar ...	42,556	20,423	22,133	41,175	19,700	21,475	1,381	723	658	...	...	...
	12	Mauranwan ...	66,068	32,846	33,222	61,553	30,700	30,853	4,514	2,182	2,332	1	1	...
	13	Hasanganj ...	72,535	37,596	34,939	65,456	34,183	31,273	7,068	3,407	3,661	11	6	5
		Total ...	976,639	499,015	477,624	898,014	459,341	438,673	78,278	39,487	38,791	347	187	160

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891	31,638	16,576	15,062	33·18	29,380	15,862	13,518	30·81
1892	35,585	18,572	17,013	37·12	27,434	14,681	12,753	28·77
1893	39,442	20,563	18,879	41·36	21,269	11,436	9,833	22·30
1894	41,246	21,560	19,686	43·25	47,407	24,726	22,681	49·71
1895	32,369	16,822	15,547	33·94	21,119	11,372	9,747	22·14
1896	34,006	17,798	16,208	35·65	28,305	15,346	12,959	29·68
1897	25,391	13,470	11,921	26·62	41,003	22,901	18,102	43·00
1898	29,730	15,637	14,093	31·17	22,091	11,306	10,785	23·16
1899	46,160	24,222	21,938	48·40	32,247	16,754	15,493	33·81
1900	38,021	19,663	18,358	39·87	22,569	11,640	10,929	* 23·63
1901	42,416	21,930	20,486	43·43	30,669	15,813	14,856	31·40
1902	42,976	22,254	20,722	44·00	30,291	15,556	14,735	31·01
1903								
1904								
1905								
1906								
1907								
1908								
1909								
1910								
1911								
1912								
1913								
1914								

*The rates from 1891 to 1900 calcuare lated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	29,380	...	2,881	35	22,816	481
1892	27,434	...	976	16	22,808	244
1893	21,269	...	51	39	17,075	193
1894	47,407	...	8,342	35	33,781	415
1895	21,119	...	372	3	17,325	189
1896	28,305	...	91	3,672	20,147	146
1897	41,003	1	285	939	36,077	409
1898	22,091	...	...	3	19,007	41
1899	32,247	...	...	50	26,808	234
1900	22,569	...	107	7	17,879	282
1901	30,669	...	1,515	4	23,270	650
1902	30,291	442	132	299	20,824	1,852
1903						
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation*, 1309 *Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsíl.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Unao ...	41,082	11,383	8,677	9,395	...	6,676	2,093	626	11,627	21,022	6,026
Pariar ...	22,760	3,763	5,537	4,322	...	2,041	2,180	101	9,138	13,460	1,786
Sikandarpur ...	40,710	8,331	8,308	5,205	...	3,221	1,773	211	18,866	24,071	4,735
Harha ...	1,51,575	34,501	38,589	23,564	...	15,872	6,539	1,153	54,921	78,485	23,253
Total tahsíl Unao ...	256,127	57,978	61,111	42,486	...	27,810	12,585	2,091	94,552	137,038	35,800
Asoha ...	28,428	6,047	6,406	6,054	...	2,111	3,171	772	9,921	15,975	3,382
Bihar ...	15,140	2,156	4,875	3,029	...	2,875	153	1	5,080	8,109	1,060
Bhagwantnagar ...	28,800	5,237	9,923	6,445	...	5,726	692	27	7,195	13,640	2,425
Panhan ...	12,186	1,695	4,280	3,206	...	2,735	454	17	8,005	6,211	954
Patan ...	6,924	1,131	2,776	1,330	...	1,225	105	...	1,687	3,017	549
Purwa ...	71,100	16,772	18,264	15,461	...	9,466	5,995	...	20,603	36,064	7,031
Daundia Khera ...	40,788	7,346	10,334	6,605	...	4,975	1,250	380	16,503	23,108	3,386
Ghatampur ...	17,552	2,444	6,463	2,825	...	1,938	335	552	5,820	8,645	1,772
Magrayar ...	19,498	3,595	8,276	3,302	...	3,055	247	...	4,325	7,627	1,079
Mauranwan ...	110,728	27,912	23,238	22,667	...	8,943	12,148	1,576	36,911	59,578	14,427
Total tahsíl Purwa ...	351,144	74,335	94,835	70,924	...	43,049	24,550	3,325	111,050	181,974	36,065

TABLE V.—*Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation*, 1309 *Fasli*—(concluded).

Pargana and tahsíl.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bangarmau ...	116,482	17,627	25,648	21,100	...	15,310	4,139	1,651	52,107	73,207	24,439
Safipur ...	84,451	15,134	17,258	23,810	...	17,574	5,416	820	28,249	52,059	16,676
Fatehpur-Chaurási	58,766	11,083	10,519	6,475	...	2,778	2,546	1,151	30,689	37,164	17,495
Total tahsíl Safipur,	259,699	43,844	53,425	51,385	...	35,662	12,101	3,622	111,045	162,430	58,610
Auras-Mohan ...	125,184	32,173	19,938	29,019	...	15,415	9,042	4,562	44,054	73,073	18,289
Asiwan-Rasulabad...	63,273	10,835	12,274	15,918	...	8,868	6,646	404	24,246	40,164	11,212
Jhalotar-Ajgain ...	62,689	11,136	14,294	13,843	...	6,236	7,539	68	23,416	37,259	8,363
Gorinda-Parsandan,	28,085	5,989	5,647	7,383	...	767	5,811	805	9,066	16,449	3,624
Total tahsíl Mohan...	279,231	60,133	52,153	66,163	...	31,286	29,038	5,839	100,782	166,945	41,488
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,146,201	236,290	261,524	230,958	...	137,807	78,274	14,877	417,429	648,387	171,963

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsíl Unao.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.				
	Total.	Wheat.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Rice.	Maize.
Fasli.											
1305	72,016	15,936	7,694	12,020	29,342	2,986	80,277	28,484	9,805	16,712	15,119
1306	81,207	18,429	7,238	9,438	32,656	7,105	81,178	24,782	9,162	24,308	13,375
1307	76,513	17,458	6,419	8,616	27,796	9,277	76,351	16,094	17,557	24,989	8,767
1308	*	...	...	...	...	...	86,974	29,841	13,358	23,081	12,103
1309	89,664	19,357	6,330	8,946	33,588	12,814	81,835	25,484	9,984	23,026	13,283
1310	80,686	19,301	6,169	11,002	30,756	7,411	85,883	24,278	8,721	21,785	14,786
1311											
1312											
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Mohan.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.				
	Total.	Wheat.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Rice.	Maize.
Fasli.											
1305	80,528	19,852	21,482	8,115	19,602	5,552	104,988	17,644	26,206	19,495	16,697
1306	88,489	25,729	18,565	6,607	18,908	10,783	108,897	17,743	25,313	27,100	14,797
1307	83,687	23,784	14,573	4,780	18,791	12,062	107,220	9,037	35,181	32,268	9,288
1308	*	...	...	...	...	...	115,047	14,425	37,094	29,592	13,845
1309	93,017	23,779	13,408	5,503	22,962	17,446	114,878	16,212	29,686	30,036	14,640
1310	90,569	26,920	15,411	6,814	22,795	11,314	112,305	15,709	28,303	26,638	15,874
1311											
1312											
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsíl Safipur.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.				
	Total.	Wheat.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Rice.	Maize.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fasli.											
1305	85,510	18,515	9,252	17,534	27,658	4,690	95,652	17,276	19,594	15,895	24,743
1306	93,941	20,522	9,090	11,546	29,825	10,748	99,056	18,190	19,056	20,642	22,913
1307	92,075	18,829	7,008	8,437	28,313	13,881	91,548	9,458	30,645	13,640	12,912
1308	*	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,248	17,820	27,033	24,122	22,232
1309	111,729	20,976	10,169	11,957	35,793	15,248	1,07,446	18,319	23,080	23,314	22,954
1310	97,411	23,531	9,567	13,018	29,523	8,520	1,04,174	16,274	21,845	19,710	22,876
1311											
1312											
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsíl Purwa.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.				
	Total.	Wheat.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Rice.	Maize.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fasli.											
1305	85,824	17,122	25,545	8,488	26,255	4,397	102,186	39,750	13,474	17,821	471
1306	93,887	20,262	21,954	7,718	27,412	11,616	107,141	36,129	8,205	28,426	429
1307	90,044	18,792	19,629	6,937	26,048	13,402	107,787	26,903	16,262	34,219	354
1308	*	...	...	...	...	...	115,725	38,566	17,362	30,845	258
1309	101,699	19,223	17,454	6,340	28,932	23,649	115,473	36,185	12,555	33,842	475
1310	100,807	21,620	22,148	7,981	28,025	15,858	111,834	33,876	8,246	32,027	736
1311											
1312											
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns available on account of census operations.

Table VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1899	47	20	36	2	20	39	145	7	93	182	88	58	6	8
1900	122	18	27	...	8	44	145	7	60	141	103	13	3	29
1901	68	26	47	1	10	33	118	5	38	107	80	49	6	6
1902	104	25	81	3	12	58	157	9	39	141	127	35	7	21
1903														
1904														
1905														
1906														
1907														
1908														
1909														
1910														
1911														
1912														
1913														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable Crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by Police—			Number of persons.		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1899	1,630	43	1,043	1,701	546	1,155
1900	1,288	12	879	1,334	324	1,010
1901	1,238	18	968	1,413	492	921
1902	1,268	30	1,040	1,496	457	1,039
1903						
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements, Unao District.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.		
	1858.	1865.	1895.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unao ...	55,292	52,625	63,375
Sikandarpur ...	46,285	46,950	48,616
Pariar ...	19,919	20,511	21,382
Harha ...	1,57,343	1,56,014	1,79,244
Safipur ...	77,927	1,05,598	1,32,675
Bangarmau ...	88,713	1,15,059	1,43,178
Fatehpur-Chaurasi.	43,834	43,834	47,056
Purwa ...	83,855	82,245	1,01,113
Mauranwan ...	1,20,538	1,22,387	1,45,545
Asoha ...	30,134	33,293	41,688
Bhagwantnagar	30,612	33,523	39,492
Daundia Khera,	39,214	49,531	56,846
Panhan ...	15,625	16,016	17,975
Bihar ...	17,617	19,750	23,047
Patan ...	7,575	8,008	9,580
Magrayar ...	17,497	20,626	21,786
Ghatampur ...	20,033	21,000	21,248
Mohan-Aurás...	1,19,139	1,32,702	1,66,855
Gorinda-Parsandan.	33,945	34,581	42,382
Jhalotar-Ajgain,	87,077	90,122	1,07,629
Asiwan-Rasulabad.	64,011	82,896	1,14,591
Total ...	11,76,185*	12,87,271	15,45,303

* Includes cesses and taluqdari allowances.

TABLE X.—*Present demand for Revenue and Cesses, 1309 Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsíl.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari*.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre. Cultivated.	Incidence per acre. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Unao	Unam	62,824	6,303	69,127	3 4 6	1 10 10
Pariar	Sarosi	29,293	2,929	32,222	2 6 2	1 6 7
Sikandarpur	Sarosi	57,363	5,737	63,100	2 10 0	1 8 10
Harha	Harha	1,93,983	20,769	2,14,752	2 11 7	1 6 7
Tahsíl Unao	...	3,43,463	35,738	3,79,201	2 12 2	1 7 9
Asoha	Asoha	41,856	4,195	46,051	2 14 1	1 9 9
Bihar	Sídhupur	23,027	2,332	25,359	3 1 11	1 11 0
Bhagwantnagar	Sidhupur	39,368	3,979	43,347	3 2 10	1 8 0
Patan	Patan	9,565	956	10,521	1 7 9	1 8 2
Panhan	Panhan	17,992	1,829	19,821	3 3 3	1 10 0
Purwa	Ranbhirpur	1,00,903	10,713	1,11,616	3 1 5	1 9 3
Daundia Khera	Unchgaon and Sidhupur	58,252	5,833	64,085	2 12 5	1 9 6
Ghatampur	Ghatampur	22,490	2,250	24,740	2 13 8	1 6 5
Magrayar	Magrayar	21,665	2,324	23,989	3 2 3	1 3 7
Mauranwan	Mauranwan, Saron and Kumbhi	1,45,488	17,101	1,62,589	2 11 7	1 7 3
Tahsíl Purwa	...	4,80,606	51,512	5,32,118	2 14 8	1 8 2
Bangarmau	Bangarmau	1,48,488	14,872	1,63,360	2 3 7	1 6 10
Safipur	Safipur	1,30,725	13,086	1,43,811	2 12 2	1 9 6
Fatehpur-Chaurasi	Fatehpur-Chaurasi	59,134	6,625	65,759	1 12 2	1 1 11
Tahsíl Safipur	...	3,38,347	34,583	3,72,930	2 4 8	1 6 10
Asiwan-Rasulabad	Asiwan	1,12,114	11,212	1,23,326	3 1 1	1 15 0
Auras-Mohan	Mohan	1,55,886	15,853	1,71,739	2 4 9	1 5 0
Jhalotar-Ajgain	Jhalotar	1,06,840	10,720	1,17,560	3 2 5	1 13 11
Gorinda-Parsandan	Parsandan	42,422	4,269	46,691	2 13 0	1 10 10
Tahsíl Mohan	...	4,17,262	42,054	4,59,316	2 12 0	1 10 5
GRAND TOTAL	...	15,79,678	1,63,887	17,43,565	2 10 10	1 8 4

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from Tári and Sendhi.	Drugs.			Opium.	
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of—		Total receipts.	Consumption.
						Gánja.	Charas.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.
1890-91 ...	8	124,909	94,918	2,708	28,183	Not available.		9,265	21 6
1891-92 ...	30	143,387	82,553	2,975	28,850	Ditto.		10,632	23 30
1892-93 ...	164	185,910	63,304	2,880	30,758	251 27	58 10	11,638	25 7
1893-94 ...	36	186,368	72,656	2,987	33,542	358 25	28 8	11,003	...
1894-95 ...	158	158,120	47,734	2,800	31,450	102 28	46 1	10,808	20 2
1895-96 ...	208	115,111	42,802	2,767	30,633	55 0	65 30	8,764	18 29
1896-97 ...	80	46,468	20,206	2,166	19,950	10 24	47 10	6,980	16 12
1897-98 ...	96	95,972	49,963	2,950	27,861	2 34	93 15	8,264	18 24
1898-99 ...	96	133,168	64,294	4,000	39,877	...	155 8	6,058	18 17
1899-1900 ...	96	148,777	71,459	5,850	33,500	...	118 13	8,319	18 20
1900-1901 ...	96	172,953	92,351	6,532	65,358	2 29	166 26	8,714	18 15
1901-1902 ...	96	227,358	94,981	7,537	59,315	...	130 37	8,966	20 13
1902-1903 ...									
1903-1904 ...									
1904-1905 ...									
1905-1906 ...									
1906-1907 ...									
1907-1908 ...									
1908-1909 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									

TABLE XI.—*Excise*—(concluded).

Year.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
			Liquor including *Tári.*	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	1,65,162	1,539	1,338	296	97	245	90	14
1891-92 ...	1,85,925	3,632	1,535	303	111	242	90	15
1892-93 ...	2,31,278	3,633	1,980	322	122	240	91	15
1893-94 ...	2,34,044	3,409	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894-95 ...	2,03,425	3,571	1,065	330	113	200	91	14
1895-96 ...	1,58,052	1,688	920	321	92	190	91	16
1896-97 ...	75,724	1,610	451	209	73	179	91	15
1897-98 ...	1,35,226	1,514	949	292	82	197	91	19
1898-99 ...	1,85,331	1,587	1,378	493	88	157	91	16
1899-1900 ...	1,96,669	1,576	1,529	491	92	157	91	17
1900-1901 ...	2,53,747	1,299	1,839	669	89	158	91	17
1901-1902 ...	3,03,417	1,272	2,422	611	92	157	91	17
1902-1903 ...								
1903-1904 ...								
1904-1905 ...								
1905-1906 ...								
1906-1907 ...								
1907-1908 ...								
1908-1909 ...								
1909-10 ...								
1910-11 ...								
1911-12 ...								
1912-13 ...								

Table XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from— Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	27,151	77,891	1,05,334	2,820
1891-92 ...	26,958	82,557	1,09,897	2,191
1892-93 ...	28,580	85,121	1,14,226	2,191
1893-94 ...	24,307	96,198	1,20,717	1,996
1894-95 ...	26,818	83,904	1,10,907	2,798
1895-96 ...	25,361	95,747	1,21,330	2,313
1896-97 ...	24,042	78,367	1,02,693	1,578
1897-98 ...	24,449	87,105	1,12,582	1,402
1898-99 ...	24,163	98,092	1,24,164	8,103
1899-1900 ...	22,231	91,546	1,15,588	2,045
1900-1901 ...	23,916	1,06,873	1,32,511	*1,830
1901-1902 ...	27,608	1,12,842	1,42,186	2,855
1902-1903 ...				
1903-1904 ...				
1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...				
1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...				

* Discount only.

Table XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7*	8*	9*	10*	11	12	13
	Rs.						Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	24,945	...	...	...	...	*	*	1,324	21,685	394	259	29
1891-92	24,713	...	...	...	...	*	*	1,260	21,213	348	407	215
1892-93	23,173	...	...	...	...	*	*	1,176	19,648	347	307	130
1893-94	22,211	...	...	...	...	*	*	1,103	18,710	305	216	66
1894-95	22,526	...	...	...	...	*	*	1,096	19,028	195	257	59
1895-96	23,136	...	...	...	...	*	*	1,129	19,680	138	310	69
1896-97	20,814	...	...	...	...	*	*	1,072	18,207	32	275	101
1897-98	20,375	...	...	...	...	*	*	902	18,628	10	411	147
1898-99	19,642	...	...	...	...	*	*	881	16,728	...	204	49
1899-1900	21,324	...	...	...	...	882	13,644	44	4,190	...	289	54
1900-1901	21,955	...	...	...	...	918	14,324	45	4,150	53	250	56
1901-1902	21,806	...	...	...	...	934	14,715	45	4,033	15	190	52
1902-1903	22,553	...	...	...	...	944	14,819	50	4,383	45	216	41
1903-1904												
1904-1905												
1905-1906												
1906-1907												
1907-1908												
1908-1909												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												

* Separate figures for columns 7 to 10 are not available till 1898-99.

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsíls (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsíl Unao. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Unao. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsíl Unao. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Unao. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Year.	Tahsíl Purwa. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Purwa. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsíl Purwa. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Purwa. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1899-1900 ...	219	3,570	12	1,499	1899-1900 ...	304	4,581	14	1,137
1900-1901 ...	243	3,971	11	1,255	1900-1901 ...	320	4,881	12	1,039
1901-1902 ...	258	4,224	11	1,280	1901-1902 ...	319	4,975	13	1,082
1902-1903 ...					1902-1903 ...				
1903-1904 ...					1903-1904 ...				
1904-1905 ...					1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...					1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...					1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...					1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...					1908-1909 ...				
1909-10 ...					1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...					1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...					1912-13 ...				

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsíls (Part IV only)*—(concluded).

Year.	Tahsíl Mohan. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Mohan. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsíl Mohan. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Mohan. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Year.	Tahsíl Safipur. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Safipur. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsíl Safipur. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Safipur. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1899-1900 ...	186	2,484	13	1,246	1899-1900 ...	173	3,009	5	308
1900-1901 ...	177	2,373	15	1,365	1900-1901 ...	178	3,099	7	491
1901-1902 ...	172	2,357	14	1,214	1901-1902 ...	185	3,159	7	457
1902-1903 ...					1902-1903 ...				
1903-1904 ...					1903-1904 ...				
1904-1905 ...					1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...					1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...					1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...					1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...					1908-1909 ...				
1909-10 ...					1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...					1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...					1912-13 ...				

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ..	5,560	1,421	...	142	...	3,408	...	69,573	...	1,634	27,166	7,827	...	440	32,506	...	...
1891-92 ...	6,318	1,544	...	24	...	4,072	...	70,027	...	1,689	27,248	8,887	...	452	31,751	...	...
1892-93 ...	6,194	1,696	...	179	...	3,752	...	66,685	...	1,719	28,172	9,675	...	448	26,671	...	...
1893-94 ...	6,634	1,876	...	120	...	1,924	...	75,531	...	1,564	28,713	8,773	...	410	36,071	...	...
1894-95 ...	6,575	1,748	...	87	86	3,009	...	72,397	...	1,463	30,239	8,352	...	288	32,055	...	...
1895-96 ...	6,506	1,871	...	171	205	3,346	...	72,338	...	1,451	29,140	9,282	...	...	32,465	...	...
1896-97 ...	6,471	1,599	...	123	1,917	3,697	...	67,612	...	1,419	28,733	9,045	...	...	28,415	...	...
1897-98 ...	6,650	2,060	...	602	385	2,487	...	80,864	7,244	1,417	29,778	9,294	1	...	33,130	...	...
1898-99 ...	6,651	1,988	...	604	702	4,137	...	88,975	...	1,910	30,880	9,463	...	...	46,187	...	535
1899-1900	7,035	2,137	...	602	476	* 7,809	...	92,383	1,540	1,907	31,651	9,332	...	19	45,013	2,921	...
1900-1901	7,716	2,217	609	603	1,092	† 9,344	10	97,926	2,191	1,974	32,798	9,803	380	55	44,881	2,871	2,973
1901-1902	8,158	2,307	678	38	687	8,759	10	1,00,282	4,250	2,144	33,771	9,568	426	54	44,549	3,820	1,700
1902-1903																	
1903-1904																	
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-1910																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

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Table XVI.—*Municipality of Unao.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Public works.	Public Instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	...	2,131	801	300	...	3,500	6,732	867	105	...	212	1,747	180	2,268	72	1,453	6,904
1891-92 ...	...	2,303	824	69	...	3,695	6,891	608	985	...	125	1,848	253	2,458	...	830	7,107
1892-93 ...	...	2,582	845	106	...	3,632	7,165	595	961	596	22	2,015	230	1,613	81	816	6,929
1893-94 ...	...	2,620	1,122	56	...	3,859	7,657	616	1,157	1,104	10	1,820	312	1,430	60	1,106	7,615
1894-95 ...	...	2,703	1,429	65	...	2,451	6,648	546	1,108	1,203	27	1,849	255	102	60	1,132	6,282
1895-96 ...	...	2,817	1,673	95	...	2,591	7,176	677	1,367	740	...	1,809	283	921	60	1,255	7,112
1896-97 ...	...	2,678	1,241	65	...	2,478	6,462	648	1,498	509	...	2,351	264	306	60	1,247	6,883
1897-98 ...	...	2,910	1,585	99	...	2,334	6,928	664	1,285	11	...	2,257	252	549	60	1,458	6,536
1898-99 ...	...	3,055	1,678	97	...	2,391	7,221	684	1,309	...	202	2,523	232	677	60	1,623	7,310
1899-1900	...	2,967	1,714	115	...	2,720	7,516	665	1,347	...	81	2,309	249	504	90	1,303	6,548
1900-1901	...	2,911	1,526	75	...	1,908	6,420	642	1,371	379	...	2,511	806	373	100	588	6,770
1901-1902	...	2,981	1,638	74	...	2,499	7,192	649	1,454	83	...	2,752	406	530	520	656	7,050
1902-1903																	
1903-1904																	
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-1910																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Civil Police*, 1903.

Thána.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal police.	Town police.	Rural police.	Road police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Unao ...	4	1	18	19	...	219	18
Achalganj ...	2	1	12	...	...	146	6
Ajgain ...	3	1	12	...	...	180	8
Safipur ...	4	1	13	...	13	121	6
Fatehpur-Chaurasi.	2	1	9	...	...	100	2
Bangarmau ...	2	1	12	...	17	153	...
Hasanganj ...	3	1	12	...	16	150	6
Auras ...	3	1	12	...	...	157	...
Purwa ...	3	1	13	...	16	148	8
Mauranwan ...	2	1	9	...	...	144	...
Bara ...	3	1	12	...	6	177	2
Bihar ...	2	1	9	...	...	115	2
Asoha ...	2	1	9	...	...	110	...
Total ...	35	13	152	19	68	1,920	58

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97	112	4,658	...	9	933	...	103	3,725	...
1897-98	126	5,063	...	9	1,027	...	117	4,036	...
1898-99	137	5,647	...	10	1,029	...	127	4,618	...
1899-1900	138	5,816	16	10	1,130	...	128	4,686	16
1900-1901	142	5,374	30	11	450	...	131	4,924	30
1901-1902	152	7,129	30	11	400	...	141	6,729	30
1902-1903									
1903-1904									
1904-1905									
1905-1906									
1906-1907									
1907-1908									
1908-1909									
1909-1910									
1910-11									
1911-12									
1912-13									
1913-14									

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1903.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
		A.—SECONDARY.		
Unao ...	Unao ...	Unao ...	High School ...	93
	Safipur ...	Safipur ...	Tahsíli ...	95
	Bangarmau ...	Bangarmau ...	Middle Vernacular.	88
	Ditto ...	Muradabad ...	Ditto ...	103
Purwa ...	Purwa ...	Purwa ...	Tahsíli ...	114
	Mauranwan ...	Mauranwan ...	Anglo-Vernacular.	64
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Middle Vernacular.	67
	Bihar ...	Bihar ...	Ditto	107
	Bhagwantnagar	Bhagwantnagar,	Ditto	118
Mohan ...	Auras-Mohan...	Mohan ...	Tahsíli ...	109
		B.—PRIMARY.		
Unao ...	Unao ...	Pura ...	Upper Primary	58
		Unao ...	Mission School,	40
		Do. ...	Lower Primary	44
		Dostinagar ...	Ditto	19
		Husainnagar ...	Ditto	20
		Rupau ...	Ditto	15
		Thana ...	Ditto	18
		Unao ...	Model Girls' School.	6
	Sikandarpur,	Sikandarpur ...	Upper Primary	51
		Karwan ...	Ditto	55
		Dewara Kalan ...	Lower Primary	25
		Shankarpur ...	Ditto	26
		Patari ...	Ditto	33
		Behta ...	Aided	21
	Pariar ...	Kanjaura ...	Do.	15
	Harha ...	Maswasi ...	Upper Primary	44
		Nari ...	Ditto	23
		Bithár ...	Ditto	70
		Buhrajmau ...	Ditto	48
		Harha ...	Ditto	48
		Padri ...	Ditto	90
		Targaon ...	Ditto	31
		Taura ...	Ditto	76
		Urhar ...	Lower Primary	20
		Achalganj ...	Ditto	22
		Badarqa ...	Ditto	24
		Banthar ...	Ditto	37
		Baraura ...	Ditto	30

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1903—*(continued)*.

B.—PRIMARY—*(concluded)*.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Purwa—*(concluded)*.	Panhan ...	Pakra Buzurg ...	Upper Primary	27
	Bihar ...	Sumerpur ...	Ditto	46
		Gaura ..	Lower Primary	28
		Jamaipur ...	Aided	18
		Bhatan Khera ...	Do.	19
	Patan ...	Patan ...	Upper Primary,	80
	Magrayar ...	Magrayar ...	Ditto	58
		Bigahpur ...	Ditto	95
		Afsari ...	Lower Primary	32
		Behta Khera ...	Aided	20
	Ghatampur ...	Terha ...	Upper Primary	50
		Ghatampur ...	Ditto	63
		Katra Diwan Khera.	Lower Primary,	37
		Karnaipur ...	Ditto	37
		Pali ...	Ditto	31
Mohan ...	Auras-Mohan,	Hasanganj ...	Upper Primary,	30
		Neotani ...	Ditto	56
		Maola ...	Ditto	34
		Alipur Michlaula,	Lower Primary,	37
		Auras ...	Ditto	22
		Tonda ...	Ditto	15
		Bachhauli ...	Ditto	25
		Pichhwara ...	Ditto	22
		Newalganj ...	Ditto	28
		Purthianwan ...	Ditto	21
		Dhaura ...	Ditto	19
		Niamatpur ...	Aided	18
		Nai Sarai ...	Ditto	20
		Shankarpur ...	Ditto	21
		Rampur Gadahwan.	Ditto	18
		Ahmadpur Badi ...	Ditto	21
	Gorinda-Parsandan.	Sarai Joga ...	Lower Primary,	18
		Arsa Khera ...	Ditto	17
		Kotwa ...	Aided	20
	Jhalotar-Ajgain.	Ajgain ...	Upper Primary,	41
		Bhauli ...	Ditto	45
		Chamrauli ...	Ditto	50
		Nawabganj ...	Ditto	48
		Jaitipur ...	Ditto	47
		Jhalotar ...	Lower Primary,	22
		Sandana ...	Ditto	28
		Birsinghpur ...	Ditto	18
		Parenda ...	Aided	15
	Asiwan-Rasulabad.	Asiwan ...	Upper Primary,	98
		Rasulabad ...	Ditto	52
		Haidarabad ...	Lower Primary,	40
		Makhi ...	Ditto	22
		Miyanganj ...	Ditto	28
		Korari Khurd ...	Ditto	40
		Mawai ...	Aided	13
		Munshiganj ...	Do.	18

ROADS, 1903.	Length.	
	Miles.	Furlongs.
I.—PROVINCIAL.		
1. Cawnpore and Lucknow Trunk road	29	6
2. Feeder road to Ajgain station	0	4
II.—LOCAL.		
First class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
1. Unao and Rai Bareli road	24	5
2. Unao and Hardoi road	17	0
3. Unao and Dalmau road	9	0
4. Unao and Sandila road	3	0
5. Ajgain, Mohan and Hasanganj road	14	3
6. Station roads	5	0
Second class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
1. Unao and Rai Bareli road	10	5
2. Unao and Hardoi road	21	1
3. Unao and Dalmau road	22	0
4. Unao and Sandila road	28	0
5. Purwa and Chauki Jail road	25	7
6. Ajgain to Munshiganj	11	2
7. Bikrampur to Rai Bareli	16	1
8. Mohan to Malihabad	6	5
9. Mauranwan to Jabraila	11	4
10. Nawabganj to Sheikhpur	3	6
11. Nawabganj to Kusumbhi	1	4
12. Ajgain to Barwa-ki-Chauki	0	4
Third class roads, banked and surfaced, but not drained.		
1. Bangarmau to Mohan	32	4
2. Bangarmau to Ramkot	9	4
3. Mohan to Auras	16	0
4. Auras to Rasulabad	7	4
5. Rasulabad to Safipur	8	0
6. Safipur to Miyanganj	9	4
7. Safipur to Pariar	8	0
8. Pariar to Hasanganj	23	0
9. Ajgain to Provincial road	2	0
10. Bihar to Provincial road, mile 20	26	4
11. Bihar to Baksarghat	15	0
12. Mauranwan to Bachrawan	7	1
13. Mauranwan to Manpur	12	4
14. Maharajganj to Kantha	5	4
15. Kantha to Asoha	5	0
16. Kulwagarah to Bithur	6	0
17. Sheikhpur to Sikandarpur	5	4
18. Sailapur to Lalganj	1	4
19. Kusumbhi to Makur	1	4
20. Fatehpur to Kali-matti bridge	2	0
Fourth class roads, banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.		
1. Safipur to Ramkot	18	0
2. Harharpur to Thana	10	0
3. Bara to Bhagwantnagar	6	0
4. Nawábganj to Jhunna Nala	4	0
5. Rao to Barna	1	4
6. Rao to Makhi	1	4

FERRIES, 1903.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Name of Ferry.	River.	Management.
Safipur.	Bangarmau ...	Sajeti Badshahpur ...	Ganges ...	Cawnpore District Board.
		Nanamau ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Akbarpur Saing ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
	Fatehpur-Chaurasi.	Saraiyan Badhan ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Bandi Mata ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
Unao.	Pariar ...	Bithur Patkapur ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
	Sikandarpur ...	Kanta Bakarganj ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Permitghat ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
	Harha ...	Jajmau ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Dhauri ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Rajpur Najafgarh ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Domanpur ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
Purwa	Daundia Khera,	Sheorajpur ...	Do. ...	Fatehpur District Board.
Mohan	Auras-Mohan ...	Inayatpur Bara ...	Sai ...	Unao District Board.

MARKETS.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of bazár.*	Day or days.
Unao.	Unao.	Unao. ...	Qaisarganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Pura *nisf* Pansari.	Pura	Ditto.
		Thana ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Rupau ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Pariar.	Pariar ...	Katra Bazár ...	Monday and Friday.
		Balandpur ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Sikandarpur.	Sarosi ...	...	Ditto.
		Patari ...	...	Ditto.
		Dewara Kalan...	...	Saturday and Wednesday.
		Shankarpur Sarai.	...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Khwajepur ...	Purani Bazár ...	Monday and Friday.
	Harha.	Achalganj ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Satan ...	...	Ditto.
		Magarwara ...	...	Ditto.
		Newarna ...	...	Ditto.
		Padri Khurd ...	...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Supasi ...	...	Ditto.
		Mau Sultanpur	Bazár Mardan Khera...	Wednesday and Sunday.
		Bithar ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Padri Kalan ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Basharatganj...	...	Ditto.
		Kulhuagarha ...	...	Ditto.
		Maswasi ...	...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Dih ...	Bazár Bhawani Khera,	Ditto.
		Targaon ...	...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Taura ...	...	Ditto.
Safipur.	Bangarmau.	Bangarmau ...	Naunihalganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Ditto ...	Bazár Hakim Jafar Husain.	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Ditto ...	Purani Bazár ...	Thursday.
		Atwa ...	...	Monday and Thursday.
		Sirdharpur ...	...	Ditto.
		Arghunpur ...	...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Behta Mujawar,	...	Ditto.
		Bhikaripur ...	...	Ditto.
		Rasulpur Ruri,	...	Ditto.
		Haripur ...	...	Ditto.
		Muradabad ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Gulzarpur ...	...	Ditto.
		Bhagwantpur,	Sítalganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Mustafabad ...	...	Ditto.
		Jagatnagar ...	...	Ditto.
		Islamabad Bauli	...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Shadipur ...	Bazár Ramdin Khera,	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Sainpur Sugaura.	...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Atardhani ...	...	Saturday and Wednesday.

* This column is left blank in those cases where the bazár is merely called after the name of the village.

MARKETS—*(continued)*.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of bazár.	Day or days.
Safipur—*(concluded)*.	Safipur.	Safipur ...	Qilapar ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Ditto	Bari Bazár ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Ditto	Rahatganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Ditto	Mangriuha Bazár ...	Tuesday.
		Kursat ...	...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Udshah ...	...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Ugu ...	Ramganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Khargaura ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Mustafabad ...	Bazár Panah Ali Khan,	Monday and Friday.
		Bari Thana ...	...	Monday and Thursday.
		Takiya Nagohi,	Takiya Bazár ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Salehnagar ...	...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Firozpur Kalan,	...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Mirzapur ...	Dhaniganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Unwan ...	...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Jamalnagar ...	...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Shakurabad ...	...	Tuesday and Friday.
	Fatehpur-Chaurasi.	Fatehpur-Chaurasi.	...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Jajamau ...	...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Umarpur Pitam,	...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Susumau ...	...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Gaurimau ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Dabauli ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Tandhapur ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Hafizabad ...	...	Monday and Thursday.
		Labani ...	...	Monday and Thursday.
		Dadalha ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Daulatpur ...	...	Monday and Friday.
Purwa.	Purwa.	Purwa ...		Saturday and Tuesday.
		Sajni Sahramau,	Mohkamganj ...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Baigaon ...	...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Zorawarganj ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Argaon ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Chamiani ...	...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Raipur ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Mirri Kalan ...	...	Monday and Friday.
	Bhagwantnagar.	Bhagwantnagar,	...	Monday and Friday.
		Bara ...	...	Monday and Friday.
	Panhan.	Panhan ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Parsanda ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Patan.	Patan ...	...	Monday and Friday.
	Asoha.	Kantha ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Sahrawan ...	...	Monday and Thursday.
		Chaupai ...	...	Tuesday and Friday.

MARKETS—(*continued*).

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of bazár.	Day or days.
Purwa—(*concluded*).	Magrayar.	Bigahpur Kalan,	...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Miyanganj ...	...	Monday and Thursday.
		Lalganj ...	...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Sasan ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Mauranwan.	Mauranwan ...	...	Saturday and Wednesday.
		Mawai ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Hilauli ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Kalukhera ...	Cattle market ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Akohri ...	...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Gauremau ...	Bhawaniganj ...	Tuesday and Friday.
	Ghatampur.	Ghatampur ...	...	Monday and Thursday.
		Gurawa ...	...	Monday and Thursday.
		Katra Diwan Khera.	...	Saturday and Wednesday.
		Baburha ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Daundia Khera.	Sagwar ...	...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Unchgaon ...	...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Dhaurahru ...	...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Alipur ...	...	Monday and Thursday.
		Dhanui Khera,	...	Sunday and Wednesday.
Mohan.	Auras-Mohan.	Mohan ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Puran Khera ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Machlaula ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Tanda Shahpur,	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Ajgaon ...	...	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
		Adaura ...	...	Ditto.
		Auras ...	...	Monday and Thursday.
		Simru ...	...	Monday and Thursday.
		Newalganj ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Mahrajganj ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Nizampur ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Barauna Niamatpur.	...	Monday and Friday.
		Hasanganj ...	...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Rasulpur Aima,	...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Gangaon ...	...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Gadhua Rampur,	...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Muzaffarnagar,	...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Parthawan ...	...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Bachauli ...	...	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Asiwan-Rasulabad.	Rasulabad ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Haidarabad ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Munshiganj ...	...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Asiwan ...	Bazár Laukan ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Ditto	Sheikhzada Pachhim,	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Sarai Muluk Adam.	...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Miyanganj ...	...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Tiyar ...	...	Wednesday and Saturday.

MARKETS—*(concluded)*.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of bazár.	Day or days.
Mohan—*(concluded)*.	Jhalotar-Ajgain.	Ajgain ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Jaintepur ...	...	Monday and Friday.
		Korauli ...	...	Monday and Thursday.
		Nawai ...	...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Rampurgarhi...	...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Khwajepur ...	...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Chanderwa ...	...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bhauli ...	...	Monday and Thursday.
		Chamrauli ...	...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Pachhimgaon...	Nawabganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Gorinda-Parsandan.	Gorinda ...	...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Sarai Joga ...	...	Sunday and Saturday.
		Mahraura ...	...	Tuesday and Saturday.

FAIRS.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Unao.	Unao ...	Unao ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Puranmashi	15,000
	Pariar ...	Pariar ...	Ganga Ashnan	Kartik Puranmashi	70,000
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Magh Badi 15th...	5,000
	Harha ...	Harha ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 14th...	4,000
		Cawnpore bridge.	Gangaghat...	Kartik Puranmashi	18,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Magh Badi 15th...	4,000
		Kulhuagarha	Kulhuagarha	Ditto ...	5,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kartik Puranmashi	65,000
		Magarwara...	Gokul Baba...	Kartik Sudi 7th...	500
		Badarqa ...	Dhanusjag...	Aghan Puranmashi	3,500
		Bithar ...	Lotan Baba...	Chait Sudi 8th ...	5,000
		Bargaon ...	Jalpa Debi...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Korari Kalan	Dhanusjag...	Magh Badi 15th...	3,000
Safipur.	Bangarmau.	Bangarmau...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	8,000
		Ditto ...	Jalbihar ...	Kuar Badi 15th...	500
		Ditto ...	Budhua Mangal.	First Tuesday in Chait.	500
		Ditto ...	Babu Miyan	First Monday in Chait.	300
		Ditto ...	Sitla Debi ...	Chait Badi 8th...	500
		Muradabad...	Kali Debi ...	Ditto ...	400
		Ditto ...	Urs Fazl-ur-Rahman.	Bhadon Sudi 8th	500
		Bhikharipur	Debiji ...	Chait Puranmashi	400
		Parasrampur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Ramkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Sirdharpur...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Sainpur Sagaura.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Bhatkan ...	Ditto ...	Jeth Badi 10th...	300
		Asaish ...	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 8th ...	300
		Khatkamau...	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 5th ...	200
		Mela Alam Sah.	Kartiki Ashnan.	Kartik Puranmashi.	70,000
		Ditto ...	Maghi Amawas.	Magh, 1st week...	10,000
		Sultanpur ...	Janamashtmi	Bhadon Badi 8th	300
		Gosha Payagpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4,000
		Gosha Qutub	Ditto ...	Bhadon Badi 11th	200
		Gondri ...	Kanslila ...	Kartik Sudi 2nd to 9th.	200
		Khamauli ...	Jalbihar ...	Kuar Badi 2nd ...	1,000
		Bhagwantpur	Ditto ...	19th August ...	600
		Islamabad Beoli.	Ditto ...	Kuar Sudi 2nd ...	1,000
		Kabirpur ...	Ditto ...	8th September ...	1,000
		Atwa ...	Ditto ...	6th September ...	500
		Jatpura Bilthara.	Ditto ...	Bhadon Badi 8th	200
		Roshanabad...	Ditto ...	Kuar Sudi 9th ...	1,500
		Muhammadabad.	Ditto ...	4th September ...	400
		Onik ...	Ditto ...	Bhadon Badi 15th	700
		Dasgaon ...	Ditto ...	Kuar Badi 5th ...	250

FAIRS—(*continued*).

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Safipur—(*continued*).	Safipur...	Safipur ...	Sitla Debi ...	Kuar Sudi 8th and Chait Sudi 9th.	2,000
		Ditto ...	Urs Shah Khadum Shafi.	10th Rajab ...	2,500
		Ditto ...	Urs Amir-ul-lah Shah.	8th Ramzan ...	400
		Ditto ...	Urs Khairat Ali Shah.	26th Safar ...	200
		Ditto ...	Urs Amjad-ullah.	12th Rabi-ul-awal	100
		Ditto ...	Urs Ifham-ul-lah.	20th ditto ...	100
		Ditto ...	Urs Abdullah Shah.	20th Jamad-us-sani	100
		Ditto ...	Urs Mubarak Shah.	24th Rajab ...	100
		Ditto ...	Urs Shah Daud.	14th Zi-l-hijja ...	100
		Ditto ...	Urs Makhdum Shah Shafi.	18th Muharram...	300
		Saintha ...	Mela Dargah Sharíf.	Baisakh Badi, 1st Tuesday.	1,000
		Ditto ...	Urs Dargah Sharif.	19th Rajab ...	500
		Sarai Sakhan	Kanslila ...	Kuar Puranmashi	400
		Darauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3,000
		Salkhi Rajputan.	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	500
		Mirzapur ...	Debiji ...	Kuar and Chait Sudi 8th.	600
		Firozpur Khurd.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Mawai ...	Ditto ...	Chait Puranmashi	200
		Pawa ...	Mela Mahadeo	Aghan Sudi, 1st Tuesday.	100
		Zulfikarpur...	Ditto ...	Phagun Sudi 13th	100
		Khargaura ...	Ditto ...	Magh Sudi 5th ...	500
		Atha ...	Chandika Debi	Kuar and Chait Sudi 8th.	1,000
		Usia ...	Anaura Debi	Ditto ...	500
		Atwa ...	Kesho Ram Mahadeo.	Kuar and Chait Sudi 11th.	50
		Salehnagar...	Baraideo Babu	Kuar and Chait Sudi 9th.	500
		Tikaria ...	Tikri Mahadeo	Phagun Badi 13th	150
		Usar ...	Jethegir Mahadeo.	Kuar and Chait Sudi 11th.	400

FAIRS—*(concluded)*.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Safipur—*(concluded)*.	Fatehpur Chaurasi.	Fatehpur ...	Ramlila Bihari Lal.	Kuar Sudi 9th ...	1,000
		Ditto ...	Ramlila Raghunath.	Ditto 15th ...	1,500
		Ditto ...	Debiji ...	Chait, last Tuesday	500
		Bhadsar ...	Ditto ...	Baisakh Sudi 8th	200
		Rajapur ...	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 8th ...	300
		Shamsapur...	Ditto ...	Baisakh Badi 13th	200
		Baruaghat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 2nd	500
		Dabauli ...	Ditto ...	5th April ...	200
		Daulatpur ...	Ditto ...	Jeth Badi 11th ...	200
		Zamar-ud-din-pur.	Dhanusjag ...	Chait Sudi 3rd to 8th.	2,000
		Shamspur ...	Jalbihar ...	23rd September...	900
		Majharia Khurd.	Doni Baba ...	Chait Badi 8th ...	250
		Ruppur ...	Ganga Ashnan	Kartik Puranmashi	4,000
Mohan.	Auras ...	Mohan ...	Kartiki Ashnan.	Ditto ...	2,000
	Mohan ...	Gobindpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5,000
	Ditto ...	Newalganj...	Durga Ashtmi	Chait Sudi 8th ...	700
	Ditto ...	Hasanganj...	Kanslila ...	Bhadon Sudi 3rd	2,500
	Jhalotar-Ajgain.	Nawabganj...	Durga Kusahri	Chait Sudi 14th...	60,000
	Ditto ...	Katni ...	Dasehra ...	Ditto 10th...	1,000
Purwa.	Purwa ...	Purwa ...	Billeswar Mahadeo.	Phagun Badi 14th	2,000
	Ditto ...	Zorawarganj	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	1,000
	Mauranwan	Mauranwan...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4,000
	Ditto ...	Sarwan ...	Debiji ...	Chait Badi 8th ...	1,000
	Asoha ...	Kantha ...	Mahabir ...	Jeth, 1st Thursday	1,000
	Bihar ...	Bihar ...	Bidyadhar ...	Pus, 2nd ditto	10,000
	Panhan ...	Bhadha ...	Ditto ...	Phagun Badi 11th	1,000
	Bhagwantnagar.	Bhagwantnagar.	Dasehra ...	Kartik Sudi 8th...	5,000
	Patan ...	Patan ...	Takya Muhabbat Shah.	Pus, 1st Thursday	50,000
	Daundia Khera.	Baksar ...	Ganga Ashnan	Kartik Puranmashi	20,000

POST-OFFICES, 1903.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Name of office.	Class.	Management.
Unao ...	Unao ...	Unao ...	Head office ...	Imperial.
		Thana ...	Branch office,	Do.
	Pariar ...	Pariar ...	Ditto ...	District.
	Sikandar-pur.	Gangaghat ...	Ditto ...	Imperial.
		Badhni ...	Ditto ...	District.
	Harha ...	Achalganj ...	Sub-office .	Imperial.
		Banthar ...	Branch office,	Do.
		Sikandarpur ...	Ditto ...	Do.
		Badarqa ...	Ditto ...	Do.
		Taura ...	Ditto ...	Do.
		Padri Kalan ...	Ditto ...	Do.
Safipur ...	Safipur ...	Safipur ...	Sub-office ...	Do.
		Ugu	Branch office,	Do.
	Bangarmau	Bangarmau ...	Sub-office ...	Do.
		Gulzarpur ...	Branch office,	Do.
		Muradabad ...	Ditto ...	Do.
	Fatehpur-Chaurasi.	Fatehpur ...	Ditto ...	Do.
Mohan ...	Auras-Mohan.	Hasanganj ...	Sub-office ...	Do.
		Auras ...	Branch office,	Do.
		Neotini ...	Ditto ...	Do.
		Mohan ...	Ditto ...	Do.
	Jhalotar-Ajgain.	Ajgain ...	Sub-office ...	Do.
		Jaitepur ...	Branch office,	Do.
		Nawabganj ...	Ditto ...	Do.
	Asiwan-Rasulabad.	Asiwan ...	Ditto ...	Do.
		Haidarabad ...	Ditto ...	District.
		Rasulabad ...	Ditto ...	Imperial.
Purwa ...	Purwa ...	Purwa ...	Sub-office ...	Do.
	Mauranwan.	Mauranwan ...	Ditto ...	Do.
		Hilauli ...	Branch office,	Do.
		Sarwan ...	Ditto ...	Do.
		Mawai ...	Ditto ...	Do.
	Bhagwant-nagar.	Bhagwantnagar ...	Sub-office ...	Do.
		Bara	Ditto ...	Do.
		Indemau ...	Branch office,	Do.
	Ghatampur	Ghatampur ...	Ditto ...	Imperial.
		Bisenmau ...	Ditto ...	Do.
		Terha ...	Ditto ...	District.
	Magrayar	Magrayar ...	Ditto ...	Imperial.
		Bigahpur Kalan ...	Ditto ...	Do.
	Bihar ...	Bihar... ...	Ditto ...	Do.
		Sumerpur ...	Ditto ...	Do.
	Patan ..	Patan ...	Ditto ...	Do.
	Daundia Khera.	Dhanui Khera ...	Ditto ...	Do.
		Naraindas Khera...	Ditto ...	Do.
	Asoha ...	Asoha ...	Ditto ...	Do.
		Kantha ...	Ditto ...	Do.

List of Taluqdárs holding land in the Unao District, 1903.

Number.	Name of Taluqa.	Name of Taluqdár.	Caste.	Pargana.	Villages. Whole.	Villages. Pattis.	Revenue.
							Rs.
1	Morarmau ...	Raja Sheopal Singh ...	Bais ...	Daundia Khera	13	...	12,783
2	Katiari	Rani Satrupa Kunwar ...	Katiar ...	Fatehpur-Chaurasi ...	2	...	4,946
3	Baarawan ...	Raja Madho Singh ...	Bais ...	Bangarmau	10	...	17,154
4	Sissaindi ...	Raja Chandra Shekhar ...	Brahman ...	Mauranwan	22	4	18,816
5	Partabgarh ...	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh.	Sombansi ...	Purwa	7	...	8,028
6	Parenda	Raja Sheodat Singh ...	Dikhit ...	Jhalotar-Ajgain, Mauranwan	9	3	8,049
7	Bahvi	Lala Jamna Parshad ...	Khattri ...	Mauranwan, Purwa, Harha, Bihar, Unao.	5	55	40,523
8	Kanchanpur ...	Lala Bisheshar Parshad ...	Ditto ...	Mauranwan, Purwa, Harha, Unao, Daundia Khera.	6	54	41,560
9	Dareta	Lala Kedarnath ...	Ditto ...	Mauranwan, Panhan, Magrayar, Harha, Bihar.	21	3	14,016
10	Deomai	Lala Shambhu Dayal ...	Ditto ...	Mauranwan, Purwa, Unao ...	11	3	12,793
11	Kather	Heirs of Lala Salig Ram...	Ditto ...	Mauranwan, Purwa, Magrayar	3	3	2,600
12	Atwat	Lala Chandika Parshad ...	Ditto ...	Mauranwan, Magrayar ...	2	1	921
13	Asrenda	Lala Kashi Parshad ...	Ditto ...	Mauranwan	2	1	2,883
14	Barua Kalan ...	Lala Girdhari Lal ...	Ditto ...	Mauranwan, Purwa ...	2	3	2,805
15	Nandauli... ...	Thakur Sher Bahadur ...	Bais ...	Auras-Mohan	7	2	7,277
16	Maswasi	Mahant Har Charan Das...	Nanakshahi ...	Purwa, Harha, Pariar, Sikandarpur, Asoha, Safipur.	23	3	20,278
17	Simri	Thakur Lal Raghuraj Singh.	Bais ...	Mauranwan, Bihar ...	16	1	10,404

List of Taluqdárs holding land in the Unao District, 1903—(concluded).

Number.	Name of Taluqa.	Name of Taluqdár.	Caste.	Pargana.	Villages. Whole.	Villages. Pattis.	Revenue.
							Rs.
18	Pahu	Maharaj Kunwar ...	Bais ...	Mauranwan	5	...	18,712
19	Gopalkhera ...	Chaudhri Mahendra Singh	Batam ...	Bangarmau	19	3	15,271
20	Kakrali	Chaudhri Muhammad Jan	Sheikh ...	Bangarmau, Auras-Mohan ...	27	3	30,878
21	Sarawan	Lala Durga Parshad ...	Kayasth ...	Auras-Mohan	2	...	980
22	Purseni	Thakur Muneshar Bakhsh	Janwar ...	Mauranwan	3	1	13,831
23	Kanhmau ...	Thakur Baldeo Singh ...	Bais ...	Sikandarpur	1	...	669
24	Jalalpur	Saiyid Iltifát Rasul ...	Saiyid ...	Auras-Mohan	12	8	10,764
25	Gaura	Raghuraj Singh ...	Bais ...	Bihar	6	...	4,910
26	Sarosi	Chaudhri Fateh Bahadur...	Parihar ...	Sikandarpur	6	4	9,810
27	Kantha	Thakur Balbhaddar Singh	Sengar ...	Asoha, Mauranwan ...	8	3	11,141
28	Galgalha ...	Thakur Chandrapal Singh	Chandel ...	Harha, Unao, Safipur, Sikandarpur, Pariar, Purwa.	6	32	15,614
29	Unao	Chaudhri Muhammad Mah	Saiyid ...	Unao, Safipur	3	5	10,628
30	Behta	Sukhraj Kunwar ...	Bais ...	Bihar, Patan	...	3	1,840
31	Bajaura	Beni Madho Bakhsh ...	Do. ...	Ditto	10	4	8,045
32	Kardaha	Shankar Bakhsh ...	Brahman ...	Mauranwan, Panhan, Harha ...	6	3	10,902
33	Miyanganj ...	Maulvi Wasi-uz-zaman ...	Sheikh ...	Asiwan, Safipur, Unao, Fatehpur-Chaurasi.	7	11	9,229
34	Tirbediganj ...	Rukmin Kunwar ...	Brahman ...	Safipur	1	...	343
35	Rasulpur... ...	Rai Sri Ram Bahadur ...	Kayasth ...	Mauranwan	1	...	2,700
36	Jagdispur ...	Sheoraj Bali ...	Brahman ...	Magrayar	2	1	1,583
37	Bithar	Rani Jagat Rani ...	Kashmiri ...	Harha	3	2	6,287

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